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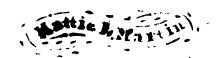
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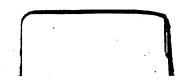
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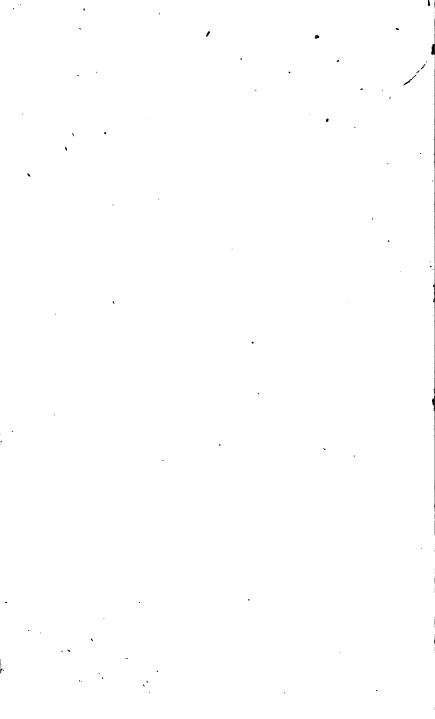
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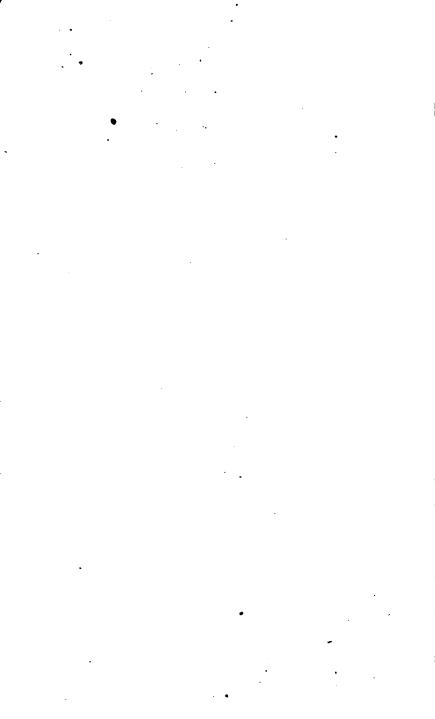
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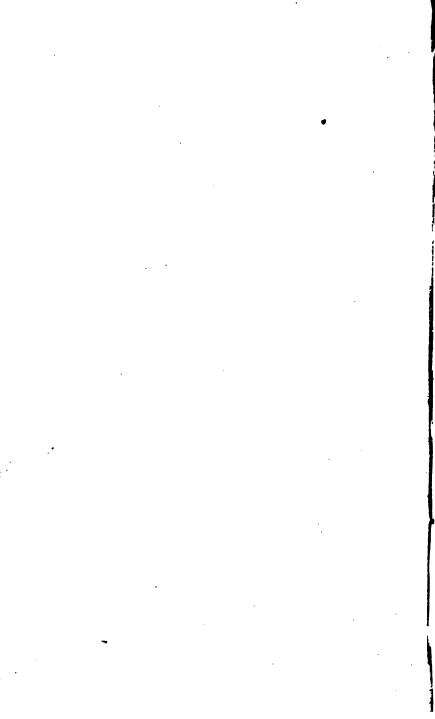


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PRACTICAL TREATISE

ON

ALGEBRA,

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF STUDENTS

IN

HIGH SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES.

BY BENJAMIN GREENLEAF, A.M.,

AUTHOR OF THE " NATIONAL ARITHMETIC," ETC.

Fourteenth Emprobed Stereotype Woltion.

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PREFACE.

The following Treatise is designed to present a system of theoretical and practical Algebra. It is intended to be both elementary and comprehensive, and adapted to the wants of beginners, as well as those who are advanced in the study.

In the course of his labors the author has consulted the most approved European treatises on the subject, and availed himself of whatever he thought might add to the interest and usefulness

of his work

It has been the aim of the author, throughout his investigations, to give to it a practical character, that those who study it may know how to apply their knowledge to useful purposes.

The demonstrations connected with the several Roots, will greatly aid those who wish for a complete and thorough knowl-

edge of Evolution in Arithmetic.

The method of solving Cubic Equations by completing the square, the author believes, will be very useful. This method will not apply to all problems; but, wherever it will apply, it not only very much abridges the labor, but the result is perfect accuracy, which is not always the fact by the common method of approximation. The Table of Logarithms at the end of the work will be often found convenient and useful.

The examples, of which a large number have been placed under each Rule, are intended to be neither too numerous nor too difficult; and all who may use the work, either by themselves or in connection with a class, are advised to solve all the problems, in the order in which they are given. No labor on the part of the pupil will be productive of more intellectual and practical benefit. The answers to several questions have been designedly omitted, that the pupil may try his skill as upon an original problem.

One who has a thorough knowledge of Arithmetic, will find the study of Algebra a most pleasing, and, generally, not a difficult task. As a mental exercise, it is admirable for its effect upon the logical powers of the mind, assisting one to think and reason closely and conclusively. As Mr. Locke has remarked, in his Essay on the Human Understanding, "Nothing teaches a man to reason so well as Mathematics, which should be taught to all those who have time and opportunity, not so much to make them mathematicians, as to make them reasonable creatures."

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.

Bradford, January 23, 1852.

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In revising this work for a second edition, the author has made such changes and additions as he believed would better adapt it to its purpose. Every part of it has been carefully and critically examined, and many portions have been entirely re-written. In a few cases, where improvement in that respect seemed desirable, the arrangement of articles has been somewhat altered.

The new articles which have been inserted, will, it is hoped, add materially to the interest, as well as to the value, of the treatise. The theory of Equations has been more fully developed, and illustrated by a variety of carefully prepared examples. A brief space has been given to Indeterminate Analysis, a subject which, though usually omitted in elementary works on Algebra, the author believes to be one of no small practical importance. It gives the student the command of a class of problems which cannot possibly be solved by the rules of Arithmetic, nor by the more familiar principles of Algebra.

In the revision of the work, the author has availed himself of the suggestions of several teachers who have used it as a text-book since its first publication; and he would take this opportunity to express his gratitude for their kindness.

April 26, 1853.

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ALGEBRA.

SECTION I.

DEFINITIONS AND NOTATIONS.

ARTICLE 1. ALGEBRA is the art of computing by symbols.

- 2. In Arithmetic we represent quantities and perform calculations by figures, each of which has a known and definite value.
- 3. In Algebra we employ the letters of the alphabet, and other characters, the value of which is either known or unknown, according to the conditions of the problems.
- 4. Those quantities whose values are given are called known quantities; and those whose values are not given are unknown quantities.
- 5. The symbols used to denote known quantities are, generally, the first letters of the alphabet in the small or Italic character, as a, b, c, d, &c.; and those used to denote unknown quantities, the last letters, as w, x, y, z.
- 6. In addition to the above, which are the more common symbols, capital letters may be used, as A, B, C, D, &c., or letters of the Greek alphabet, as α , β , γ , δ , ε , ζ , &c. In extensive operations, the use of these, or some other suitable characters, is sometimes very convenient.
- 7. Sometimes quantities are expressed in Algebra, as in Arithmetic, by figures instead of letters.
 - 8. When a quantity is doubled or trebled, or multiplied any

number of times, the number of multiplications is usually expressed by a numerical figure or figures. Thus, let a denote a certain quantity, and 2a will denote twice the same quantity, 3a three times the same quantity, &c.

- 9. The figures or letters prefixed to any symbol, and denoting the number of times the quantity represented by the symbol is taken, are called the *coefficient*. Thus, in 4a, 7b, and 4ax, the coefficients are 4, 7, and 4a.
- 10. A quantity which has no figure prefixed to it is considered as having a unit for its coefficient. Thus, a is the same as 1a.
- 11. Quantities represented by the same symbol or letters, and of the same power, are called *like* quantities; and those represented by different symbols or letters, or by the same letter of different powers, unlike quantities. Thus, 3a, 4a, and 5a, are like quantities; and 3a, 4b, and 5c, unlike quantities. In like manner, 3ab, 4ab, and 6ab, are like quantities; and 3ab, 4ac, 5dc, and 6mn, are unlike quantities.
- 12. Besides the symbols and figures used to denote quantity, there are certain signs, which are used to express the different relations between quantities, and the operations to which these quantities are subjected. These signs are the same as are often employed in Arithmetic, but, in Algebra, they are indispensable.
- 13. The sign = is that of *equality*, and denotes that the two quantities between which it is placed are equal to each other. Thus, a=2b signifies that a is equal to 2b.
- 14. The sign + is called *plus*, and signifies addition. Thus, a+b signifies that a is to be added to b.
- 15. The sign is called *minus*, and signifies subtraction. Thus a-b signifies that b is to be subtracted from a.
- 16. Sometimes both the signs + and occur before the same quantity, as $a \pm x$, in which case they signify that the quantity may be either added or subtracted, or that it is doubtful which operation is to be performed.
 - 17. The sign \times signifies multiplication. Thus, $a \times b$ denotes

that a is to be multiplied by b; and $a \times b \times c \times d$, that the quantities a, b, c, and d, are to be multiplied together. This sign is read *into*. Thus, $a \times b$ is to be read, a into b. Sometimes a single point is substituted for \times . Thus a.b signifies that a is multiplied by b.

- 18. The sign \div signifies division. Thus, $a \div b$ signifies that a is to be divided by b.
- 19. Division is also represented by placing the divisor under the dividend, in the form of a fraction. Thus, $\frac{a}{b}$ signifies that a is to be divided by b; and $\frac{a-b}{a+b}$, that a-b is to be divided by a+b.
- 20. The sign >, standing between two quantities, denotes that the one before it is greater than the one after it. Thus, a>b signifies that the quantity a is greater than the quantity b.
- 21. On the other hand, the sign < denotes that the quantity before it is less than the one after it. Thus, b < a signifies that b is less than a.
- 22. The sign $\cdot \cdot$ signifies therefore. Thus, $a=5 \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot 3a=15$, is read, a is equal to 5, therefore 3a is equal to 15.
- 23. The signs:::: denote proportion. Thus, a:b::c:d is to be read, as a is to b, so is c to d; and the signs, placed in their order, indicate that a has the same ratio to b that c has to d.
- 24. The sign , called the radical sign, signifies the square root of the quantity which follows it; or, that the root of the quantity is to be extracted. Thus, a denotes that the square root of a is to be extracted.
- **25.** By placing a figure above the sign, thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$, it is made the radical sign of any root whatever. Thus, $\sqrt[3]{a}$ signifies the cube root of a; $\sqrt[3]{a}$, the fourth root of a; $\sqrt[3]{a}$, the fifth root; $\sqrt[3]{a}$, the mth root, &c.
 - 26. The power of a quantity is denoted by a figure placed

above it at the right. Thus, a^2 signifies the second power of a; a^3 the third power of a; a^4 the fourth power, &c.

- 27. In operating with unknown quantities, it is frequently necessary to express the root of a certain power of a quantity; as, for instance, the 4th root of the 3d power of a. In this case, a fraction is to be used; the numerator denoting the power to which the quantity is to be raised, and the denominator the root of the power. Thus, $a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ denotes the cube root of the second power of a; $b^{\frac{6}{3}}$, the fourth root of the sixth power of b. By inverting the fraction, and writing it before the radical sign, we may represent the same. Thus, $a^{\frac{3}{3}}/a$, $a^{\frac{4}{3}}/b$, $a^{\frac{4}{3}}/a$, $a^{\frac{4}{3}}/b$, $a^{\frac{4}{3}}/a$, a^{\frac
- 28. When a quantity is represented by a single letter or numeral, or several letters, placed one after another without the sign + or between them, it is called a *simple quantity*. Thus, a, bc, cde, 3ab, are simple quantities.
- 29. When a number of simple quantities are connected by the signs + or —, the result is a compound quantity. Thus, a+b, be+cd, 4a+5cd-x, are compound quantities.
- **30.** A term is a single letter or numeral, or several letters or numerals, which are not separated by the sign + or -. Thus, in the compound quantity a+b, a and b are the terms. So in xy-y+z, xy, y and z, are the terms.
- 31. When two or more members of a compound quantity are to be subjected to the same operation, in which they are to be regarded as one whole, they are connected by a line drawn over them, called a *vinculum*, or by enclosing them in a parenthesis. Thus, when we are to multiply a+b+c by any number, as 3, we write $\overline{a+b+c}\times 3$, or $(a+b+c)\times 3$, or, more simply, 3(a+b+c). So $\overline{x+y}\times \overline{y+z}$, or (x+y) (y+z) signifies that x+y is to be regarded as a whole, and multiplied by y+z, taken also as a whole; whereas, if the line or parenthesis were not employed, $a+b\times 3$ would denote that b only is to be multiplied by 3, and the result would be a+3b.

- 32. When two or more quantities are multiplied together, each quantity is called a *factor*. Thus in ab, a and b are called factors; so, in cde, c, d and e, are severally called factors.
- 33. A composite number is one which is produced by the multiplication of two or more quantities or factors into each other. Thus, the quantity abc is a composite one, the factors of which are a, b, and c.
- **34.** Quantities, which have the sign + before them, either expressed or implied, are called *positive* or *affirmative* quantities. Thus +a, +b, or a, b, are positive or affirmative, the sign + being always implied before a quantity which has no express sign prefixed.
- 35. Quantities, which have the sign prefixed are called negative quantities. Thus, -a, -b, -3, are negative quantities.
- 36. Where the signs are all positive or all negative, they are called *like* signs.
- 37. When some of the signs are positive and others negative, they are said to be *unlike*.
- 38. When a quantity consists of one term it is called a monomial, as a, ab, 3xy, being the same as a simple quantity.
- **39.** When a quantity consists of two terms it is called a *binomial*. Thus a+b, x+y, are called binomial quantities, and a-b a residual binomial.
- 40. When a quantity consists of three terms it is called a *trinomial*. Thus, a+b+c, and x+y+z, are trinomials.
- 41. When a quantity consists of any number of terms greater than three it is called a *polynomial*. Thus, a+b+c+d, and w+x+y+z, are polynomials.
- 42. The *power* of a quantity is its square, cube, biquadrate, &c., called, also, its second, third, fourth power, &c.; as a^2 , a^3 , a^4 , &c.
- 43. The *index* or *exponent* of a quantity is the number which denotes its power or root.

- Thus, -1 is the index or exponent of a^{-1} ; 2 is the index of a^2 ; $\frac{1}{2}$, of $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$, or \sqrt{a} ; and m and $\frac{1}{m}$, of a^m and $a^{\frac{1}{m}}$.
- 44. When a quantity appears without any index or exponent, it is always understood to have for it unity, or 1.

Thus, a is the same as a^1 , 2x is the same as $2x^1$; the 1 in such cases being usually omitted.

- **45.** A rational quantity is that which can be expressed in finite terms, or without any radical sign or fractional index; as a, or $\frac{2a}{3}$, or $5a^2$, &c.
- 46. An irrational quantity is that which has no exact root, or which can only be expressed by means of the radical sign, or a fractional index; as \sqrt{a} , or $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$, $\sqrt[3]{a^2}$, or $a^{\frac{3}{2}}$, &c.
- 47. A square or cube number, &c., is that which has an exact square or cube root, &c.

Thus, 4 and $\frac{9}{16}a^2$ are square numbers; and 64 and $\frac{8}{27}a^3$ are cube numbers, &c.

48. A measure or divisor of any quantity is that which is contained in it some exact number of times, without a remainder.

Thus, 3 is the measure or divisor of 6, 7a is a measure of 85a, and 9ab of $27a^2b^2$.

49. Commensurable numbers or quantities are such as have a common measure or divisor, or that can be each divided by the same quantity without a remainder.

Thus, 6 and 8, $2\sqrt{2}$ and $3\sqrt{2}$, $5a^2b$ and $7a^2b$, are commensurable quantities; the common divisors being 2, $\sqrt{2}$, and a^2b .

50. A prime number is that which has no exact divisor, except itself and unity; as 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 11, 13, 17, &c.; and the intervening numbers, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 14, and 16, are composite numbers.

- 51. Two or more numbers are said to be incommensurable, or prime to each other, when they have no common divisor except unity; as, 2 and 3, 5 and 7, 17 and 19, &c.
- 52. One quantity is called the *multiple* of another, when the former contains the latter a certain number of times without a remainder.

Thus, 15a is a multiple of 5a, and 6a of 3a.

53. The reciprocal of any quantity is unity divided by that quantity.

The reciprocal of any fraction is that fraction inverted.

Thus, the reciprocal of a or $\frac{a}{1}$ is $\frac{1}{a}$; the reciprocal of $\frac{a}{b}$ is $\frac{b}{a}$, and the reciprocal of $\frac{a+b}{a-b}$ is $\frac{a-b}{a-b}$.

54. A series is a rank or succession of quantities, which usually proceed according to some certain law; as $1+\frac{1}{2}a+\frac{1}{4}a^2+\frac{1}{4}a^3+\frac{1}{15}a^4$, &c.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLES.

- 55. In calculating the numerical values of the following Algebraic Expressions, let a=6, b=5, c=4, d=1, and e=0.
 - 1. $a^2+2ab-c+d=36+60-4+1=93$.
 - 2. $2a^3-3a^2b+c^3=432-540+64=-44$.
 - 3. $a^2 \times (a+b) 2abc = 36 \times 11 240 = 156$.
 - 4. $2a\sqrt{b^2-ac}+\sqrt{2ac+c^2}=12\times 1+8=20$.
 - 5. $3a\sqrt{2ac+c^2}$, or $3a(2ac+c^2)^{\frac{1}{2}}=18\sqrt{64}=144$.
 - 6. $\sqrt{(2\dot{a}^2 \sqrt{6ac + e^2})} = \sqrt{(72 \sqrt{144})} = \sqrt{60}$.
 - 7. $\sqrt{(a^2b+4b^2-5\sqrt{cd})} = \sqrt{(180+100-10)} = \sqrt{270}$.
 - 8. $\sqrt{(ab^2+2b^3-5\sqrt{dc})} = \sqrt{(150+250-10)} = \sqrt{390}$
 - 9. $\frac{2a+3c}{6d+4e} + \frac{4bc}{\sqrt{2ac+c^2}} = \frac{24}{6} + \frac{80}{\sqrt{64}} = \frac{24}{6} + \frac{80}{8} = 4 + 10 = 14.$
 - 10. $\frac{2ab-5c}{4b-10d} + \left(\frac{3a-\frac{1}{2}bc}{5a-12d}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{40}{10} + \sqrt{\frac{18-10}{30-12}} = \frac{40}{10} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}} = \frac{40}{10} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{9}}$
 - 11. $2a^2+3bc-5=127$.

- 12. $5a^2b-10ab^2+27e=-600$.
- 13. $7a^2+(b-c)\times(d-e)=253$.
- 14. $\frac{ab^2}{c} \times d \frac{a-b}{d} + 27a^2e = 36\frac{1}{2}$.
- 15. $3\sqrt{c+2a}\sqrt{(2a+b-d)}=54$.
- 16. $a\sqrt{(a^2+e)+3bc(a^2-b^2)}=696$.
- 17. $3a^2b+^3\sqrt{(c^2-\sqrt{2ac+c^2})}-3e=542$.
- 18. $\frac{2b+c}{3a-c} \frac{\sqrt{5b+3}\sqrt{c+d}}{2a+c} = \frac{1}{4}$.

SECTION II.

ADDITION.

- ART. 56. Addition in Algebra is the connecting together of several quantities by their appropriate signs.
- 57. The operation consists in collecting into one term all the like quantities, and so arranging the several terms, thus obtained, as by signs to indicate the proper sum of all the quantities, both like and unlike.
 - 58. Addition in Algebra embraces three cases.
- I. When the quantities are alike, and their signs alike also; as, a, 3a; or, -b, -4b.
- II. When the quantities are alike, and their signs unlike; as, 3b, -5b.
- III. When the quantities are unlike, some having like and others unlike signs; as, 3a, 4b, -4x.

CASE I.

59. When the quantities are alike, and their signs alike.

RULE. Add together the coefficients belonging to the like quantities, and place their sum before the common letter

or letters, with the common sign prefixed; and the result will be the sum required.

Thus, let it be required to add together 3ab, 7ab, 8ab, the operation will be as follows:—

3ab 7ab 8ab 18ab.

The reason of this rule is obvious; for, since ab, whatever be its value, must represent the same quantity in every instance, it is evident that 3 times, 7 times, and 8 times the same quantity, will make 18 times the same.

In like manner, let it be required to add together -7b, -5b, and -6b.

-7b -5b -6b -18b.

EXAMPLES.

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
3a	7 h	-3ax	$4xy^2$	$3a-2y^2$
4a	5 %	-4ax	xy^2	$4a - 3y^2$
6a	3h	-ax	$3xy^2$	$6a - y^2$
а	8 <i>h</i>	-2ax	$7xy^2$	$a-6y^2$
5 a	h	-7ax	$2xy^2$	$5a-2y^2$
19a	24h	-17ax	$\overline{17xy^2}$	$\overline{19a-14y^2}$
(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
7x	14abc	$\dot{5}y$	_ 4mn	5h + x
4x	11abc	y	-3mn	h+2x
11x	5abc	•	- mn	2h+4x
9x	4abc	3y	-11mn	h + x
\boldsymbol{x}	abc		-mn	7h + 6x

- 11. Add 7a, 11a, a, 4a, 6a, and 3a together. Ans. 32a.
- 12. Add 4h, 6h, h, h, 11h, and 7h together. Ans. 30h.
- 13. Add together $(3a^2-b)$, $(7a^2-4b)$, and (a^2-b) .

Ans. $11a^2-6b$.

- 14. What is the sum of $3\sqrt{a^2}$, $4\sqrt{a^2}$, $\sqrt{a^2}$, $7\sqrt{a^2}$, and $2\sqrt{a^2}$?

 Ans. $17\sqrt{a^2}$.
 - 15. Add together $3\sqrt{a+b}$, $6\sqrt{a+b}$, $\sqrt{a+b}$, and $12\sqrt{a+b}$.

 Ans. $22\sqrt{a+b}$.

CASE II.

60. When the quantities are alike, and have unlike signs.

Rule. Add all the affirmative coefficients into one sum, and those that are negative into another; then subtract the less of these results from the greater, and prefix the sign of the greater to the difference, annexing the common letter or letters.

Required the sum of +7ax, -4ax, -3ax, +17ax, -ax, and +ax. $\begin{array}{r}
7ax \\
-4ax \\
-3ax \\
17ax \\
-ax \\
ax \\
17ax.
\end{array}$

We find the sum of the plus quantities to be 25ax, and the sum of the negative quantities -8ax; and the difference between those coefficients is 17, which we prefix to ax; thus, 17ax.

The reason of this Rule is obvious, when we consider that two equal quantities, the one with a positive and the other with a negative sign, exactly cancel each other, so that their sum is nothing. Of course, then, when two like quantities of opposite signs are not equal, the difference between them must be the proper sum, which will be positive or negative according to the affirmative or negative character of the larger quantity.

EXAMPLES.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

$$7a - 6m 4ax 18n 7a - mp^4$$
 $- 8a m -8ax n a + 6mp^2$
 $a -11m ax -20n -11a - 3mp^2$
 $- 5a 5m -7ax 6n 8a + 11mp^2$
 $11a -m ax 8n -9a - 7mp^2$
 $\frac{a}{12a} \frac{20m}{8m} \frac{12ax}{8ax} \frac{-n}{7n} \frac{18a - 15mp^2}{14a - 9mp^2}$
(6) (7) (8) (9) (10)
 $6y 4mn -8xy -4pn 8xy - m^2p$
 $-7y mn 7xy pn 3xy + m^2p$
 $4y 3mn -4xy pn -11xy - 18m^2p$
 $-11y 18mn -xy -11pn -4xy + 9m^2p$
 $9y 7mn 9xy 7pn -8xy - 3m^2p$
 $-2y 8mn -3xy pn 12xy + 12m^2p$

- 11. Add $4+a^2x$, $6-a^2x$, $3+6a^2x$, $15-5a^2x$, $3+a^2x$, and $6+7a^2x$ together.

 Ans. $37+9a^2x$.
- 12. Add 14ax-6y, 7ax+y, 5ax-7y, 9ax-11y, and 8ax+3y together.

 Ans. 43ax-20y.
- 13. Add 3a-4b+6c, 7a+11b-3c, 8a+b-7c, and a-11b+15c together.

 Ans. 19a-3b+11c.
- 14. Add $16x^3-5y^3-16$, $3x^2+4y^3-5$, x^2+3y^3-37 , x^2-y^3+7 , $6x^2+7y^3-11$, and $2x^2-3y^3-21$ together.

Ans. $29x^2+5y^3-83$.

15. Add 5a-b, 3b+3c, 4a-5c, 5a-5b-c, 7a-6c, and 11a+4b-7c together.

Ans. 32a+b-16c.

CASE III.

61. When the quantities are unlike, some having like and others unlike signs.

It is evident that unlike quantities cannot be united into one; or otherwise added than by means of their signs.

Thus, for example, if a be supposed to represent 20, and b 12, then the sum of a and b can be neither twice 20 nor twice 12, but it must be 20+12=32, that is, a+b.

62. Hence, to add unlike quantities, we have the following

RULE. Collect all the like quantities together, as in Case II., and write down those that are unlike, one after another, with their proper signs.

63. When several quantities are to be added together, it is immaterial in what order they are written.

Thus, a+b-c, a-c+b, -c+a+b, are equivalent expressions.

EXAMPLES.

(1)		(2)	
3ax		7 a+7m	
4mn		6 a-7x	
$-6y^2$		4xy-5m	
7xy		3x + 8xy	
3ax+	$4mn-6y^2+7xy.$	13a+12xy+2m-4x.	
(8)	(4)	(5)	
$9x^2y$	$14ax - 2x^2$	$4ax-130+3x^{\frac{1}{2}}$	
$-7x^2y$	$5ax^{2}+3xy$	$5a^2 + 3ax + 9x^2$	
3axy	$8y^2 - 4ax$	$7xy-4x_{\frac{1}{2}}+9^{\circ}$	
$-4xy^2$	$3x^2 + 26$	$\sqrt{x-40-6x^2}$	
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	

- 6. Add together a+x and y-c.
- Ans. a-c+x+y.
- 7. Add 3a+b-10, c-d-a, -4c+2a-3b-7, and $4x^2+5-18m$ together. Ans. $4a-2b-12-3c-d+4x^2-18m$.
- 8. Add $7a-5y^3$, $8\sqrt{x+2a}$, $5y^3-\sqrt{x}$, and $-9a+7\sqrt{x}$ together.

 Ans. $14\sqrt{x}$.
- 9. Add 4mn+3ab-4c, 3x-4ab+2mn, and $3m^2-4p$ together. Ans. $6mn-ab-4c+3x+3m^2-4p$.
- 10. Find the sum of $3a^3+2ab+4b^3$, $5a^2-8ab+b^3$, $-a^2+5ab-b^3$, $18a^2-20ab-19b^3$, and $14a^3-3ab+20b^2$.

Ans. $39a^2-24ab+5b^2$.

- 11. Find the sum of $4x^3-5a^3-5ax^2+6a^3x$, $6a^3+3x^3+4ax^3+2a^2x-17x^3+19ax^2-15a^3x$, $13ax^2-27a^2x+18a^3$, $3a^2x-20a^3+12x^3$, and $31a^2x-2x^3-31ax^2-7x^3$. Ans. $-7x^3-a^3$.
- 64. Coefficients, whether figures or letters, that are common to several terms, may be connected with them by a parenthesis.

- 14. Add 4ax-5my, 3dx+7ny, and 7mx+4my, together. Ans. (4a+3d+7m)x+(7n-m)y.
- 15. Add 3hz-5x, 4mz+nx, and 5az-4px, together. Ans. (3h+4m+5a)z+(n-5-4p)x.

SECTION III.

SUBTRACTION.

- ART. 65. Subtraction is the taking of one quantity from another, or the method of finding the difference between any two quantities or sets of quantities of the same kind.
- 66. If it be required to subtract 10—7 from 12, we might first subtract 7 from 10—3, and take the 3 from 12—9; or we might take the 10 from 12, and the remainder 2 must necessarily be increased by 7 to produce the correct result.

If from a we wish to subtract c-d, we first subtract c, and it gives a-c. This quantity, since we have taken d too much from a, is too small by d. Therefore d must be added, thus, a-c+d.

67. If a simple quantity is to be taken from another simple quantity, it is only necessary to write them one after the other; thus, if 8 is to be taken from 15, it may be expressed thus, 15—8=7.

If it were required to subtract b from a, it should be written thus, a-b; but if we were to subtract a-b from c+d, it is evident that if only a were to be taken, it would be written thus, c+d-a. But this evidently gives a result too small; for a was to be lessened by b before the subtraction. Therefore, as the remainder is too small by b, we must add b to the remainder, which will give c+d-a+b; for it makes no difference in the result whether the minuend be increased or the subtrahend lessened.

Subtract 7—4 from 13. Taking 7 from 13 leaves 6; but 6 is too small, for the 7 should have been lessened by 4, and we must either subtract the 4 from the 7 before the operation, or add it to the remainder; and, if added to the remainder, the expression will be thus, 6+4=10.

68. We therefore see the propriety of the following

RULE. Change the signs of all the quantities to be subtracted, and proceed as in Addition.

SIMPLE QUANTITIES.

The above questions are performed as in Arithmetic, the minuend being the larger number, and having the same sign as the subtrahend.

In these examples the minuend is taken from the subtrahend, and all the signs in the subtrahend are changed.

In these examples we change, *mentally*, all the signs in the subtrahend, and then proceed as in addition. These questions may all be proved, as in Arithmetic, by adding the remainder to the subtrahend.

COMPOUND QUANTITIES.

69. The same rule must be observed in subtracting compound quantities as in simple quantities; that is, all the signs of the quantities to be subtracted must be changed, the signs + to -, and the signs - to +; we then proceed as in addition.

(1) OPERATION.

From
$$ab+cd-ax-7$$
 $ab+cd-ax-7$
Take $4ab-3cd+4ax-15$ $-4ab+3cd-4ax+15$ $-3ab+4cd-5ax+8$

70. It is a better way for the pupil to conceive the signs in the subtrahend changed, but to let them remain without alteration, otherwise it might be difficult to correct errors that might arise in the operation.

From $3xy-a^6-3h^3$

(7)

 $7x^2-a^3b^5+7v^5+8h^4$

Ans. $6b^2 + 3c - 59m$.

Ans. 6b+1.

Take
$$\frac{-x\hat{y}-a^6+7h^3-10y^2}{4xy-0-10h^3+9y^2}$$
 $\frac{x^2+a^3b^5-11y^5-h^4}{6x^2-2a^3b^5+18y^5+9h^4}$
(8)

From $5\sqrt{ax^2-3y^3+7a^{\frac{1}{2}}-1}$
 $8x^{\frac{3}{8}}+y^5+\sqrt{7h+5}$
Take $3\sqrt{ax^2+y^2-5a^{\frac{1}{2}}+7}$
 $2\sqrt{ax^2-4y^2+12a^{\frac{1}{2}}-8}$
 $4x^{\frac{3}{8}}-3y^5-\sqrt{7h-6}$
10. From $3a-5b+6h-d$ take $a+b-7d$.

Ans. $2a-6b+6h+6d$.
11. From $31x^2-3y^3+ab$ take $17x^2+5y^2-4ab+7$.

Ans. $14x^2-8y^2+5ab-7$.
12. From $5f+14b-9d$ take $-3f+7b-3c+11$.

Ans. $8f+7b+6d$.
13. From $11a-7b+c$ take $a+7b-3c+11$.

Ans. $10a-14b+4c-11$.
14. From m^2+3n^3 take $-4m^2-6n^3+71x$.

Ans. $5m^2+9n^3-71x$.
15. From $31a-15x-7$ take $2a-25x+y^2$.

Ans. $29a+10x-y^2-7$.
16. From abc^2-xy^3 take $-6abc^2+3xy^3-7h$.

Ans. $7abc^2-4xy^3+7h$.
17. From $11ch^2-5$ take $5ch^2-5+47x$.

Ans. $6ch^2-47x$.
18. From mn^2+kt take $-7mn^2+48x-y^2$.

Ans. $6ch^2-47x$.
19. From $47abh-37+96y^3$ take $7abh$.

Ans. $40abh-37+96y^3$.
20. Take $7x^2y^3+hm$ from $8x^2y^3+17$.

Ans. $x^2y^3-hm+17$.
21. Take $5b^3-3c+59m$ from $11b^2$.

22. Take 6a-3b-5c from 6a+3b-5c+1.

23. Take
$$41x^2 + 7y^3 + abc$$
 from m^2 .

Ans.
$$m^2-41x^2-7y^3-abc$$
.

24. Take
$$x^2$$
 from $-17x^2+14y-a+b$.

Ans.
$$-18x^2+14y-a+b$$
.

25. Take
$$a-b$$
 from $a+b$.

Ans.
$$+2b$$
.

26. From
$$9xz$$
 take $xz-7h-5m^3+7$.

Ans.
$$8xz+7h+5m^3-7$$
.

27. From $11hm + 8n^2$ take $x^2 - y^2$.

Ans.
$$11hm + 8n^2 - x^2 + y^2$$
.

28. From a+b take a-b, and $a-\dot{b}$, and -a+b.

Ans.
$$+2b$$
.

29. From a-b-c take -a+b+c and a-b+c.

Ans.
$$a-b-3c$$
.

71. When similar quantities that are to be subtracted have literal coefficients, the operation may be performed by placing the coefficients with their proper signs within a parenthesis, and then subjoining the common quantity; thus,

From
$$ay-h$$
 From ax^s+gy^t
Take $dy-c$ Take bx^3-hy^2

$$(a-d)y+c-h$$

$$(a-b)x^3+(g+h)y^2.$$

72. If a set of quantities enclosed in a parenthesis is combined with others by means of the sign +, the parenthesis can have no effect upon the result, and may, therefore, be retained or not, at pleasure.

Thus, a+(b+c) is evidently equivalent to a+b+c; for it can make no difference whether b and c be first added together, and their sum then be added to a, or the sum of the three quantities, a, b, c, be taken at once.

Again, x-y+(b-z) will amount to the same thing as x-y+b-z; for it is immaterial whether b-z be added to x-y at once, or b be added to it first, and from the result z be subtracted.

The subtraction of a polynomial may be indicated without performing the operation, by inclosing the quantity to be subtracted in a parenthesis, and prefixing the sign —.

If we wish to subtract 7a-5x+6y from 11a-2x+8y, it may be indicated thus (11a-2x+8y)-(7a-5x+6y).

And 7a-3b+c+g-p, taken from 10a, leaves 10a-(7a-3b+c+g-p); being equivalent to 3a+3b-c-g+p.

If, therefore, a quantity enclosed in a parenthesis be comoined with another by means of the sign —, the rule laid down in Art. 68 shows that the signs of the terms of this quantity must be changed whenever the parenthesis is removed.

Thus, a-(b+c) is equivalent to a-b-c; because it can be of no importance whether b be first subtracted from a, and c then be taken from the remainder, or the sum of b and c be subtracted from a at once.

Consequently, a parenthesis, with a negative sign preceding it, may be introduced into any compound algebraical expression, provided the signs of all the symbols comprised in it be changed.

Thus, a-x-b+y is equivalent to a-x-(b-y), or a-(x+b-y), or a+y-(b+x), or y-(x+b-a).

Similar considerations will enable us to dispense with the use of parentheses, without altering the values of the expressions in which they are found, when one or more such parentheses are included within another.

Thus, a-[b-(c+d)] is manifestly equivalent to a-[b-c-d], which is also equivalent to a-b+c+d.

Also,
$$a-\{a+b-[a+b-c-(a-b+c)]\}=a-\{a+b-[a+b-c-a+b-c]\}=a-\{a+b-[2b-2c]\}=a-\{a+b-2b+2c\}=a-\{a-b+2c\}=a-a+b-2c=b-2c.$$

EXAMPLES FOR PRACTICE.

- 1. What is the value of the expression $(1-2x+3x^2)+(3+2x-x^2)$?

 Ans. $4+2x^3$.
- 2. Reduce to its simple form the expression 5a-4b+3c+(-3a+2b-c).

 Ans. 2a-2b+2c.
- 3. What is the value of the expression (a-b-c)+(b+c-d)+(d-e+f)+(e-f-g)?

 Ans. a-g.

- 4. Exhibit a-(b-c)+b-(a-c)+c-(a-b) in its simplest form.

 Ans. -a+b+3c.
 - 5. From $3(x^2+y^2)$ take $[(x^2+2xy+y^2)-(2xy-x^2-y^2)]$. · Ans. x^2+y^2 .
 - 5. From $6x^2+2y^2-(3x^2+y^2)$ take $2x^2+4y^2-(4x^2-y^2)$.

 Ans. $5x^2-4y^2$.

73. Algebra differs from Arithmetic in the use of negative quantities. In Algebra, every quantity is either positive or negative, according as it is affected with the sign plus or minus; and, as we have observed above, whenever a quantity has not either of these signs prefixed, the sign + is understood, and the quantity is said to be positive. Thus 5, or +5, is positive; but -5 is negative. Positive quantities are also called affirmatives. Some mathematicians, in treating this subject, have involved it in much perplexity, and, in our opinion, in absurdities, by considering -5, or -a, as quantities less than nothing; much to the injury, if not to the disgrace, of the science. But the student is to observe that -5 denotes just the same number and quantity as +5, but with the additional considerations, that the former is to be subtracted, while the latter is to be added.

The simplest illustration of positive and negative quantities may be derived from a merchant's credits and debts. Five dollars is the same sum, whether it be due to him, or he owe it to another; but, in one case it may be considered as positive \$5, for it is an addition to his property; and in the other as negative \$5, for it is subtracted from his property. And, if the sum of his debts exceeds the sum of his credits by \$1000, the state of his affairs may be represented by —\$1000; and, undoubtedly, he is worse than if he had nothing, and owed nothing. In such a case, indeed, the man is often said, in mercantile language, to be minus one thousand dollars. Whereas, if the sum of his credits exceeds the sum of his debts by \$1000, the state of his affairs may justly be represented by +\$1000. These opposite signs, then, without at all affecting the absolute

magnitude of the quantities to which they are prefixed, intimate the additional consideration that those quantities are in *contrary* circumstances.

SECTION IV.

MULTIPLICATION.

- ART. 74. Multiplication is the repeating of a quantity as many times as there are units in another; it is virtually the same in Algebra as in Arithmetic.
- 75. The multiplicand and multiplier may be considered as factors; and, in all operations, either may be taken for the other.

Thus, if 6 be multiplied by 7, or a by b, the result is the same as if 7 be multiplied by 6, or b by a.

76. When several letters are written after one another, it implies that they are all multiplied together.

Thus, abcd is the same as $a \times b \times c \times d$; and it is immaterial in what order they stand; for abcd, cdab, and bdca, are synonymous terms.

- 77. Multiplication is commonly divided into three cases.
- When the multiplicand and multiplier are simple quantities.
- II. When the multiplicand is a compound quantity, and the multiplier is a simple one.
- III. When both the multiplicand and multiplier are compound quantities.

CASE I.

78. When the multiplicand and multiplier are simple quantities.

RULE. Multiply the coefficients of both terms together, and to the product annex the letters in both factors, remembering that the product of like signs is plus, and of unlike signs is minus. That is, plus (+) multiplied by plus (+), and minus (-) multiplied by minus (-), give plus (+); and plus (+) multiplied by minus (-), and minus (-) multiplied by plus (+), give minus (-).

ILLUSTRATION.

79. 1. If a plus quantity is multiplied by a plus quantity, the result will be a plus quantity. Thus,

If +a is multiplied by +b, it is evident that +a is to be repeated as many times as there are units in +b; that is, b times a=+ab.

2. If a minus quantity is multiplied by a plus quantity, or a plus quantity by a minus quantity, the result will be a minus quantity. Thus,

If -c is to be multiplied by +d, it is evident that -c must be repeated as many times as there are units in d; that is, d times -c = -cd. The result will be the same if +c is multiplied by -d.

3. If a minus quantity be multiplied by a minus quantity, the result will be a plus quantity.

To illustrate this, let a-b be multiplied by c-d.

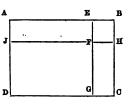
The product of a-b by c is ac-bc; but it is evident that this product is as many times too large as there are units in d. Therefore the product of a-b by d=ad-bd, must be subtracted from ac-bc, thus (ac-bc)-(ad-bd)=ac-bc-ad+bd; but +bd is the product of -b and -d; therefore a minus quantity multiplied by a minus is a plus quantity, Q.E.D.

80. That the product of two minus quantities produces a plus, may be illustrated by the following diagram:

Let ABCD be a right-angled parallelogram. Let JH be parallel to AB, and EG parallel to AD. Then the figure will contain four right-angled parallelograms, JFGD, AJFE, EBHF, and FHCG. Let AB, which is equal to JH, = a, and EB or its

equal FH=b; then AE, or its equal JF, will be =a-b. Also

let AD=c, and AJ=d, then JD or FG=c-d. Now, to find the contents of JFGD, we must multiply the adjacent sides of the parallelogram together, which are JD and JF. But JD=c-d, and JF=a-b; therefore the contents of the parallelogram will be $(a-b)\times(c-d)=ac-ad-bc+bd$.



But ac is the contents of the figure ABCD, for it is the product of the adjacent sides AB and AD. And this exceeds the contents of the figure JFGD by the three parallelograms AJFE, EBHF, and FHCG. But ad is the contents of the figure ABHJ, for the side AB = a, and AJ = d, and these are the adjacent sides of the parallelogram. And bc is the contents of the figure EBCG; for EB = b, and AD or BC = c, and therefore bc = EBCG, for it is the product of the adjacent sides EB and BC. But the parallelograms ABHJ and EBCG both include the parallelogram EBHF; whereas it should be included by only one of them. It must, therefore, be returned. The contents of this figure EBHF = bd; for FH = b, and HB = d, and their product is bd. And as BF has been taken twice from the figure, it is restored by considering bd a plus quantity, thus +bd, Q.E.D.

EXAMPLES.

1. Multiply 4m by 3n.	Ans. 12mn.
2. Multiply 3ab by -5cd.	Ans. $-15abcd$.
3. Multiply 8mn by 4xy.	Ans. 32mnxy.
4. Multiply $7pg$ by y .	Ans. 7pgy.
5. Multiply —13adef by 6mnp.	Ans. —78adefmnp.
6. Multiply 7hp by 4tuz.	Ans. 28hptuz.
7. Multiply 19ab by —xyz.	Ans. $-19abxyz$.
8. Multiply 7an by -2an.	Ans. —14aann.
9. Multiply 5aga by Saga.	Ans. 15agagaa

- 10. Multiply —4xy by —xxyy.
- 11. Multiply -11dc by -8dee.
- 12. Multiply 9mn by 2mmn.
- 13. Multiply 17abc by -8abc.
- 14. Multiply 11xyyy by -yy.
- 15. Multiply —9mmm by —nnn.
- 16. Multiply pat by pat.
- 81. When the same letter is repeated in the product, for the sake of brevity one letter only need be written, with a figure placed after and above it, denoting the number of times the letter is taken as a factor.

This figure is called the exponent or power of the letter, and it shows how many times the letter is used as a factor. Thus, $a^3 = a \times a \times a = aaa$, $4m^2 = 4 \times m \times m = 4mm$.

82. If two or more letters of the same kind, having exponents, are to be multiplied together, we write the letter, and place over it the sum of the exponents. Thus, the product of a^3 by $a^2 = aaa \times aa = aaaaa = a^5$. Hence the following

Add the exponents of the same letter, and place their sum over the product of the letter multiplied by the coefficients.

17. Multiply $4m^4$ by $3m^2$.

28. Multiply $4x^my^n$ by $-x^ny^nz^5$.

 $4\times3\times m^4\times m^2=12m^{4+2}=12m^6$.

18. Multiply $-5n^8$ by $-4n^5$. Ans. 20n3. 19. Multiply $-3a^m$ by $3a^m$. Ans. $-9a^{2m}$. Ans. $8x^{m+n}$. 20. Multiply $2x^m$ by $4x^n$. 21. Multiply $3a^2b^3$ by $5a^3b$. Ans. 15a5b4. 22. Multiply ab^2 by a^3b . Ans. a^4b^3 . 23. Multiply a⁸b²c by a²bd. Ans. a^5b^3cd . 24. Multiply 7a5c3 by a5cm. Ans. 7aºc¹m. 25. Multiply $9a^5b^3x^7$ by $-a^8b^2cx^4$. Ans. $-9a^{13}b^5cx^{11}$. 26. Multiply 15m5n6 by 3mn. Ans. $45m^6n^7$. Ans. $6a^{2m}b^{n+3}$. 27. Multiply $3a^mb^n$ by $2a^mb^3$. Ans. $-4x^{m+n}y^{2n}z^5.$

29. Multiply 17a4c2 by 4aacc.	Ans. $68a^6c^4$.
30. Multiply $3a^{m+n}$ by $-4a^{m-n}$.	Ans. $-12a^{2m}$.
31. Multiply 7a ^m by 3a ^{-m} .	·Ans. 21.
32. Multiply $11n^2$ by $-5n^6$.	Ans. $-55n^8$.
33. Multiply 4a ⁶ by -3a ⁻² .	Ans. $-12a^4$.
34. Multiply 7m ⁿ by 3m ⁿ .	Ans. $21m^{2n}$.
35. Multiply 6ab2 by a8b-4.	Ans. $6a^4b^{-2}$.
36. Multiply a ⁻⁸ by a ⁻⁸ .	Ans. a^{-9} .
37. Multiply x^{-n} by x^n .	Ans. 1.
38. Multiply m^3 by m^{-3} .	Ans. 1.

CASE II.

83. When the multiplicand is a compound quantity, and the multiplier is a simple quantity.

Rule. Multiply each term of the multiplicand separately by the multiplier, and prefix the proper sign to each term of the product.

EXAMPLES.

(1) (2) (3) (4)

Multiply
$$3a+5x$$
 $7m-4n$ $3b-4c$ $5x+7b$

By $4m$ $3a$ $5e$ $3m$

$$12am+20mx. 21am-12an. 15be-20ce. 15mx+21bm$$
(5) (6) (7) (8)
$$4x^2-3ax^2 \quad 4m^3+2n \quad 8a^2bc-d \quad abc+m^n$$

$$3x \quad 3m^2 \quad 5ad^2 \quad 4am$$

$$12x^3-9ax^3. 12m^5+6m^2n. \quad 40a^3bcd^2-5ad^3. \quad 4a^2bcm+4am^{n+1}.$$
9. Multiply $5a^2x-7y+4x^3-3b^3$ by $4ay^2$.

Ans. $20a^3xy^2-28ay^3+16ax^3y^2-12ab^3y^2$.
10. Multiply $7a^2b^3+4am^2-6y$ by $4a^5m^3$.

Ans. $28a^7b^3m^3+16a^6m^5-24a^5m^3y$.
11. Multiply $4a^2b^3-6a^3c+c^2$ by $-5a^2$.

Ans. $-20a^4b^3+30a^5c-5a^2c^2$.

12. Multiply $-ab^2-3x^3-14m^{-2}$ by -am. Ans. $a^2b^2m+3amx^3+14am^{-1}$.

CASE III.

84. When both the multiplicand and multiplier are compound quantities.

Rule. Multiply each term of the multiplicand by each term of the multiplier, remembering that the product of like signs is +, and the product of unlike signs is -; then add together all the products.

Note. Terms which are alike should be placed under one another.

EXAMPLES.

$$\begin{array}{r}
(3) \\
7ax-4y+6m \\
\underline{4ay+2y} \\
28a^2xy-16ay^2+24amy \\
+14axy-8y^2+12my \\
\underline{28a^2xy-16ay^2+14axy-8y^2+24amy+12my}.
\end{array}$$

$$(7) \\ 4a^3 - 5a^2b - 8ab^2 + 2b^3 \\ 2a^2 - 3ab - 4b^2 \\ 8a^5 - 10a^4b - 16a^3b^3 + 4a^2b^3 \\ - 12a^4b + 15a^3b^2 + 24a^2b^3 - 6ab^4 \\ - 16a^3b^3 + 20a^2b^3 + 32ab^4 - 8b^5 \\ 8a^5 - 22a^4b - 17a^3b^3 + 48a^2b^3 + 26ab^4 - 8b^5.$$

85. When positive and negative terms belance each other in the product, they should be cancelled.

- 86. The continued product of factors is often expressed in one line.
 - 10. $(1+x)(1+x^4)(1-x+x^2-x^3)=1-x^3$.
 - 11. (a+2x) (a-3x) $(a+4x)=a^3+3a^2x-10ax^2-24x^3$.
- 12. Required the continued product of 3a-x, 2a+4x, and 4a-2x.

 Ans. $24a^3+28a^2x-36ax^2+8x^3$.
 - 13. Multiply $3x^2-2xy-y^2$ by 2x-4y.

Ans.
$$6x^3 - 16x^2y + 6xy^3 + 4y^3$$
.

14. Multiply x^2+2x+1 by x^2-2x+3 .

Ans.
$$x^4 + 4x + 3$$
.

15. Multiply a+b-c by a-b+c.

Ans.
$$a^2-b^2+2bc-c^2$$
.

16. Multiply 8a-2b by -2a+4b.

Ans.
$$-6a^2+16ab-8b^2$$
.

17. Multiply $5a^2-3ab+4b^2$ by 6a-5b.

Ans.
$$30a^3-43a^2b+39ab^2-20b^3$$
.

18. Multiply a^2+ab+b^2 by a-b. Ans. a^3-b^3 .

19. Multiply
$$a^4-x^4$$
 by a^4-x^4 .

Ans. $a^8-2a^4x^4+x^8$.

20. Multiply
$$2x^2-3xy+6$$
 by $3x^2+3xy-5$.
Ans. $6x^4-3x^3y+8x^2-9x^2y^2+33xy-30$.

21. Multiply
$$5a^2-4ax+3x^2$$
 by $2a^2-3ax-4x^2$.

Ans. $10a^4-23a^3x-2a^2x^2+7ax^3-12x^4$.

22. Multiply
$$2a^2-3ax+4x^2$$
 by $5a^2-6ax-2x^2$.
Ans. $10a^4-27a^3x+34a^2x^2-18ax^3-8x^4$.

23. Multiply
$$a^3-3a^2+3a-1$$
 by a^2-2a+1 .

Ans. $a^5-5a^4+10a^3-10a^2+5a-1$.

24. Multiply
$$a^m-a^n$$
 by $2a-a^n$.

Ans.
$$2a^{m+1}-2a^{n+1}-a^{m+n}+a^{2n}$$
.

25. Multiply $a^4-a^8x+a^9x^2-ax^8+x^4$ by a+x.

Ans. a^5+x^5 .

MULTIPLICATION BY DETACHED COEFFICIENTS.

87. The coefficients of the polynomials should be arranged according to the successive powers of the letters, increasing or decreasing by a common difference; and, when this common difference is wanting, its place should be supplied by zero.

The following examples will illustrate the above :

1. Multiply
$$a^2+2a+1$$
 by a^2-2a+1 .

$$\begin{array}{r}
 1+2+1 \\
 1-2+1 \\
 \hline
 1+2+1 \\
 -2-4-2 \\
 \hline
 +1+2+1 \\
 \hline
 1+0-2+0+1.
 \end{array}$$

In adding the coefficients of the partial products, we perceive that the second and fourth places are a zero: but the letters must be written with their powers regularly ascending from left to right; and, where zero is the coefficient, the value of the quantity is nothing. Thus, $a^4 + 0a^5 - 2a^2 + 0a + 1 = a^4 - 2a^2 + 1$, because zero is the coefficient of the second and fourth terms.

With the letters and their powers added, it will be $x^7 + 0x^6 + 0x^5 + 0x^4 - x^3 = x^7 - x^3$.

The second, third, and fourth terms are of no value.

3. Multiply
$$3a^3-4ab^2+6b^3$$
 by $2a^2-4b^2$.
 $3+0-4+6$
 $2+0-4$
 $\overline{6+0-8+12}$
 $-12-0+16-24$
 $\overline{6+0-20+12+16-24}$.

We now annex the letters with their proper powers, decreasing by a constant common difference, thus:

$$6a^5 + 0a^4b - 20a^5b^2 + 12a^2b^3 + 16ab^4 - 24b^5 = 6a^5 - 20a^5b^2 + 12a^2b^3 + 16ab^4 - 24b^5.$$

4. Multiply
$$2a^3 - 8ab^2 + 5b^3$$
 by $2a^2 - 5b^3$.

$$2+0-3+5$$

$$2+0-5$$

$$4+0-6+10$$

$$-10-0+15-25$$

$$4+0-16+10+15-25.$$

Affixing the letters with their powers, we have,

$$4a^5 + 0a^4b - 16a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 15ab^4 - 25b^5 = 4a^5 - 16a^3b^2 + 10a^2b^3 + 15ab^4 - 25b^5.$$

5. Multiply $5a^5 - 3a^2 + a$ by $2a^4 + a^3$.

Ans.
$$10a^9 + 5a^8 - 6a^6 - a^5 + a^4$$
.

6. Multiply $8x^8-2x-2$ by x^3-3 .

Ans. $3x^5-11x^3-2x^2+6x+6$.

- 7. Multiply $y^2 + y 3$ by $y^3 y$.
 - Ans. $y^5 + y^4 4y^3 y^2 + 3y$.
- 8. Multiply $x^5+x^4+x^5+x^2+x+1$ by x-1.

Ans. x^s-1 .

9. Multiply $a^2-2ab+4b^2$ by $a^2+2ab+4b^2$.

Ans. $a^4+4a^2b^2+16b^4$.

10. Multiply $3a^4+3a^3b+3a^2b^2+3ab^3+3b^4$ by 7a-7b.

Ans. 21a5-21b5.

11. Multiply $x^3 + x^2y + xy^2 + y^3$ by x - y.

Ans. x4-y4.

SECTION V.

DIVISION.

ART. 88. Division is the converse of Multiplication, and is performed like that of numbers. Its object is to find how many times one quantity is contained in another; or to find what quantity, multiplied by a given quantity, will produce another given quantity.

The product of like signs, as in the rule of Multiplication, produces +, and unlike signs -.

CASE I.

89. When the divisor and dividend are both simple quantities.

If abc be divided by a, the quotient will be bc; because a multiplied by bc will produce abc.

If 4abc be divided by 2a, the quotient will be 2bc; because 2a multiplied by 2bc will produce 4abc.

If 9bx be divided by 3x, the quotient is 3b; for 3b multiplied by 3x is 9bx.

From the above illustration we derive the following

RULE. Write the dividend over the divisor, in the manner of

a fraction; and reduce it to its simplest form by cancelling the letters and figures that are common to all the terms.

Or, divide the coefficient of the dividend by the coefficient of the divisor, and cancel the letters common to the divisor and dividend.

EXAMPLES.

1 Divide 6ab by 2a.

$$\frac{6ab}{2a} = 3b$$
; or, $6ab \div 2a = 3b$.

2. Divide 12abcxy by 4bx.

$$\frac{12abcxy}{4bx} = 3acy; \text{ or, } 12abcxy \div 4bx = 3acy.$$

3. Divide mnop by op.

Ans. mn.

4. Divide 7abm by am.

Ans. 7b.

5. Divide 14xyz by 7x.

Ans. 2yz.

- 6. Divide 10abcd by 5bcd.
- 7. Divide 9mnx by 3x.
- 8. Divide 17ab by ab.
- 9. Divide 49qrst by 7qt.
- 10. Divide 20hmno by 4no.
- **90.** Powers and roots of the same quantity are divided by subtracting the index of the divisor from that of the dividend. Thus, if we wish to divide a^5 by a^3 , we subtract the index 3 from the index 5, and set the remainder 2 over the a; thus, a^2 . This process is evident from the fact that a^5 —aaaaa, and a^3 —aaaa, and aaaaa divided by aaa gives $aa=a^2$.
 - 11. Divide $4a^3b^4$ by $2ab^2$.

$$\frac{4a^3b^4}{2ab^2} = 2a^2b^2; \text{ or, } 4a^3b^4 \div 2ab^2 = 2a^2b^2.$$

12. Divide 7a⁵ by a².

13. Divide 6a⁴b²cd by 3ab.

Ans. 2a⁵bcd.

14. Divide $7r^4p^7$ by r^2p^6 .

15. Divide $60p^7y^3$ by $30p^4$.

Ans. $7r^2p^6$.

Ans. $2p^3y^8$.

16. Divide 00p y by 30p.

16. Divide 12ax²y² by 4ax².

17. Divide 96r¹st⁵u⁵ by 48st⁵u².

Ans. 2r⁴u⁴.

Ans. 2r⁴u⁴.

18. Divide 17a5xy by 17.

Ans. abxy.

19. Divide $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Ans. at.

CASE II.

91. When the divisor is a simple quantity, and the dividend a compound one, we adopt the following

Divide each term of the dividend by the divisor, as in Art. 89. Or, we may write the divisor under the dividend, in the form of a fraction, and then cancel equal quantities when found in the divisor and in each term of the dividend.

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide $9a^3b + 6a^4c - 12ab$ by 3a.

OPERATION.

$$\frac{3a)9a^3b+6a^4c-12ab}{3a^2b+2a^3c-4b}$$
. Ans.

We find that 3a is a factor in each term of the dividend; we therefore write the other factors under their respective quantities.

2. Divide $8a^{5}bc + 16a^{5}bc - 4a^{2}c^{2}$ by $4a^{2}c$.

Ans. $2ab + 4a^{3}b - c$.

3. Divide $9a^5bc - 3a^2b + 18a^3bc$ by 3ab.

Ans. $3a^4c - a + 6a^2c$.

4. Divide $20a^4bc + 15abd^3 - 10a^2be$ by 5ab.

Ans. $4a^3c+3d^3-2ae$.

5. Divide $15x^2y^3 + 30x^5y^7$ by x^2 .

Ans. Ans.

6. Divide $7ax^4yz^3 - 14xyz + 21xy^2$ by 7xy.

Ans.

7. Divide $p^2mq+p^3m-p^4mc$ by p^2 . 8. Divide $4txz-8t^2z+z^2$ by z.

Ans.

9. Divide $12a^{-2} - 8a^2b + 16a^3x - 10a^{-2}y$ by $2a^2$.

Ans. $6a^{-4}-4b+8ax-5a^{-4}y$.

CASE III.

92. When the divisor and dividend are both compound quantities.

RULE. Write down the quantities in the same manner as in the division of numbers in Arithmetic, arranging the terms of each quantity so that the highest powers of one of the letters may stand before the next lower.

Divide the first term of the dividend by the first term of the divisor, and set the result in the quotient, with its proper sign.

Multiply the whole divisor by the term thus found; and, having subtracted the result from the dividend, bring down as many terms to the remainder as are requisite for the next operation, which perform as before; and so proceed, as in Arithmetic, till the work is finished.

1. Divide
$$a^2+2ab+b^2$$
 by $a+b$.
$$a^2+2ab+b^2\left(\frac{a+b}{a+b}\right)$$
 divisor.
$$\frac{a^2+ab}{ab+b^2}$$

2. Divide
$$a^3 + 5a^2x + 5ax^2 + x^3$$
 by $a + x$.
$$a^3 + 5a^2x + 5ax^2 + x^3 \left(\frac{a + x}{a^2 + 4ax + x^2}\right)$$

$$\frac{a^3 + a^2x}{4a^2x + 5ax^2}$$

$$\frac{4a^2x + 5ax^2}{ax^2 + x^3}$$

$$\frac{4a^2x + 4ax^2}{ax^2 + x^3}$$

3. Divide
$$a^4 + 4a^2b^2 + 16b^4$$
 by $a^2 - 2ab + 4b^2$.
$$a^4 + 4a^2b^2 + 16b^4\left(\frac{a^2 - 2ab + 4b^2}{a^3 + 2ab + 4b^2}\right)$$

$$-\frac{a^4 - 2a^3b + 4a^2b^2}{2a^3b + 16b^4}$$

$$-\frac{2a^3b - 4a^2b^2 + 8ab^3}{4a^2b^2 - 8ab^3 + 16b^4}$$

$$-\frac{4a^2b^2 - 8ab^3 + 16b^4}{4a^2b^2 - 8ab^3 + 16b^4}$$

It may be verified that $a^2+2ab+4b^2$ is the true quotient, by multiplying it by the divisor. It should also be observed, that in *every* stage of the proceeding, the terms involving the highest powers of a have been placed first on the *left*.

4. Divide
$$4x^4 - 9a^2x^3 + 6a^3x - a^4$$
 by $2x^3 - 3ax + a^3$.
$$4x^4 - 9a^3x^2 + 6a^3x - a^4\left(\frac{2x^3 - 3ax + a^2}{2x^3 + 3ax - a^2}\right)$$

$$\underline{4x^4 - 6ax^3 + 2a^2x^3}$$

$$\underline{6ax^3 - 11a^2x^3 + 6a^3x}$$

$$\underline{6ax^3 - 9a^2x^2 + 3a^3x}$$

$$\underline{-2a^2x^3 + 3a^3x - a^4}$$

$$-2a^3x^3 + 3a^3x - a^4$$

93. If the divisor be not exactly contained in the dividend, the quantity that remains after the division is finished must be placed over the divisor at the right of the quotient, in the form of a fraction.

5. Divide
$$a^3-x^3$$
 by $a+x$.
$$a^3-x^3\left(\frac{a+x}{a^2-ax+x^3-\frac{2x^3}{a+x}}\right)$$

$$\frac{a^3+a^3x}{-a^3x-ax^3}$$

$$\frac{-a^3x-ax^3}{ax^2-x^3}$$

$$\frac{ax^2+x^3}{-2x^3}$$

94. The operation of division may be considered as ter minated when the highest power of the letter, in the first or leading term of the remainder, is less than the first term of the divisor.

The division of quantities may also be sometimes carried on ad infinitum, like a decimal fraction; in which case a few of the leading terms of the quotient will, generally, be sufficient to

indicate the rest, without its being necessary to continue the operation.

6. Divide a by a+x.

7. Divide a by a-x.

Ans.
$$1 + \frac{x}{a} + \frac{x^2}{a^2} + \frac{x^3}{a^3} + \frac{x^4}{a^4} + \frac{x^5}{a^5}$$
, &c.

8. Let $a^2-2ax+x^2$ be divided by a-x. Ans. a

9. Divide $a^3 - 3a^2b + 3ab^2 - b^3$ by a - b.

Ans.
$$a^2-2ab+b^2$$
.

10. Divide $8a^3-4a^2b-6ab^2+3b^3$ by 2a-b.

Ans.
$$4a^2-3b^2$$
.

11. Divide $3b^3 + 3ab^2 - 4a^2b - 4a^3$ by a+b.

Ans.
$$3b^2 - 4a^2$$
.

12. Let $2a^3x^2-5ax+2$ be divided by 2ax-1.

Ans.
$$ax-2$$
.

13. Divide $21a^5-21b^5$ by 7a-7b.

Ans.
$$3a^4 + 3a^8b + 3a^2b^2 + 3ab^3 + 3b^4$$
.

14. Divide $x^4 - y^4 + 2y^2z^2 - z^4$ by $x^2 + y^2 - z^2$.

Ans.
$$x^2-y^2+z^2$$
.

15. Divide 1+a by 1-a.

Ans.
$$1+2a+2a^2+2a^3+2a^4+$$
, &c.

- 16. Divide $8x^2-15y^2+23yz-2xy-8xz-6z^2$ by 2x-3y+z.

 Ans. 4x+5y-6z.
- 17. Divide $6x^4-96$ by 3x-6.

Ans.
$$2x^3+4x^2+8x+16$$
.

18. Divide $a^8 + a^6b^2 + a^4b^4 + a^2b^5 + b^8$ by $a^4 + a^3b + a^2b^2 + ab^3 + b^4$.

Ans. $a^4 - a^3b + a^2b^2 - ab^3 + b^4$.

DIVISION BY DETACHED COEFFICIENTS.

95. As the pupil has seen in Art. 87 that the operation of many questions in Multiplication is facilitated by using detached coefficients, he will readily perceive that the same principle will apply to Division.

The terms of the divisor and dividend are to be arranged according to the power of the letters, and zero must be inserted in the terms that are wanting.

The first literal term of the quotient is obtained by dividing the first letter of the dividend by the first letter of the divisor; and the letters belonging to the other terms are written in the same order, as they are found in the divisor and dividend.

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide
$$a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3$$
 by $a+b$.
$$1+3+3+1\left(\frac{1+1}{1+2+1}\right) \text{ coefficients of the divisor.}$$

$$\frac{1+1}{2+3}$$

$$\frac{2+2}{1+1}$$

$$1+1$$

 $a^3 \div a = a^2$, first literal term of the quotient. The others will therefore be $ab+b^2$, and these terms annexed to the coefficients will be $a^2+2ab+b^2$.

2. Divide $x^4 - y^4$ by $x^2 - y^2$.

$$1+0+0+0-1\left(\frac{1+0-1}{1+0+1}\right)$$

$$1+0-1$$

$$1+0-1$$

$$1+0-1$$

 $x^4 \div x^2 = x^2$, first literal part. The other regular parts are $xy+y^2$. Having prefixed the coefficients, it will be $x^2+0xy+y^2$; but, as the coefficient of the second term is zero, the term has no value. The correct answer will therefore be x^2+y^2 .

3. Divide $3x^4-48$ by 3x-6.

$$3+0+0+0-48\left(\frac{3-6}{1+2+4+8}\right)$$

$$\frac{3-6}{6}$$

$$\frac{6-12}{12}$$

$$\frac{12-24}{24-48}$$

$$24-48.$$

 $x^4 \div x = x^3$, first literal part. The succeeding terms will, therefore, be $x^3 + x + x^0$. Hence the true quotient will be, $x^3 + 2x^3 + 4x + 8$.

4. Divide $1-a^8$ by 1+a.

Ans.
$$1-a+a^2-a^3+a^4-a^5+a^6-a^7$$
.

- 5. Divide $3y^3+3xy^2-4x^2y-4x^3$ by x+y. Ans. $3y^2-4x^2$.
- 6. Divide $a^4-3a^3b-8a^2b^2+18ab^3-8b^4$ by $a^2+2ab-2b^2$.

 Ans. $a^2-5ab+4b^2$.
- 7. Divide $m^5 5m^4n + 10m^8n^2 10m^2n^3 + 5mn^4 n^5$ by $m^2 2mn + n^2$.

 Ans. $m^3 3m^2n + 3mn^2 n^3$.
 - 8. Divide $a^{m+n} + a^{n+1}b^{m-1} a^{m-1}b^{n+1} b^{m+n}$ by $a^{m-1} + b^{m-1}$.

 Ans. $a^{n+1} b^{n+1}$.

QUESTIONS TO EXERCISE THE FOREGOING RULES.

- 1. What is the sum of the following quantities: 12a+5c+17d+13b, 8a+12b+15d+8c, 11c+15a+23b+10d, and 4d+3a+20b+18c?

 Ans. 38a+68b+42c+46d.
- 2. Add together 5a+3b-4c, 2a-5b+6e+2d, a-4b-2c+3e, and 7a+4b-3c-6e. Ans. 15a-2b-3c+2d-3e.
- 3. Find the sum of $3a^2+2ab+4b^2$, $5a^2-8ab+6b^2$, $-4a^2+5ab-b^2$, $18a^2-20ab-19b^2$, $14a^2-3ab+20b^2$, and $-36a^2+24ab-10b^2$.

 Ans.
- 4. Required the sum of $5a^2b 17a^3bc 15b^2c^4 + 5$, $-4a^2b + 8a^3bc 10b^2c^4 4$, $-3a^2b 3a^3bc + 20b^2c^4 3$, and $2a^2b + 12a^3bc + 5b^2c^4 + 2$.

 Ans.
 - 5. Add the following quantities: a+b+c+d, a+b+c-2d, a+b-2c+d, a-3b+c+d, -a+b+c+d, and a-b-2c-2d.

 Ans. 4a.
 - 6. Multiply x^2+2x+1 by x^2-2x+3 . Ans. x^4+4x+3 .
 - 7. Multiply $1-x+x^2-x^3$ by 1+x. Ans. $1-x^4$.
 - 8. Multiply $1-2x+3x^2-4x^3+5x^4-6x^5+7x^6-8x^7$ by $1+2x+x^2$.

 Ans. $1-9x^5-8x^9$.
 - 9. What is the continued product of a+b, a-b, a^2+ab+b^2 , and a^2-ab+b^2 ?

 Ans. a^6-b^6 .
 - 10. Multiply $x^3 + 3ax^3 + 3a^3x + a^3$ by $x^3 3ax^3 + 3a^3x a^3$.

 Ans. $x^5 3a^2x^4 + 3a^4x^2 a^5$.
 - 11. Multiply $a^{m-1} + b^{m-1}$ by $a^{n+1} b^{n+1}$.

 Ans. $a^{m+n} + a^{n+1}b^{m-1} a^{m-1}b^{n+1} b^{m+n}$.
 - 12. Divide $x^5 a^5$ by x a. Ans. $x^4 + ax^3 + a^3x^2 + a^3x + a^4$.
 - 13. Divide $x^4 9x^2 6xy y^2$ by $x^2 + 3x + y$.

 Ans. $x^2 3x y$.
 - 14. Divide $x^4-4x^5+6x^2-4x+1$ by x^2-2x+1 , and $x^4-2a^2x^2+16a^3x-15a^4$ by $x^2+2ax-3a^2$, and find the difference of their quotients.

 Ans. $2x-2ax-1+5a^2$.
 - 15. Divide $x^6 16a^3x^3 + 64a^6$ by x 2a. Ans. $x^5 + 2ax^4 + 4a^2x^3 - 8a^3x^2 - 16a^4x - 32a^5$.

SECTION VI.

FRACTIONS.

- ART. 96. Algebraic Fractions are similar to vulgar fractions in Arithmetic; they express a part, or parts, of a quantity or a unit.
- 97. They consist of two parts, the numerator and denominator, the former being written above the line, and the latter below it; and these, when taken together, are the terms of the fraction.
- 98. The denominator shows into how many parts the quantity or unit is divided; and the numerator, how many of these parts are represented by the fraction.
- 99. A proper fraction is one whose numerator is less than its denominator; as,

$$\frac{a-b}{a+d}$$
, or $\frac{7}{8}$.

100. An improper fraction is one whose numerator is equal to or greater than its denominator; as,

$$\frac{a}{a}$$
, or $\frac{b+c}{b-c}$, or $\frac{7}{3}$.

101. A mixed quantity is a whole number or quantity, with a fraction annexed, with the sign either plus or minus; as,

$$\frac{a}{b}+y$$
, or $\frac{m}{n}-x$, or $y+\frac{a}{c}$, or $x-\frac{m}{n}$, or $7\frac{a}{5}$.

102. A compound fraction is a fraction of a fraction; as,

$$\frac{a}{b}$$
 of $\frac{c}{d}$ of $\frac{m}{n}$; or, $\frac{7}{8}$ of $\frac{5}{6}$ of $\frac{3}{10}$.

103. A complex fraction is a fraction having a fraction in its numerator or denominator, or in both: as,

$$\frac{\frac{3}{4}}{\frac{14}{12}}, \frac{\frac{4}{7}}{\frac{11}{12}}, \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{c}{d}}, \text{ or } \frac{\frac{a}{c-d}}{\frac{n}{p}}.$$

- 104. The value of a fraction depends on the ratio which the numerator bears to the denominator.
- 105. The value of a fraction is not changed by multiplying or dividing both numerator and denominator by the same quantity.
- 106. The greatest common measure of two or more quantities is the largest quantity that will divide all of them without a remainder.
 - 107. The least common multiple of two or more quantities is the least quantity that can be divided by them all without a remainder.
 - 108. A fraction is in its lowest terms when no quantity, excepting a unit, will divide both of its terms.
 - 109. Quantities are said to be prime to one another when their greatest common measure is a unit.
 - 110. Prime factors of quantities are those factors which can be divided by no quantity but themselves or a unit; thus, the prime factors of 35 are 7 and 5.
 - 111. A composite quantity is that produced by multiplying two or more quantities together.
 - 112. A fraction is, in value, equal to the number of times the numerator contains the denominator.
 - 113. A fraction is increased in value either by multiplying its numerator or dividing its denominator.
 - 114. A fraction is diminished in value either by dividing its numerator or multiplying its denominator.

CASE I.

115. To find the greatest common measure or divisor of the terms of a fraction.

RULE. Arrange the two quantities according to the order of their powers, and divide that which is of the highest dimensions by the other, having first cancelled any factor that may be contained in all the terms of the divisor, without being common to those of the dividend.

Divide this divisor by the remainder, simplified as before, and so on for each successive remainder, and its preceding divisor, till nothing remains; and the last divisor will be the greatest common measure or divisor required.

If any of the divisors, in the course of the operation, become negative, they may have their signs changed, or be taken affirmatively, without altering the truth of the result; and, if the first term of a divisor should not be exactly contained in the first term of the dividend, the several terms of the latter may be multiplied by any number or quantity that will render the division complete.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the greatest common measure or divisor of $\frac{cx+x^2}{a^2c+a^2x}$.

$$cx+x^2$$
) a^2c+a^2x
 $c+x$) a^2c+a^2x (a^2)
 a^2c+a^2x .

As x is found in both terms of the divisor, we divide those terms by x before the operation.

The greatest common measure of both terms we perceive is c+x; that is, it will divide them both without a remainder.

Thus,
$$c+x\frac{cx+x^2}{a^2c+a^2x} = \frac{x}{a^2}$$
.

2. Required the greatest factor of
$$\frac{x^3-b^2x}{x^2+2bx+b^2}$$

$$x^2+2bx+b^2)x^3-b^2x(x)$$

$$x^3+2bx^2+b^2x$$

$$-2bx^2-2b^2x)$$

$$x+b)x^2+2bx+b^2(x+b)$$

$$x^2+bx$$

$$bx+b^2$$

$$bx+b^2$$

We cancel 2bx in both terms of the second divisor, as it is common to both.

As x+b is the last divisor, it is the greatest factor or common measure of the quantities proposed.

3. Required the greatest common divisor of $3a^2-2a-1$, and $4a^3-2a^2-3a+1$.

$$3a^{2}-2a-1)4a^{3}-2a^{2}-3a+1(4a)$$

$$3$$

$$12a^{3}-6a^{2}-9a+3$$

$$12a^{3}-8a^{2}-4a$$

$$2a^{2}-5a+3)3a^{2}-2a-1$$

$$2$$

$$6a^{2}-4a-2(3)$$

$$6a^{2}-15a+9$$

$$11a-11$$

$$a-1)2a^{2}-5a+3(2a-3)$$

$$2a^{3}-2a$$

$$-3a+3$$

$$-3a+3$$

As 11 is common to both terms of the third divisor, it is cancelled; therefore a-1 is the greatest common factor of both quantities.

4. What is the greatest common divisor of x^3-a^3 , and x^2-a^2 ?

Ans. x-a.

- 5. What is the greatest common factor of x^2-1 , and ax+a?

 Ans. x+1.
- 6. Required the greatest common factor of y'-x', and y'-y''x-yx''+x''.

 Ans. y''-x''.
- 7. Required the greatest common measure of $a^3-a^2x+ax^2-x^3$, and a^4-x^4 .

 Ans. $a^3-a^2x+ax^2-x^3$.
- 8. Required the greatest common factor of a^4-x^4 , and $a^5+a^3x^2$.

 Ans. a^2+x^2 .

CASE II.

116. To reduce fractions to their lowest terms.

RULE. Divide the terms of the fraction by the prime factors common to both.

Or, divide both terms of the fraction by their greatest common divisor.

117. That fractions after reduction have the same value as before, is evident from the fact that their numerators retain the same ratio to their denominators; for equi-multiples and sub-multiples of any two numbers have the same ratio to each other as the numbers themselves.

Letters or numbers common to all the quantities in each term of the fraction may be cancelled.

EXAMPLES.

1. Reduce $\frac{4abc}{6a^2bd}$ to its lowest terms.

$$\frac{4abc}{6a^{2}bd} = \frac{2ab \times 2c}{2ab \times 3ad} = \frac{2c}{3ad}.$$
 Ans.

In this operation we find 2ab to be the largest factor in both terms; it, therefore, may be cancelled, and the answer is $\frac{2c}{8ad}$.

2. Reduce $\frac{abxy}{admny}$ to its lowest terms.

$$\frac{abxy}{admny} = \frac{bx}{dmn}. Ans.$$

In this question we find a and y common to both terms; and, they being cancelled, the result is $\frac{bx}{dmm}$.

3. Reduce
$$\frac{mnopq^2}{mnop^2qx}$$
 to its lowest terms.

4. Reduce $\frac{a^2b'c}{5a^2b^2}$ to its lowest terms.

5. Reduce $\frac{12am}{15bcm}$ to its lowest terms.

6. Reduce $\frac{4ax^2}{36a^2x^3}$ to its lowest terms.

7. Reduce $\frac{6an^2}{36bn}$ to its lowest terms.

8. Reduce $\frac{56bm^2x^5}{76bmx^2}$ to its lowest terms.

9. Reduce $\frac{19ab^2cde^3}{76a^2bcde^5}$ to its lowest terms.

Ans. $\frac{1}{6b}$.

Ans. $\frac{1}{4mx^4}$.

9. Reduce $\frac{19ab^2cde^3}{76a^2bcde^5}$ to its lowest terms.

Ans. $\frac{b}{4a^2e^5}$.

In performing this question, we first find the greatest common measure of the two terms of the fraction, which is x+b; we then divide both terms by it. Thus,

$$x+b$$
 $\frac{x^3-b^2x}{x^2+2bx+b^2}=\frac{x^2-bx}{x+b}$. Ans.

11. Reduce $\frac{6a^2+5ax-6x^2}{6a^2+13ax+6x^2}$ to its lowest terms.

Ans.
$$\frac{3a-2x}{3a+2x}$$
.

12. Reduce $\frac{a^2-x^2}{a^4-x^4}$ to its lowest terms.

Ans.
$$\frac{1}{a^2+x^2}$$

13. It is required to reduce $\frac{x^5-y^5}{x^4-y^4}$ to its lowest terms.

Ans.
$$\frac{x^4+x^2y^2+y^4}{x^2+y^2}$$
.

CASE III.

118. To reduce a mixed quantity to the form of a fraction.

RULE. Multiply the integral part by the denominator of the fractional part; to this product annex the numerator of the fraction, prefixing to it the sign of the fraction; under the whole write the denominator of the fraction.

EXAMPLES.

1. Reduce $7\frac{3}{5}$ to a fractional form. $\frac{7\times5+3}{5}=\frac{38}{5}$. Ans.

2. Reduce $a + \frac{b}{e}$ to the form of a fraction.

$$\frac{a \times e + b}{e} = \frac{ae + b}{e}$$
. Ans.

3. Change $a + \frac{a^2 - b^2}{m}$ to a fraction.

$$\frac{a\times m+\overline{a^2-b^2}}{m}=\frac{am+a^2-b^2}{m}.$$
 Ans.

4. Change $a - \frac{m+n}{e}$ to the form of a fraction.

$$\frac{a \times e - m + n}{e} = \frac{ae - m - n}{e}.$$
 Ans.

5. Reduce $x = \frac{a-b}{m}$ to the form of a fraction.

$$\frac{x \times m - a - b}{m} = \frac{mx - a + b}{m}.$$
 Ans.

6. Change $a + \frac{b^2 - cd}{a}$ to the form of a fraction.

Ans.
$$\frac{an+b^2-cd}{n}$$

7. Reduce $7x - \frac{4n^2 + 5a}{8}$ to the form of a fraction.

Ans.
$$\frac{56x-4n^2-5a}{8}$$

8. Reduce $15a - \frac{3m^2x - d^2}{4m}$ to the form of a fraction.

Ans.
$$\frac{60am-3m^2x+d^2}{4m}$$
.

9. Reduce $7a-b-\frac{7e-m}{4n}$ to the form of a fraction.

Ans.
$$\frac{28an-4bn-7e+m}{4n}$$
.

10. Change $11m-4n+\frac{a^2-5n^3}{3m-2n^2}$ to the form of a fraction.

Ans.
$$\frac{33m^2-22mn^3-12mn+3n^3+a^3}{3m-2n^2}$$

Ans. $\frac{33m^2-22mn^2-12mn+3n^3+a^2}{3m-2n^2}.$ 11. Reduce $8x^2+5y^2-\frac{d^3+a^2}{2x-3y^2}$ to the form of a fraction.

Ans.
$$\frac{16x^3+10xy^2-24x^2y^2-15y^4-d^3-a^2}{2x-3y^2}.$$

119. To represent a fraction in the form of a whole or mixed quantity.

Divide the numerator by the denominator for the integral part, and write the remainder, if any, over the denominator for the fractional part; annex this to the integral part, and it will represent the quantity required.

1. Change $\frac{27}{8}$ to a mixed quantity.

$$\frac{27}{8}$$
 = 27 ÷ 8 = 33. Ans.

2. Change $\frac{88}{11}$ to a whole number.

$$\frac{88}{11} = 88 \div 11 = 8$$
. Ans.

3. Change $\frac{ax+a^2}{x}$ to a mixed quantity.

$$\frac{ax+a^2}{x} = \overline{ax+a^2} \div x = a + \frac{a^2}{x}. Ans.$$

4. Change $\frac{ab-a^2}{b}$ to a mixed quantity.

$$\frac{ab-a^2}{b} = \overline{ab-a^2} \div b = a - \frac{a^2}{b}. Ans.$$

5. Change $\frac{a^3-b^3+x^3}{a+x}$ to its equivalent mixed quantity.

Ans.
$$a^2-ax+x^2-\frac{b^3}{a+x}$$
.

- 6. Change $\frac{x^3+y^3}{x+y}$ to a whole number. Ans. x^2-xy+y^2 .

 7. Change $\frac{x^3-y^3}{x-y}$ to a whole number. Ans. x^2+xy+y^2 .
- 8. Find a mixed quantity equivalent to $\frac{ax^2-x}{x}$.

Ans.
$$x^2 - \frac{x}{a}$$
.

CASE V.

120. To reduce a complex fraction to a simple one.

RULE. If the numerator or denominator, or both, be whole or mixed quantities, reduce them to improper fractions. multiply the denominator of the lower fraction into the numerator of the upper for a new numerator and the denominator of the upper fraction into the numerator of the lower for a new denominator; or, invert the denominator of the complex fraction when reduced, and place it in a line with the numerator; then multiply the two numerators together for a new numerator, and the two denominators together for a new denominator.

All fractions in this proposition must be reduced to this form, $\frac{a}{c}$, or $\frac{3}{4}$, before they can be solved by the above rule.

every fraction denotes a division of the numerator by the denominator, and its value is equal to the quotient obtained by such a division. Hence, by the nature of division, we have,

$$\frac{\frac{a}{c}}{\frac{d}{d}} = \frac{a}{c} \times \frac{b}{d} = \frac{ab}{cd}.$$

By the preceding rules we are enabled to show all the variations that can possibly happen in preparing fractions, and also the method of reducing them to their lowest terms.

EXAMPLES.

1. Reduce
$$\frac{7}{8}$$
 to a simple fraction. $\frac{7}{8} = \frac{7}{8} \times \frac{2}{8} = \frac{2}{10}$. Ans.

2. Reduce $\frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{8\frac{1}{4}}$ to a simple fraction.

$$\begin{array}{c} \cdot \frac{7\frac{1}{4}}{8\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{29}{4} \times \frac{2}{17} = \frac{58}{68} = \frac{29}{34}. \quad Ans. \end{array}$$

3. Reduce $\frac{7}{\frac{1}{3}}$ to a simple fraction.

$$\frac{7}{\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{7}{\frac{1}{4}} \frac{7}{4} \times \frac{3}{1} = \frac{21}{1} = 21. \quad Ans.$$

4. Reduce $\frac{3}{63}$ to a simple fraction.

$$\frac{\frac{3}{6}}{6\frac{3}{4}} = \frac{\frac{3}{4}}{24} = \frac{3}{5} \times \frac{4}{27} = \frac{12}{135} = \frac{4}{5}. \quad Ans.$$

5. Reduce $\frac{a}{b}$ to a simple fraction.

$$\frac{\frac{a}{b}}{m+n} = \frac{\frac{a}{b}}{\frac{m+n}{1}} = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{1}{m+n} = \frac{a}{bm+bn}.$$
 Ans.

6. Reduce $\frac{a}{x+\frac{a}{y}}$ to a simple fraction.

$$\frac{a}{x+\frac{a}{y}} = \frac{\frac{a}{1}}{\frac{xy+a}{y}} = \frac{a}{1} \times \frac{y}{xy+a} = \frac{ay}{xy+a}. \quad Ans.$$

7. Reduce
$$\frac{a+\frac{b}{c}}{x-\frac{m}{n}}$$
 to a simple fraction.

$$\frac{a+\frac{b}{c}}{x-\frac{m}{n}} = \frac{ac+b}{\frac{c}{n}} = \frac{ac+b}{c} \times \frac{n}{nx-m} = \frac{acn+bn}{cnx-cm}. \quad Ans.$$
educe $\frac{b}{7\frac{1}{4}}$ to a simple fraction. $Ans. \quad \frac{b}{8\frac{3}{4}}$.

8. Reduce
$$\frac{8}{74}$$
 to a simple fraction.

9. Reduce
$$\frac{a-\frac{x}{2}}{b+\frac{2y}{3}}$$
 to a simple fraction. Ans. $\frac{6a-3x}{6b+4y}$.

10. Reduce
$$\frac{m-\frac{n}{3}}{x}$$
 to a simple fraction. Ans. $\frac{3m-n}{3x}$

Ans.
$$\frac{3m-n}{8x}$$

11. Reduce
$$\frac{y-x+\frac{a}{2}}{7\frac{a}{4}}$$
 to a simple fraction.

Ans. $\frac{8y-8x+4a}{62}$.

CASE VI.

121. To reduce fractions to a common denominator.

Rule. Multiply each numerator into all the denominators except its own for a new numerator, and all the denominators together for a common denominator.

Or, find the least common multiple of all the denominators, and it will be the denominator required. Divide the common multiple by each of the denominators, and multiply the quotients by the respective numerators of the fractions, and their products will be the numerators required.

FIRST METHOD.

1. Reduce $\frac{5}{12}$, $\frac{7}{8}$, and $\frac{3}{4}$, to a common denominator. $5 \times 8 \times 4 = 160$, numerator for $\frac{5}{12} = \frac{1}{3} \frac{6}{3} 2$. $7\times12\times4=336$, numerator for $\frac{7}{6}=\frac{335}{335}$. $3\times12\times8=288$, numerator for $\frac{2}{3}=\frac{288}{8}$. 12× 8×4=384, common denominator.

Equimultiples of the terms of a fraction express the same value as the fraction itself. The terms of $\frac{5}{12}$ are each multiplied by 8 and 4. Hence $\frac{169}{389}$ has the same value as $\frac{5}{12}$. The same may be observed of $\frac{7}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$.

2. Reduce $\frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{c}{d}$, and $\frac{m}{n}$, to a common denominator.

$$a \times d \times n$$
 = adn = numerator of $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{adn}{bdn}$.
 $c \times b \times n$ = bcn = numerator of $\frac{c}{d} = \frac{bcn}{bdn}$.
 $m \times b \times d$ = bdm = numerator of $\frac{m}{n} = \frac{bdm}{bdn}$.
 $b \times d \times n$ = bdn = common denominator.

SECOND METHOD.

3. Reduce $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{5}{12}$, and $\frac{1}{4}$, to a common denominator.

4)8, 12, 4

$$2$$
, 3, 1; 4×2×3=24, common denominator.
8 $3 \times 7 = 21$, numerator for $\frac{7}{5} = \frac{21}{24}$.
12 2×5=10, numerator for $\frac{5}{12} = \frac{10}{24}$.
4 6×1= 6, numerator for $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4}$.

4. Reduce $\frac{a}{4x}$, $\frac{b}{x^2}$, and $\frac{3a}{8x}$, to a common denominator.

 $x)4x, x^2, 8x$

4)
$$\frac{4}{4}$$
, $\frac{1}{x}$, $\frac{1}{8}$ $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{x}$, $\frac{1}{2}$; $x \times 4 \times x \times 2 = 8x^2$, common denominator.

$$\frac{8x^2}{2x \times a = 2ax}, \text{ numerator to } \frac{a}{4x} = \frac{2ax}{8x^2}.$$

$$x^2 \times b = 8b, \text{ numerator to } \frac{b}{x^2} = \frac{8b}{8x^2}.$$

$$8x \times 3a = 3ax, \text{ numerator to } \frac{3a}{8x} = \frac{3ax}{8x^2}.$$

5. Reduce $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{7}{12}$, and $\frac{1}{2}$, to a common denominator.

Ans. $\frac{1}{18}$, $\frac{2}{31}$, $\frac{1}{38}$.

- 6. Reduce $\frac{7}{11}$, $\frac{4}{19}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, and 7, to a common denominator.
- 7. Reduce $\frac{2}{3}$ of $7\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{2}{1}$ of 5 to a common denominator.

 Ans.
- 8. Reduce $\frac{3}{4}$ of $\frac{9}{11}$ of 17 and $\frac{1}{2}$ of 19 to a common denominator.

 Ans.
 - 9. Reduce $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{2}{11}$ of $\frac{3}{7\frac{1}{4}}$ to a common denominator.

Ans. $\frac{8613}{12760}$, $\frac{240}{12760}$.

10. Reduce $\frac{3x}{y}$, $\frac{4m}{x}$, and $\frac{a}{b-c}$, to a common denominator.

Ans.
$$\frac{3bx^2-3cx^2}{bxy-cxy}$$
, $\frac{4bmy-4cmy}{bxy-cxy}$, $\frac{axy}{bxy-cxy}$

11. Reduce $\frac{a}{x}$, $\frac{b}{x-2}$, and $\frac{d-3}{y}$, to a common denominator.

Ans.
$$\frac{axy-2ay}{x^2y-2xy}$$
, $\frac{bxy}{x^2y-2xy}$, $\frac{dx^2-3x^2-2dx+6x}{x^2y-2xy}$.

12. Reduce $\frac{a+b}{x}$, $\frac{3-a}{y-2}$, and $\frac{x-7}{18}$, to a common denominator.

Ans.
$$\frac{18ay + 18by - 36a - 36b}{18xy - 36x}, \frac{54x - 18ax}{18xy - 36x}, \frac{x^2y - 7xy - 2x^2 + 14x}{18xy - 36x}.$$

13. Reduce $\frac{4a}{b-3}$, $\frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{d}{x}$, and $\frac{a-b}{x-5}$, to a common denominator.

$$Ans. \begin{cases} \frac{\cdot \ 4abx^2 - 20abx}{b^2x^2 - 3bx^2 - 5b^2x + 15bx}, & abx^2 - 3ax^2 - 5abx + 15ax\\ b^2dx - 3bdx - 5b^2d + 15bd\\ b^2x^2 - 3bx^2 - 5b^2x + 15bx, & ab^2x - b^3x - 3abx + 3b^2x\\ b^2x^2 - 3bx^2 - 5b^2x + 15bx, & b^2x^2 - 3bx^2 - 5b^2x + 15bx. \end{cases}$$

14. Reduce x, y, $\frac{a}{x}$, and $\frac{a}{y-3}$, to a common denominator.

Ans. $\frac{x^3y-3x^2}{xy-3x}$, $\frac{xy^2-3xy}{xy-3x}$, $\frac{ay-3a}{xy-3x}$, $\frac{ax}{xy-3x}$.

15. Reduce a, b, c, d, and $\frac{a}{b}$, to a common denominator.

Ans.
$$\frac{ab}{b}$$
, $\frac{b^2}{b}$, $\frac{bc}{b}$, $\frac{bd}{b}$, $\frac{a}{b}$.

16. Change
$$\frac{\frac{x}{y}}{\frac{m}{2}}$$
 and $\frac{\frac{x}{3y}}{\frac{1}{m-n}}$ to a common denominator.

Ans. $\frac{6x}{3my}$ and $\frac{m^2x-mnx}{3my}$.

17. Change $\frac{x}{74}$ and $\frac{5\frac{1}{3}}{x}$ to a common denominator.

Ans.
$$\frac{2x^2}{15x}$$
 and $\frac{80}{15x}$.

CASE VII.

ADDITION OF FRACTIONS.

122. To add fractional quantities.

RULE. Reduce the fractions to a common denominator, and write the sum of the numerators over the common denominator

EXAMPLES.

1. Add $\frac{7}{8}$, $\frac{5}{12}$, and $\frac{11}{16}$, together.

Here
$$7 \times 12 \times 16 = 1344$$

 $5 \times 8 \times 16 = 640$ the new numerators.
 $11 \times 8 \times 12 = 1056$ 3040
---=1‡4. Ans.

And $8 \times 12 \times 16 = 1536$, the common denominator.

2. What is the sum of $\frac{a}{b}$, $\frac{c}{d}$, and $\frac{e}{f}$?

Here
$$a \times d \times f = adf$$
 $c \times b \times f = cbf$
 $e \times b \times d = ebd$ the new numerators.

And $b \times d \times f = bdf$, the common denominator.

Therefore,
$$\frac{adf}{bdf} + \frac{cbf}{bdf} + \frac{ebd}{bdf} = \frac{adf + cbf + ebd}{bdf}$$
. Ans.

3. Add the following quantities,
$$a - \frac{3x^2}{b}$$
 and $b + \frac{2ax}{c}$.

$$a - \frac{3x^2}{b} = \frac{ab - 3x^2}{b}; b + \frac{2ax}{c} = \frac{bc + 2ax}{c}.$$

$$ab - 3x^2 \times c = abc - 3cx^2}{bc + 2abx}$$
 numerators.
$$b \times c = bc, \text{ common denominator.}$$

$$\frac{abc - 3cx^2}{bc} + \frac{b^2c + 2abx}{bc} = \frac{abc - 3cx^2 + b^2c + 2abx}{bc} = a + b + \frac{abc - 3cx^2}{bc}.$$

4. Add together $\frac{3a}{5d}$, $\frac{4m}{7a}$, and $\frac{3e}{4n^2}$.

$$\frac{84a^2n^2 + 80dmn^2 + 105ade}{140adn^2}.$$

5. What is the sum of $\frac{7}{5}$, $\frac{5}{12}$, and $\frac{4}{5}$?

Ans. $\frac{24a^2}{140adn^2}$.

6. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{4}{72}$?

7. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{7}{12}$?

8. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{7}{12}$?

9. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{5}$, $\frac{3}{5}$, and $\frac{7}{17}$ of $\frac{13}{5}$?

10. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{5}$ of $\frac{7}{14}$, and $\frac{7}{17}$ of $\frac{13}{5}$?

11. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$?

12. What is the sum of $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$?

13. Find the sum of $\frac{3x}{4}$ and $\frac{2x}{3e}$.

14. Find the sum of $\frac{3x}{4}$ and $\frac{2x}{3e}$.

15. Find the sum of $\frac{4a}{7}$ and $\frac{a-3}{4}$.

16. Find the sum of $\frac{4a}{7}$ and $\frac{3a-1}{9}$, and $\frac{4n+2}{9}$.

Ans. $\frac{9a+24m+8n+1}{8}$.

17. What is the sum of
$$\frac{4a-3}{5}$$
, $\frac{7a+1}{3}$, and $\frac{8a}{2}$?

18. Add
$$\frac{3}{a+b}$$
 and $\frac{3}{a-b}$ together.

Ans.
$$\frac{139a-8}{30}$$
.

Ans. $\frac{6a}{a^2-b^2}$.

19. Add
$$\frac{a}{a-b}$$
, $\frac{a-b}{c+d}$, and $\frac{a+b}{c-d}$ together.

Ans.
$$\frac{2a^{2}c+ac^{2}-ad^{2}-2abc+2abd-2b^{2}d}{ac^{2}-ad^{2}+bd^{2}-bc^{2}}.$$

20. Add
$$\frac{\frac{1}{3b^2}}{\frac{a-b}{2}}$$
 to $\frac{\frac{b}{c}}{\frac{2a-b}{3}}$. Ans. $\frac{4ac-2bc+9ab^3-9b^4}{6a^2b^2c-9ab^3c+3b^4c}$.

Ans.
$$\frac{4ac - 2bc + 9ab^3 - 9b^4}{6a^2b^2c - 9ab^3c + 3b^4c}$$

CASE VIII.

SUBTRACTION OF FRACTIONS.

123. To subtract one fraction from another.

RULE. Reduce the fractions to a common denominator, subtract the numerator of the subtrahend from the numerator of the minuend, and write the difference over the common denominator.

EXAMPLES.

From 7 take 4.

Here $7 \times 11 = 77$ the new numerators.

And $9 \times 11 = 99$, the common denominator.

Whence
$$\frac{77}{99} - \frac{36}{99} = \frac{41}{99}$$
. Ans.

2. From $\frac{a}{\lambda}$ take $\frac{c}{\lambda}$.

Here $a \times d = ad$ $c \times b = bc$ the new numerators.

And $b \times d = bd$, the common denominator.

Whence
$$\frac{ad}{bd} - \frac{bc}{bd} = \frac{ad - bc}{bd}$$
. Ans.

3. From 7 take 11.	Ans. 45.
4. From 🖁 take 🛊.	Ans. $\frac{2}{9}$.
5. From 73 take 41.	Ans. $3\frac{1}{2}$.
6. From $6\frac{3}{11}$ take $\frac{2}{3}$ of 5.	Ans. $2\frac{3}{3}\frac{1}{3}$.
7. From 84 take 2 of 171.	Ans. $1_{\frac{1}{7}}$.
8. From $\frac{3}{7}$ of $11_{\frac{7}{15}}$ take $\frac{11}{12}$ of $3\frac{1}{2}$.	Ans. $1\frac{4}{8}$
9. From $\frac{7}{8}$ of $13\frac{3}{7}$ take $\frac{4}{11}$ of $7\frac{1}{8}$.	Ans. $9\sqrt{4}$.
10. From $\frac{3}{5}$ of 7 take $\frac{1}{5}$ of $17\frac{1}{2}$.	Ans. $2\frac{17}{60}$.
11. From $\frac{7\frac{2}{3}}{9\frac{1}{4}}$ take $\frac{2}{4\frac{2}{5}}$.	Ans. $\frac{827}{1221}$.
12. Take $\frac{2}{a+1}$ from $\frac{2}{a-1}$.	Ans. $\frac{4}{a^2-1}$
13. From $\frac{7x}{5}$ take $\frac{4x}{7}$.	Ans. $\frac{29x}{35}$.
14. From $\frac{3a-2b}{3c}$ take $\frac{2a-4b}{5b}$.	
Ans. 15ai	$\frac{b-6ac-10b^2+12bc}{15bc}$.
15. Required the difference of $\frac{12x}{5}$ and	$1\frac{3x}{7}$. Ans. $\frac{69x}{35}$.
16. Subtract $\frac{x-y}{x+y}$ from $\frac{x+y}{x-y}$.	Ans. $\frac{4xy}{x^2-y^2}$.
17. Subtract $a - \frac{a-b}{d}$ from $3a + \frac{a+b}{d}$.	Ans. $2a + \frac{2a}{d}$.
18. Subtract $x - \frac{4a - b}{2}$ from $7x - \frac{3a - b}{3}$	$\frac{2b}{a}. Ans. 6x+a+\frac{b}{6}.$
19. From $\frac{(a+b)^2}{ab}$ take $\frac{(a-b)^2}{ab}$.	Ans. 4.
$\frac{a+b}{2} \frac{a-b}{3}$	$5a^2 + 26ab + 5b^2$

CASE IX.

MULTIPLICATION OF FRACTIONS.

124. To multiply fractions together.

RULE. Multiply the numerators together for a new numerator, and the denominators for a new denominator.

When the numerator of one of the fractions and the denominator of the other can be divided by some quantity which is common to each of them, the quotients may be used instead of the fractions themselves.

Also, when a fraction is to be multiplied by an integer, it is the same whether the numerator is multiplied by it or the denominator is divided by it.

If an integer is to be multiplied by a fraction, or a fraction by an integer, the integer may be considered as having unity for its denominator.

A mixed quantity should be reduced to an improper fraction.

Powers or roots of the same quantity are multiplied together by adding their indices.

EXAMPLES.

1. Multiply
$$\frac{a}{b}$$
 by $\frac{\pi}{b}$.

2. Multiply $\frac{a}{b}$ by $\frac{m}{n}$.

3. Multiply $\frac{abc}{mn}$ by $\frac{mh}{bcd}$.

 $\frac{abc}{mn} \times \frac{mh}{bcd} = \frac{ah}{nd}$. Ans.

Note. — The b, c and m, are cancelled in both factors.

4. Multiply
$$\frac{3a}{7bc}$$
 by $2m$. $\frac{3a}{7bc} \times \frac{2m}{1} = \frac{6am}{7bc}$. Ans.

5. Multiply
$$a + \frac{hy}{a}$$
 by $\frac{m}{n}$.
$$a + \frac{hy}{a} = \frac{a^2 + hy}{a} \cdot \frac{a^2 + hy}{a} \times \frac{m}{n} = \frac{a^2m + hmy}{an}. \quad Ans.$$

6. Multiply
$$\frac{m+n}{x+y}$$
 by $\frac{m+n}{x+y}$.

$$\frac{m+n}{x+y} \times \frac{m+n}{x+y} = \frac{m^2 + 2mn + n^2}{x^2 + 2xy + y^3}. \quad Ans.$$
7. Multiply $\frac{a^2bc}{mn^2}$ by $\frac{a^3b^3}{m^3nd}$.

Ans. $\frac{a^5b^3c}{m^4n^3d}$
8. Multiply $\frac{3a^3x}{7h^4}$ by $\frac{4ab}{5hm}$.

Ans. $\frac{12a^4bx}{35h^5m}$
9. Multiply $\frac{5ab}{7hy}$ by $\frac{2a^3c}{3hy^5}$.

Ans. $\frac{10a^4bc}{21h^2y^4}$.

10. Multiply $\frac{m^2n}{hy}$ by $\frac{mn^3}{ay^3}$.

Ans. $\frac{m^3n^4}{ahy^4}$.

When the multiplier and denominator of the fraction are the

9. Multiply
$$\frac{5ab}{7hy}$$
 by $\frac{2a^3c}{3hy^5}$.

10. Multiply $\frac{m^n}{hy}$ by $\frac{mn^3}{ay^3}$.

11. Multiply $\frac{3abx^2}{5xy^3}$ by $\frac{5xy^2}{3abx^2}$.

11. Multiply $\frac{3ab}{5xy^3}$ by $\frac{5xy^2}{3abx^2}$.

12. When the multiplier and denominator of the fraction are the same quantity, they cancel each other.

12. Multiply $\frac{3ab}{7mn}$ by $7mn$.

13. Multiply $\frac{6mn}{11ab}$ by $11ab$.

14. Multiply $\frac{4acd}{xy}$ by xy .

15. Multiply $\frac{3hm}{17ab}$ by $17ab$.

16. Multiply $\frac{3hm}{17ab}$ by $17ab$.

17. Multiply $\frac{ab^{\frac{3}{4}}}{mn^{\frac{3}{2}}}$ by $\frac{b^{\frac{1}{2}}}{mn^{\frac{3}{4}}}$.

18. Multiply $\frac{ab^{\frac{3}{4}}}{4hy}$ by $\frac{hy}{mn^a}$.

19. Multiply $\frac{a^n}{b}$ by $\frac{a^m}{h}$.

Ans. $\frac{a^{m+n}}{bh}$.

CASE X.

DIVISION OF FRACTIONS.

125. To divide one fraction by another.

RULE. Multiply the denominator of the divisor by the numerator of the dividend for the numerator, and the numerator of the divisor by the denominator of the dividend for the denominator.

Or, invert the divisor, and proceed as in multiplication.

Or, divide the numerators by each other, and the denominators by each other, when this can be done without a remainder.

Mixed quantities should be changed to improper fractions.

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide
$$\frac{a}{4}$$
 by $\frac{3a}{8}$. $\frac{a}{4} \div \frac{3a}{8} = \frac{a}{4} \times \frac{8}{3a} = \frac{2}{12a} = \frac{2}{3}$. Ans.

2. Divide $\frac{3a}{2b}$ by $\frac{5c}{4d}$.

$$\frac{3a}{2b} \div \frac{5c}{4d} = \frac{3a}{2b} \times \frac{4d}{5c} = \frac{12ad}{10bc} = \frac{6ad}{5bc}$$
. Ans.

3. Divide $\frac{2a+b}{3a-2b}$ by $\frac{3a+2b}{4a+b}$.

$$\frac{2a+b}{3a-2b} \times \frac{4a+b}{3a+2b} = \frac{8a^2+6ab+b^2}{9a^2-4b^2}$$
. Ans.

4. Divide $\frac{3x}{4}$ by $\frac{11}{12}$.

5. Divide $\frac{6x^2}{5}$ by $3x^2$.

Ans. $\frac{6x^2}{44} = \frac{2}{11}$.

5. Divide $\frac{6x^2}{5}$ by $\frac{3n^2}{13}$.

Ans. $\frac{91m^2}{6n^2}$.

7. Divide $\frac{11xy^2}{6}$ by 11.

Ans. $\frac{xy^2}{6}$.

8. Divide $\frac{1}{xy}$ by xy .

Ans. $\frac{1}{x^2y^2}$.

9. Divide $\frac{3x+1}{9}$ by $\frac{4x}{3}$.

Ans. $\frac{3x+1}{12x}$.

6*

10. Divide
$$\frac{32xy}{25}$$
 by $\frac{8x}{5}$.

11. Divide $\frac{4x}{2x-1}$ by $\frac{2}{x+1}$.

12. Divide $\frac{2a-b}{4ac}$ by $\frac{2ac}{3b-1}$.

13. Divide $\frac{5a^4-5b^4}{2a^3-4ab+2b^2}$ by $\frac{6a^2+5ab}{4a-4b}$.

14. Ans. $\frac{-2a+b-3b^2+6ab}{8a^2c^3}$.

15. Divide $\frac{5a^4-5b^4}{2a^3-4ab+2b^2}$ by $\frac{6a^2+5ab}{4a-4b}$.

16. Ans. $\frac{20a^5-20ab^4-20a^4b+20b^3}{12a^4-14a^3b-8a^3b^3+10ab^3}$.

NEGATIVE EXPONENTS.

If we divide a^5 successively by a, the following will be the quotients:

$$a^4$$
, a^3 , a^2 , a^1 , 1 , $\frac{1}{a}$, $\frac{1}{a^3}$, $\frac{1}{a^3}$, $\frac{1}{a^4}$, &c.

By examining the above, we perceive that the exponent of each term is one less than the preceding; therefore the division might have been expressed thus:

$$a^4$$
, a^3 , a^2 , a^1 , a^0 , a^{-1} , a^{-2} , a^{-3} , a^{-4} .

By comparing the last quotients with the former, we find,

$$a^4 = a^4$$
; $a^3 = a^3$; $a^2 = a^2$; $a = a^1$; $1 = a^0$; $\frac{1}{a} = a^{-1}$; $\frac{1}{a^2} = a^{-2}$; $\frac{1}{a^3} = a^{-3}$; $\frac{1}{a^4} = a^{-4}$.

We also perceive that exponential quantities are divided by subtracting their indices.

Hence, if a^{-4} be divided by a^{-4} , the quotient will be $a^{-4} = a^{-2}$; or, x^{-m} by $x^{-n} = x^{-m-n}$.

We also infer from the above illustration that

$$\frac{a^5}{a^6}$$
, $\frac{a^4}{a^6}$, $\frac{a^3}{a^6}$ = a^{-1} , a^{-2} , a^{-3} = $\frac{1}{a}$, $\frac{1}{a^9}$, $\frac{1}{a^6}$.

Again, we see from the above that any quantity which has zero for its exponent is equal to 1.

We infer, also, that if similar quantities with negative exponents are divided by *subtracting* their indices, that such quantities are multiplied by *adding* their indices.

Thus, $a^{-3} \times a^{-3} = a^{-5}$, and $a^3 \times a^{-3} = a^{3-3} = a^0 = 1$.

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide a^{-5} by a^{-2} .	Ans. a^{-3} .
2. Divide m ⁻³ by m ⁻⁵ .	Ans. m^2 .
3. Divide x4 by x-4.	Ans. x ⁸ .
4. Divide $7x^{-2}$ by x^{-3} .	Ans. $7x$.
5. Divide $8y^{-2}$ by y^2 .	Ans. 8y-4.
6. Multiply a^{-2} by $7a^{-3}$.	Ans. 7a-5.
7. Multiply 3m by m ⁻¹ .	Ans. 3m
8. Multiply $4x^{-1}$ by x^0 .	Ans. $4x^{-1}$.
9. Multiply $a^{-1} b^{-2} c^{-3}$ by $a^4 b^3 c^2$.	Ans. $a^3 b c^{-1}$.
10. Divide $a^{\frac{3}{4}}$ by $a^{-\frac{4}{5}}$.	Ans. $a^{\frac{3}{2}\frac{1}{0}}$.
11. Multiply $n^{\frac{3}{5}}$ by $n^{-\frac{4}{5}}$.	Ans. $n^{-\frac{1}{5}}$.

To free fractions from negative exponents.

RULE. Transfer the letters which have negative exponents in the numerator to the denominator, and those which have negative exponents in the denominator to the numerator, and then change the sign of the exponent.

Note. This rule implies the multiplying of all the terms of the numerator and denominator by the same quantity. Therefore, by Art. 121, the value of the fraction is the same.

EXAMPLES.

1. Free the fraction $\frac{a^{-2} b^{-3}}{d^{-2} e^{-1}}$ from negative exponents.

Ans. $\frac{d^2e}{a^2b^3}$.

2. Free the fraction $\frac{m n^{-3} p^{-2}}{x y^{-4} z^{-1}}$ from negative exponents.

Ans. $\frac{my^4z}{xn^8p^2}$.

3. Free the fraction $\frac{x^2+y^{-3}}{m n^{-4}e^{-2}}$ from negative exponents.

Ans.
$$\frac{e^2n^4x^2y^3+e^2n^4}{my^3}$$
.

4. Free the fraction $\frac{1-a^{-3}-y^{-3}}{1-x^{-3}y^{-3}+x^{-3}}$ from negative exponents.

Ans.
$$\frac{a^2x^3y^2-x^5y^2-a^2x^3y^4}{a^2x^3y^2-a^2+a^2xy^2}$$
.

·5. Free the fraction $\frac{x^{-3}y^{-2}z^{-1}}{1}$ from negative exponents.

Ans.
$$\frac{1}{x^3y^2z}$$
.

6. Free the fraction $\frac{7a^{-3}}{a^{-1}b^{-3}c^{-4}d^{-7}e^3}$ from negative exponents.

Ans.
$$\frac{7b^3c^4d^7}{a^2e^3}$$
.

SECTION VII.

EQUATIONS.

ART. 126. The doctrine of equations is that branch of Algebra which treats of the method of determining the values of unknown quantities by means of their relations to others that are known.

This is effected by making certain algebraic expressions equal to each other; which formula, in that case, is called an equation.

127. The terms of an equation are the quantities of which it is composed; and the parts that stand on each side of the sign = are called the two members, or sides, of the equation.

Thus, if x=a+b, the terms are x, a, and b; and the meaning of the expression is, that some quantity x, standing on the left side of the equation, is equal to the sum of the quantities a and b, on the right side.

128. A simple equation is one which contains only the first power of the unknown quantity; as,

$$x+a=10$$
; $ax+bx=c$; or, $4x+\frac{x}{4}=17$;

in which equation x denotes the unknown quantity, and the other letters and the numbers the known quantities.

- 129. A compound equation is one which contains two or more different powers of the unknown quantity; as, $x^2+ax=d$; or, $x^2-4x^2+3x=30$.
- 130. A quadratic equation is one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a square.
- 131. A cubic equation is one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is a cube; as,

$$x^3 = 64$$
; or, $x^3 - ax^2 + bx = c$.

- 132. The root of an equation is such a quantity as, being substituted for the unknown quantity, will make both sides of the equation vanish, or become equal to each other.
- 133. A simple equation can have but one root; but every compound equation has as many roots as it has powers.
- 134. Identical equations are those which have the terms of the equation the same.
- 135. Numerical equations are those which contain numbers only in connection with the unknown quantities; as,

$$x^2 + 7x + 5 = 100$$
.

136. Literal equations are those in which numbers are represented by letters; thus,

$$x^2+px+ap=r$$
.

- 137. To reduce an equation is to discover the value of the unknown quantity in it.
- 138. The process of reducing equations depends upon the following simple principles or axioms;

- 1. If to equal quantities we add the same, or equal quantities, the sums will be equal.
- 2. If from equal quantities we subtract the same, or equal quantities, the remainders will be equal.
- 3. If we multiply equal quantities by the same quantity, the products will be equal.
- 4. If we divide equal quantities by the same quantity, the quotients will be equal.
- 5. If we extract the same roots of equal quantities, those roots will be equal.
- 6. If we raise equal quantities to the same powers, those powers will be equal.
- 139. The known and unknown terms of an equation may be combined in various ways.
 - 1. By addition; as, x+7=16, or x+a=b.
 - 2. By subtraction; as, x=9=19, or x=a=b.
 - 3. By multiplication; as, 7x=84, or ax=c.
 - 4. By division; as, $\frac{x}{4}$ =12, or $\frac{x}{a}$ =d.
- 5. By a combination of two or more of these rules; as, $\frac{3x}{4} + 17 = 3x 5$; or, $\frac{ax}{b} + m = cx n$.

I.

- 140. To find the value of the unknown quantity, when combined with a known quantity, by addition or subtraction.
 - 1. Let x+7=16; and it is required to find the value of x.

Now, as x+7 is equal to 16, it is evident, from the second axiom, that, if from each of these equal quantities we subtract the same quantity, the two remainders will be equal. We therefore subtract 7 from each member of the equation.

Thus,
$$x+7-7=16-7$$
.

As the plus 7 and minus 7 in the first member of the equation cancel each other, the equation will be

$$x=16-7=9$$
.

Therefore the value of x is 9; but, in the operation, we have only transposed the plus 7 from the first member of the equation to the second, and changed it to a minus.

2. Again, let x-5=12; it is required to find the value of x.

Now, by the first axiom, we find, if equals be added to equals, their sums will be equal; we therefore add 5 to each member of the equation, and we have

$$x-5+5=12+5$$
.

In the first member of the equation, we have -5 and +5; and, as they will cancel each other, the equation will stand

$$x = 12 + 5 = 17.$$

Therefore, the value of x is 17.

All that we virtually have done in the above operation has been to transpose the minus 5, in the first member of the equation, to the second, and to change it to plus.

From the foregoing examples and illustrations, we deduce the following

RULE. When a quantity is transposed from one member of the equation to the other, the signs must be changed.

3. Given x+15-5=86-8 to find the value of x.

By transposing, x=86-8-15+5.

By uniting, x=68.

4. Given x-29+3=100-19+3 to find the value of x.

By transposing, x=100-19+3+29-3.

By uniting, x=110.

5. Given x+12-3=7-4 to find the value of x.

By transposing, x = 7 - 4 - 12 + 3.

By uniting, x=-6.

6. Given x-5-4=24+7 to find the value of x.

Ans. x=40.

II.

141. When the known and unknown quantities are combined by multiplication.

7. What is the value of x in the equation 5x+18=58?

By transposition, 5x=58-18. By reduction, 5x=40. By division, z=8.

We say that if 5 times x is equal to 40, it is evident that $\frac{1}{5}$ of 5 times x, that is, x, is equal to 8.

- 142. Hence, if the unknown quantity in any equation be multiplied by any number or quantity, in order to find its value, we divide the sum of all the quantities, after being reduced, by the coefficient of the unknown quantity.
 - 8. What is the value of x in the following equation,

$$7x-28=46+10$$
?

By transposition, 7x=46+10+28. By reduction, 7x=84. By division, x=12.

9. Given $4x-5=71+8$ to find x .	Ans. 21.
10. Given $6x-17-7=0$ to find x .	Ans. 4.
11. Given $5x+28+8=6$ to find x.	Ans. -6 .
12. Given $7x-17+3=100$ to find x.	Ans. 167.
13. Given $23x-96+1=0$ to find x.	Ans. $4\frac{3}{23}$.
14. Given $17x-7-5-8=4$ to find x .	Ans. $1\frac{7}{17}$.
15. Given $9x = 7 + 8 + 10$ to find x.	Ans. $2\frac{7}{4}$.
16. Given $7x-10=5x+14$ to find x.	Ans. 12.

III.

- 143. To reduce an equation when the known and unknown quantities are combined by division.
 - 17. Given $\frac{x}{4}$ =8 to find the value of x.

Multiplying both terms by 4, we have x=32.

Therefore, if both terms of an equation be multiplied by any number, their products, by axiom third, are equal.

144. If a fraction be multiplied by its denominator, the product is the numerator, and the denominator disappears.

18. Given
$$\frac{3x}{5}$$
=9 to find the value of x .

Multiplying by 5,
$$3x=45$$
. Dividing by 3, $x=15$

19. Given
$$\frac{ax}{d} = c$$
 to find the value of x.

Multiplying by
$$d$$
, $ax=cd$.
Dividing by a , $x=\frac{cd}{a}$.

20. Given $\frac{x}{2} + \frac{2x}{3} - \frac{3x}{5} = 17$ to find the value of x.

Multiplying by 2,
$$x + \frac{4x}{3} - \frac{6x}{5} = 34$$
.

Multiplying by 3, $3x + 4x - \frac{18x}{5} = 102$.

Multiplying by 5, $15x + 20x - 18x = 510$.

Uniting the terms, $17x = 510$.

Dividing by 17, $x = 30$.

145. Hence an equation may be cleared of fractions by multiplying each term of the equation by the several denominators.

21. Given
$$\frac{3x}{4} + \frac{5x}{6} - \frac{3x}{8} - \frac{x}{12} = 9$$
 to find the value of x.

The least common multiple of the denominators 4, 6, 8, and 12, is 24; and, multiplying each member of the equation by this number, we obtain

$$18x+20x-9x-2x=216.$$
Uniting the terms, 27x=216.
Dividing by 27, $x=8$.

146. Hence an equation may be cleared of fractions by multiplying each term of the equation by the least common multiple of the denominators.

22. A boy being asked how many cents he had, replied, that if he had $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ as many, in addition to what he now had, he should have 62. Required the number he had.

Let x represent the number.

Then,
$$\frac{3x}{4} + \frac{5x}{6} + x = 62$$
.

By multiplying all the terms of the equation by the least common multiple of the denominators, 4 and 6, which is 12, we have

$$9x+10x+12x=744$$
.
Collecting the x's, $31x=744$.
Dividing by 31, $x=24$. Ans.

VERIFICATION

$$\frac{3\times24}{4} + \frac{5\times24}{6} + 24 = 62.$$

$$18 + 20 + 24 = 62.$$

23. Given
$$\frac{15-x}{4} + 3 = 6$$
 to find x.

Multiplying by 4,
$$15-x+12=24$$
.
Transposing, $15+12-24=x$.
Changing terms, $x=15+12-24$.
Reducing, $x=3$.

24. Given $\frac{5x-4}{3} - \frac{x-3}{2} = 13$ to find x.

Multiplying by 3,

$$5x-4-\frac{3x-9}{2}=39$$
.

 Multiplying by 2,
 $10x-8-3x+9=78$.

 Transposing,
 $10x-3x=78+8-9$.

 Collecting terms,
 $7x=77$.

 Dividing by 7,
 $x=11$. Ans.

25. Given $\frac{mx-n}{a} = b$ to find x.

Multiplying by
$$a$$
, $mx-n=ab$.

Transposing, $mx=ab+n$.

Dividing by m , $x=\frac{ab+n}{m}$. Ans.

IV.

147. Combining the foregoing rules and illustrations, we deduce the following

General Rule for solving all Simple Equations which contain only one unknown term:

- 1. Clear the equation of fractions.
- 2. Transpose all the terms containing the unknown quantity to one side of the equation, and all the remaining terms to the other side, and reduce each member to its most simple form.
- 3. Divide each member of the equation by the coefficient of the unknown term.

26. Given
$$2x - \frac{19}{4} = \frac{3x}{4} + 4$$
 to find x .

Multiplying by 4, $8x - 19 = 3x + 16$.

Transposing, $8x - 3x = 16 + 19$.

Collecting, $5x = 35$.

Dividing by 5, $x = 7$.

27. Given
$$\frac{1-bx}{a} = \frac{1-ax}{b}$$
 to find x.

Multiplying by
$$a$$
,
$$1-bx = \frac{a-a^2x}{b}.$$
Multiplying by b ,
$$b-b^2x = a-a^2x.$$
Transposing,
$$a^2x-b^2x = a-b.$$
Dividing by a^2-b^2 ,
$$x = \frac{a-b}{a^2-b^2} = \frac{1}{a+b}.$$

28. Given
$$\frac{a}{bx} + \frac{c}{dx} - \frac{a-c}{bdx} = h - \frac{1}{x}$$
 to find x .

Multiplying by
$$bdx$$
, $ad+bc-(a-c)=bdhx-bd$.

Omitting the parenthesis, $ad+bc-a+c=bdhx-bd$.

Changing and transposing, $bdhx=ad+bc+bd-a+c$.

Dividing by bdh , $x=\frac{ad+bc+bd-a+c}{bdh}$.

V.

148. If the terms of the equation contain both simple and compound denominators, it will, generally, be found convenient to divest it of the simple denominators at first, and afterwards of those which are compound.

29. Given
$$\frac{6x+7}{9} + \frac{7x+13}{6x+3} = \frac{2x+4}{3}$$
 to find x .

Multiplying by 9, $6x+7 + \frac{63x+117}{6x+3} = 6x+12$.

Transposing, $\frac{63x+117}{6x+3} = 6x+12-6x-7=5$.

Multiplying by $6x+3$, $63x+117=30x+15$.

Transposing, $63x-30x=15-117$.

Reducing, $33x=-102$.

Dividing, $x=-3\frac{1}{17}$.

30. Given $\frac{2x+8\frac{1}{2}}{9} - \frac{13x-2}{17x-32} + \frac{x}{3} = \frac{7x}{12} - \frac{x+16}{36}$ to find x .

Multiplying all the terms by 36, it being the least common multiple of 9, 3, 12, and 36, we have

$$8x+34-\frac{468x-72}{17x-32}+12x=21x-x-16.$$
Reducing terms, $50=\frac{468x-72}{17x-32}.$
Multiplying by $17x-32$, $850x-1600=468x-72.$
Reducing terms, $382x=1528.$
Dividing by 382 , $x=4$. Ans.

EXAMPLES.

Given $5x \perp 22 - 2x - 31$ to find x.

Ans.

x = 3.

1.	GIVEN 02-1 22 202-01 00 222-01		
2.	Given $4-19x=14-21x$ to find x.	Ans.	x=5.
3.	Given $24x-12=240-12x$ to find x.	Ans.	x = 7.
4.	Given $15x+7x-10=12x+90$ to find x.	Ans.	x=10.
5.	Given $7x+2x=12x-36$ to find x.	Ans.	x=12.

6. Given
$$12x-3x-2x=63$$
 to find x. Ans. $x=9$.

7. Given
$$x + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{5} = 87$$
 to find x. Ans. $x = 60$.

8. Given
$$x - \frac{x}{4} + 13 = \frac{x}{2} + 40$$
 to find x. Ans. $x = 108$.

9. Given
$$\frac{x}{5} + \frac{x}{12} = \frac{x}{10} + 22$$
 to find x. Ans. $x = 120$.

10. Given
$$x - \frac{x}{7} + 20 = \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{4} + 26$$
 to find x. Ans. $x = 56$.

11. Given
$$3x + \frac{3x}{4} + 15 = \frac{x}{2} + 41$$
 to find x. Ans. $x = 8$.

12. Given
$$x = \frac{4x+8}{6} = 8$$
 to find x. Ans. $x = 28$.

13. Given
$$21 + \frac{3x-11}{16} = \frac{5x-5}{8} + \frac{97-7x}{2}$$
 to find x .

Ans.
$$x=9$$

14. Given
$$x + \frac{3x-5}{2} = 12 - \frac{2x-4}{3}$$
 to find x . Ans. $x = 5$.

15. Given
$$17x - \frac{5x-4}{3} - \frac{8x+4}{5} = 20x - \frac{3x+8}{2} - 5$$
 to find x .

Ans. x=2.

16. Given
$$9x - \frac{x-1}{2} + \frac{2x-2}{3} = 12x - \frac{5x-7}{4} - 13$$
 to find x.

Ans. x=7.

17. Given
$$x + \frac{x}{2} + \frac{x}{3} + \frac{x}{4} + \frac{x}{5} = 2x + 17$$
 to find x .

Ans.
$$x=60$$
.

18. Given
$$\frac{a}{x} = b + c$$
 to find x . Ans. $x = \frac{a}{b+c}$.

19. Given
$$8x-40=0$$
 to find x . Ans. $x=5$.

20. Given
$$a + \frac{1}{x} = b + c + \frac{d}{x}$$
 to find x. Ans. $x = \frac{d-1}{a-b-c}$.

21. Given
$$x - \frac{8x-3}{5} + 4 = \frac{20-x}{2} - \frac{6x-8}{7} + \frac{4x-4}{5}$$
 to find the value of x .

22. Given
$$ax^2+bx=mx^2+nx$$
 to find x . Ans. $x=\frac{n-b}{a-m}$.

23. Given
$$ax+m=bx+n$$
 to find x . Ans. $x=\frac{n-m}{a-b}$.

24. Given
$$\frac{3x}{b} - \frac{x}{c} = m - c$$
 to find x . Ans. $x = \frac{bc(m-c)}{3c - b}$.

25. Given
$$\frac{7x}{a} - \frac{3}{m} = 15x + n$$
 to find x. Ans. $x = \frac{amn + 3a}{7m - 15am}$.

26. Given
$$\frac{a-x}{b} - \frac{4a-x}{c} = a-b$$
 to find x .

Ans.
$$x = \frac{4ab-ac+abc-b^2c}{b-c}$$
.

27. Given
$$\frac{a^2x}{b-c}+de=3x-\frac{d}{e}$$
 to find x.

Ans.
$$x = \frac{cde^2 - bde^2 - bd + cd}{3ce + a^2e - 3be}$$
.

28. Given
$$5x - \frac{4x - a}{b} + \frac{2x + 2a}{4} = m + n - \frac{2x + 2a}{c}$$
 to find x .

Ans.
$$x = \frac{2bcm + 2bcn - 4ab - 2ac - abc}{11bc - 8c + 4b}$$
.

29. Given
$$\frac{6x+18}{13} - 4\frac{5}{8} - \frac{11-3x}{36} = 5x - 48 - \frac{13-x}{12} - \frac{21-2x}{18}$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x=10$.

30. Given
$$\frac{4x+3}{9} + \frac{7x-29}{5x-12} = \frac{8x+19}{18}$$
 to find the value of x.

Ans. x=6.

SECTION VIII.

PROBLEMS.

1. A gentleman stated that his age was twice that of his oldest son, and that the sum of their ages was 72 years. Required the age of each.

Let x = the age of the son.

Then 2x = the age of the gentleman.

Therefore, x+2x=72, the age of both.

Or, 3x = 72.

Dividing, x=24, the age of the son.

2x=48, the age of the gentleman.

Proof, 24+48=72.

2. What number is that, to which if \$ of it be added, the sum will be 99?

Let x = the number.

Then,
$$\frac{4x}{7} + x = 99$$
.

Clearing of fractions, 4x+7x=693.

Collecting the terms, 11x=693.

Dividing, x=63, the number.

3. A's and B's estates are valued at \$3240, but B's is only at the value of A's. What is the property of each?

Let x = A's estate.

Then,
$$\frac{7x}{8} = B$$
's estate.

Therefore, $x + \frac{7x}{8} = 3240$.

Clearing of fractions, 8x+7x=25920.

Or, 15x = 25920.

Dividing, x=1728, A.'s estate.

 $\frac{7\times1728}{8}$ =1512, B.'s estate.

4. If $\frac{2}{3}$ of a certain number be added to $\frac{1}{2}$ of it, the sum will be 98. Required the number.

Let x = the number.

Then, $\frac{2x}{3} + \frac{x}{2} = 98.$ Clearing of fractions, 4x + 3x = 588.

Or. 7*x*=588.

Dividing, x = 84. Ans.

5. A certain gentleman divided his property, consisting of \$5300, among his four sons, A, B, C, and D. He gave \$350 more to B than A; he gave C \$400 more than B; but he gave D twice as much as he gave A and B. How much did each son receive?

Let x = A's share. = B's share. Then x+350And x + 350 + 400= C's share. And 2(2x+350)=4x+700= D's share. Therefore, x+x+350+x+350+400+4x+700=5300Reducing, 7x+1800=5300. Transposing, 7x = 5300 - 1800. Reducing, 7x = 3500.Dividing, x=500, A's share. 500+350=850, B's share. 850+400=1250, C's share. 2(500+850)=2700, D's share.

Verification, 500+850+1250+2700=5300.

6. Divide \$70 among James, John, and Charles; give John twice as much as James, and give Charles twice as much as John.

Let x = the sum given to James. Then 2x = the sum given to John. And 4x = the sum given to Charles. Then, by the conditions of the question,

x+2x+4x=70.Or, 7x=70.Dividing, x=10, the sum given James. 2x=20, the sum given John. 4x=40, the sum given Charles.

Verification, 10+20+40=70.

7. Two men found a purse containing \$144, and it was agreed that B should have \$30 more than A. How many dollars did each receive?

Let x = the sum A received.

Then x+30 = the sum B received.

Therefore, x+x+30=144.

Or, 2x+30=144.

Transposing, 2x=144-30.

Or, 2x = 114.

Dividing, x=57, the sum A received.

x+30=87, the sum B received.

Verification, 57+87=144.

8. My horse and chaise are worth \$336, but the chaise is worth five times as much as the horse. What is the value of each?

Let x = the value of the horse.

Then 5x = the value of the chaise.

And, x+5x=336.

Or, 6x = 336.

Dividing, x=56 = value of the horse.

5x=280 =value of the chaise.

Proof, 56+280=336.

9. What number is that whose third part exceeds its fifth by 12?

Let x = the number required.

Then its third part will be $\frac{x}{3}$.

And its fifth part,

Therefore, $\frac{x}{3} - \frac{x}{5} = 12$.

Multiplying all the terms by 15, we have,

5x - 3x = 180.

Or, 2x = 180.

Dividing, x=90, the number required.

10. John Smith's oldest daughter is 15 years old, and his youngest daughter is 11; he has \$1728, which he wishes to give them. How shall he divide this sum, that each may deposit her share in a bank which pays 6 per cent. simple interest,

so that both shall have an equal sum when they are 21 years old?

Let x = the sum the youngest receives.

And, 1728-x = the sum the oldest receives.

Then, $x+x\times.06\times10=1728-x+(1728-x)\times.06\times6$).

Or, x+.6x=1728-x+622.08-.36x.

Transposing, 2.96

2.96x = 2350.08.

Dividing, $x=$793\frac{35}{37}$, the youngest receives.

\$1728—\$793 $\frac{35}{37}$ =\$934 $\frac{2}{37}$, the oldest receives.

Let the pupil prove this question.

11. A man being asked the value of his horse and saddle, replied that his horse was worth \$114 more than his saddle, and that $\frac{2}{3}$ the value of the horse was 7 times the value of his saddle. What was the value of each?

Let x = the value of the saddle.

And x+114 = the value of the horse.

Then, $\frac{2}{3}(x+114)=7x$.

Or, 2x + 228 = 21x

Transposing, 19x=228.

Dividing, x=\$12, value of the saddle.

\$12+\$114=\$126, value of the horse.

12. A can reap a field in 7 days, B can reap it in 5 days. In what time can they both reap it together?

Let x = the days they would reap it together.

A would reap $\frac{1}{7}$ of it in a day, and B would reap $\frac{1}{7}$ of it in a day; therefore in one day both together would reap $\frac{1}{7} + \frac{1}{5} = \frac{12}{35}$ of it.

But, by the conditions, the field was to be reaped in x days.

Therefore, $\frac{12}{35}:1::1 \text{ day}:z \text{ days.}$

Multiplying extremes, $\frac{12x}{35} = 1$.

Multiplying by 35, 12x=35.

Dividing, $x=2\frac{1}{12}$ days. Ans.

13. I have two carriages; the value of one is five times that of the other, and the value of my horse is equal to both of my

carriages. The worth of them all is \$300. What is the value of each?

Ans. First carriage \$25, second carriage \$125, horse \$150.

14. A gentleman being asked his age, replied that his was twice that of his wife, and that his wife was three times as old as his daughter, and that the sum of their ages was 120 years. Required the age of each.

Ans. Gentleman's age, 72 years. His wife's age, 36 years. His daughter's age, 12 years.

15. A man met 4 beggars, to whom he gave 77 cents. To the first he gave twice as many as to the second; to the third, as many as he gave to the first and second; and to the fourth, as many as he gave to the first and third. What sum did he give each?

Ans. First 14 cents, second 7, third 21, fourth 35.

- 16. A drover has a lot of oxen and cows, for which he gave \$1428. For the oxen he gave \$55 each, and for the cows \$32 each, and he had twice as many cows as oxen. Required the number of each.

 Ans. 12 oxen, 24 cows.
- 17. A gentleman, at his decease, left an estate of \$1872 for his wife, three sons, and two daughters. His wife was to receive three times as much as either of her daughters, and his sons to receive each one half as much as one of the daughters. Required the sum each received.

Ans. Wife \$864, daughters \$288 each, sons \$144 each.

18. A boy bought apples, oranges, and pears; he gave two cents a-piece for the apples, three cents for the oranges, and four cents for the pears. He had twice as many oranges as apples, and three times as many pears as oranges. The sum he expended was \$2.24. How many did he buy of each kind?

Ans. 7 apples, 14 oranges, 42 pears.

19 Let 85 be divided into two such parts that one of them shall be four times as large as the other. Ans. 17 and 68.

20. Divide \$100 among A, B, and C, so that A may have \$20 more than B, and B \$10 more than C.

Ans. A \$50, B \$30, and C \$20.

- 21. A prize of \$1000 is to be divided between A and B, so that their shares may be in the proportion of 7 to 8; required the share of each.

 Ans. A's share \$4662, and B's \$5331.
- 22. What number is that whose 3d part exceeds its 5th part by 62?

 Ans. 48.
- 23. A laborer agreed to serve for 36 days on these conditions; that for every day he worked he was to receive \$1.25, but for every day he was absent he was to forfeit \$0.50. At the end of the time he received \$17. It is required to find how many days he labored, and how many days he was absent.

Ans. He labored 20 days, and was absent 16 days.

24. Out of a cask of wine, which had leaked away \(\frac{1}{3}\), 13 gallons were drawn, and then being gauged it was found to be half full. How many gallons did the cask contain?

Ans. 78 gallons.

- 25. Divide 30 into two such parts that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the one shall exceed $\frac{4}{3}$ of the other by $6\frac{2}{3}$.

 Ans. 18 and 12.
- 26. What two numbers are those whose difference is 3, and the difference of whose squares is 51?

 Ans. 10 and 7.
- 27. Three men, A, B, and C, trade in company; A put in a certain sum, B put in twice as much as A, and C put in three times as much as both, and they gain \$864. What is each man's share of the gain?

Ans. A's \$72, B's \$144, C's \$648.

28. James and William have between them 44 apples, and James says to William, if you will give me 12 of your apples, your number will then be only $\frac{2}{5}$ of mine. William replied, if you will give me 12 of yours, your number will then be only $\frac{3}{5}$ of mine. Required the number of each.

Ans. James had 24 apples, and William 20.

- 29. Let 112 be divided into two such numbers that the greater shall be to the less as 9 to 7.

 Ans. 63 and 49.
- 30. Let 19 be divided into two such parts that three times the greater shall be equal to four times the less. Required those numbers.

 Ans. 104 and 84.
- 31. There are two numbers whose sum is 24, and if 7 be added to the larger, and 4 to the less, their ratio will be as 4 to 3. Required those numbers.

 Ans. 13 and 11.
- 32. The difference of two numbers is 4, and 7 times the larger number is equal to 11 times the less. Required those numbers.

 Ans. 11 and 7.
- 33. A merchant has two kinds of grain, one at \$2.50 per bushel, and the other at \$2 per bushel. He wishes to make a mixture of 80 bushels, that shall be worth \$2.10 per bushel. How many bushels of each sort must he use?

Ans. 16 bushels at \$2.50, and 64 at \$2.

- 34. A man having lost $\frac{1}{4}$ of his money, found he had \$96 left. Required the sum he had at first. Ans. \$128.
- 35. J. Jones found a certain sum of money, which was equal to ½ of what he possessed; but having spent \$40, the remainder was § of the sum he found. Required the sum he at first possessed.

 Ans. \$36_{47}.
- 36. In my school $\frac{2}{5}$ of my pupils study grammar, $\frac{2}{3}$ of the remainder read, 10 spell, and the remainder, which is $\frac{1}{7}$ of the number that read, study navigation. Required the number of pupils in the school.

 Ans. 70 pupils.
- 37. A gentleman lent a certain sum of money for 3 years at 5 per cent. compound interest; that is, at the end of each year he added $_{2}$ to the sum due. At the close of the third year he lost \$15.25, but then there remained due to him \$2300. Required the sum lent.

 Ans. \$2000.
- 38. A spendthrift spent $\frac{1}{5}$ of the fortune left him by his father, and he then carned \$124. Soon after he lost in speculation $\frac{2}{3}$ of his property, after which he gained \$274. His

property was now valued at ½, wanting \$86, of his original estate. What was the sum left him by his father?

Ans. \$1720.

- 39. A asked B how much money he had. He replied, if I had 5 times the sum I now possess I could lend you \$60, and then $\frac{1}{5}$ of the remainder would be equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the dollars I now have. Required the sum which B had.

 Ans. \$24.
- 40. A gentleman left an estate of \$1862 for his three sons. He gave his youngest \$133 less than his second son, and to his oldest son he gave as much as to the other two. How much did each receive?

Ans. Youngest son \$399, second \$532, oldest \$931.

- 41. A, B and C, found a purse of money, and it was mutually agreed that A should receive \$15 less than one-half, and that B should have \$13 more than one quarter, and that C should have the remainder, which was \$27. How many dollars did the purse contain?

 Ans. \$100.
- 42. Lent my good friend S. Jenkins a certain sum of money, at 6 per cent., which he kept until the interest was \$ of the principal. The sum then due was \$500. Required the sum lent.

 Ans. \$350.
- 43. A certain man added to his estate ½ its value, and then lost \$760. But he afterwards gained \$600. His property then amounted to \$2000. What was the value of his estate at first?

 Ans. \$1728.
- 44. James said to John, I have 40 shillings more than you. Yes, replied the other, and \(\frac{1}{2}\) of yours is equal to \(\frac{1}{2}\) of mine.

Required the number of shillings that each had.

Ans. James 72 shillings, and John 32.

45. A merchant bought a number of barrels of flour, and having sold half the number and 4 barrels more to A, and $\frac{3}{4}$ of the remainder wanting 4 barrels to B, he had 20 barrels remaining. Required the number the merchant bought.

Ans. 136 barrels.

- 46. What number is that from which, if 7 be subtracted, $\frac{1}{6}$ of the remainder will be 5?

 Ans. 37.
- 47. It is required to divide 44 into two such numbers that $\frac{3}{4}$ of one of them shall be 6 more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the other.

Ans. 24 and 20.

48. It is required to divide the number 43 into two such parts that one of them shall be 3 times as much above 20 as the other wants of 17. Required the numbers.

Ans. 29 and 14.

49. John Jones can reap a certain field in 10 days, but, with the help of his oldest son, he can do it in 8 days. How long would it require his son to perform the labor himself?

Ans. 40 days.

- 50. A engaged to reap a field for 90 shillings, and he could perform the labor in 9 days; but he took in B as a partner, and they supposed it would require 5 days for both to perform the labor, but they finished it in 4 days. How much, in justice, must A pay to B?

 Ans. 50 shillings.
- 51. I have two horses, and a saddle worth \$30. Now, the saddle and first horse are worth \$7 the second horse, but the saddle and second horse are worth three times the first horse. Required the value of each.

Ans. First horse \$60, second horse \$150.

52. A gentleman let $\frac{2}{8}$ of his money at 5 per cent., and the remainder at 6 per cent., and his interest amounted to \$180. What were the sums lent?

Ans. \$1200 at 5 per cent., \$2000 at 6 per cent.

53. A can do a piece of work in 12 days, B can do the same work in 10 days, and C can perform it in 8 days. How long would it require A and B to do it; how long A and C; how long B and C; and how long A, B and C, to perform the labor?

Ans. A and B $5_{1}^{5_{1}}$ days, A and C $4_{2}^{4_{3}}$ days, B and C $4_{3}^{4_{3}}$ days, A, B and C, $3_{3}^{9_{7}}$ days.

54. Lent \$780, at 6 per cent., for 5 years. What principal will amount to the sum in 4 years, at 10 per cent?

Ans. \$724.284.

55. Lent my neighbor Jenkins \$270 for 4 years, at 6 per cent.; some time afterwards, I borrowed of him \$500, at 8 per cent. How long shall I keep it, to balance the favor?

Ans. 134 years.

56. A fox is pursued by a greyhound, and is 60 of her own leaps before him. The fox makes 9 leaps while the greyhound makes but 6; but the latter in 3 leaps goes as far as the former in 7. How many leaps does the greyhound make before he catches the fox?

Ans. The greyhound makes 72 leaps, and the fox 108.

57. A gentleman gave in charity \$46; a part thereof in equal portions to five poor men, and the rest in equal portions to 7 poor women. Now, a man and a woman had between them \$8. What was given to the men, and what to the women?

Ans. The men received \$25, and the women \$21.

58. A man has two farms, and his stock is worth \$183. Now, the stock and his first farm is worth once and two-sevenths the value of the second farm, but the stock and the second farm is worth once and five-eighths the value of the first farm. What is the value of each farm?

Ans. First farm, \$384; second farm, \$441.

59. A certain clock has an hour hand, a minute hand, and a second hand, all turning on the same centre. At 12 o'clock all the hands are together, and point at 12. How long will it be before the second hand will be between the other two hands, and at equal distances from each? Also, before the minute hand will be equally distant between the other two hands? Also, before the hour hand will be equally distant between the other two hands?

Ans. $60\frac{780}{1427}$ seconds, $61\frac{683}{687}$ seconds, $59\frac{13}{13}$ seconds.

60. What number is that, the treble of which, increased by 12, shall as much exceed 54 as that treble is less than 144?

Ans. 31.

SECTION IX.

EQUATIONS OF THE FIRST DEGREE, CONTAINING TWO UNKNOWN QUANTITIES.

ART. 149. When the problem contains two unknown quantities, there must be two independent equations involving them; and from them an equation may be deduced, which shall contain only one of the unknown quantities.

The process by which one of the unknown quantities is thus removed is called elimination; and this may be performed in three ways.

First, by Addition and Subtraction.

Second, by Comparison.

Third, by Substitution.

150. ELIMINATION BY ADDITION AND SUBTRACTION.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $\begin{cases} 3x-2y=11 \\ 6x+5y=67 \end{cases}$ to find the value of x and y.

1. By first condition,	3x-2y=11.
2. By second "	6x + 5y = 67.
3. Multiplying 1st by 2,	6x-4y=22.
4. Multiplying 2d by 1,	6x + 5y = 67.
5. Subtracting 3d from 4th,	9y=45.
6. Dividing 5th by 9,	y=5.
7. Multiplying 1st by 5,	15x-10y=55.
8. Multiplying 2d by 2,	12x+10y=134.
9. Adding 7th and 8th,	27x=189.
10. Dividing 9th by 27,	x=7.

VERIFICATION.

2.	Given	$\begin{cases} 5x+4y=23 \\ 6x-3y=12 \end{cases}$ to find the value of x and y .
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1. By the first condition,	5x+4y=23.
2. By the second,	6x - 3y = 12.
3. Multiplying 1st by 6,	30x + 24y = 138.
4. Multiplying 2d by 5,	30x - 15y = 60.
5. Subtracting 4th from 3d,	39y = 78.
6. Dividing 5th by 39,	y=2.
7. Multiplying 1st by 3,	15x+12y=69.
8. Multiplying 2d by 4,	24x-12y=48.
9. Adding 7th and 8th,	39x = 117.
10. Dividing 9th by 39,	x=3.

VERTEIGATION

$$5 \times 3 + 4 \times 2 = 15 + 8 = 23$$
. $6 \times 3 - 3 \times 2 = 18 - 6 = 12$.

3. A says to B, if ½ of my age were added to ¾ of yours, the sum would be 19¾ years. But, says B, if ¾ of mine were subtracted from ¾ of yours, the remainder would be 18¼ years. Required the sum of their ages.

1.	By first condition,	$\frac{x}{5} + \frac{2y}{3} =$	19 3 .
2.	By the second,	$\frac{7x}{8} - \frac{2y}{5} =$	184.
3.	Clearing the 1st of fractions,	3x+10y=	290.
4.	Clearing the 2d,	35x - 16y =	730.
5.	Multiplying 3d by 35,	105x + 350y = 1	0150.
6.	Multiplying 4th by 3,	105x - 48y =	2190.
7.	Subtracting 6th from 5th,	398y =	7960.
8.	Dividing 7th by 398,	<i>y</i> =	20.
9.	Substituting 20 for y in the 8	3d, $3x + 200 =$	290.
10.	Transposing and uniting,	3x =	90.
11.	Dividing 10th by 3,	x =	3 0.

VERIFICATION.

$$\frac{\frac{30}{5} + \frac{2 \times 20}{3} = 6 + 13\frac{1}{3} = 19\frac{1}{3}}{\frac{7 \times 30}{8} - \frac{2 \times 20}{5} = 26\frac{1}{4} - 8 = 18\frac{1}{4}}.$$

From the operation of the preceding examples, we deduce the following

RULE. Multiply or divide the given equations by such numbers or quantities as will make the term that contains one of the unknown quantities the same in each of them; then add or subtract the two equations thus obtained, and there will arise a new equation with only one unknown quantity in it, which may be resolved by Art. 147.

151. ELIMINATION BY COMPARISON.

4. Given
$$\begin{cases} 2x+3y=17 \\ 5x-2y=14 \end{cases}$$
 to find the values of x and y .

1. By the first condition,	2x+3y=17.
2. By the second,	5x-2y=14.
3. Transposition of the 1st,	2x = 17 - 3y.
4. Dividing the 3d by 2,	$x = \frac{17 - 3y}{2}.$
5. Transposition of the 2d,	5x = 14 + 2y.
6. Dividing the 5th by 5,	$x = \frac{14 + 2y}{5}$.

As things which are equal to the same are equal to each other, we therefore infer that $\frac{17-3y}{2}$, in the 4th, is equal to $\frac{14+2y}{5}$ in the 6th; because they are both equal to x.

7.	Therefore,	$\frac{17-3y}{2} = \frac{14+2y}{5}.$
8.	Clearing of fractions,	85-15y=28+4y.
9.	Transposing 8th,	19y = 57.
10.	Dividing 9th by 19,	y=3.
11.	Substituting 3 for the value of y is	n
	the first equation, we have,	2x=17-9.
12.	By reduction,	2x=8.
13.	Dividing 12th by 2,	x=4.

VERIFICATION.

$$2\times4+3\times3=8+9=17.$$

 $5\times4-2\times3=20-6=14.$

Hence the following

Rule. Observe which of the unknown quantities is least involved, and find its value in each of the equations, as in Art. 148.

Let the two values thus found be made equal to each other, and there will arise a new equation, with only one unknown quantity in it, whose value may be found as in Art. 147.

152. ELIMINATION BY SUBSTITUTION.

5. Two boys playing marbles, the older said to the younger, if you had three times as many marbles as you now possess, the sum of yours and mine would be 19. But the younger replied, if twice the number of mine were subtracted from four times as many as you have, the number would be 20. Required the number of marbles that each possessed.

Let x represent the marbles of the elder; And y the number of the younger.

- 1. Then, by the condition of the question, x+3y=19.
- 2. And 4x-2y=20.
- 3. Transposing the 1st, x=19-3y
- 4. Putting the 3d into the 2d, 4(19-3y)-2y=20.
- 5. Then, 76-12y-2y=20.
- 6. Transposing and reducing, y=4.
- 7. Putting the value of y into the 1st, x+12=19.
- 8. Transposing and reducing, x=19-12=7.

Ans. The elder had 7 marbles, and the younger 4.

VERIFICATION.

$$7+8\times4=7+12=19.$$
 $4\times7-2\times4=28-8=20.$

By the above method of operation, we deduce the following

RULE. Find the value of either of the unknown quantities in that equation in which it is least involved; then substitute this value in the place of its equal in the other equation, and there

will arise a new equation, with only one unknown quantity in it; the value of which may be found by Art. 147.

EXAMPLES.

6. Given
$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} 3x+7y=33\\ 2x+4y=20 \end{array}\right\}$$
 Required x and y .

Ans. $x=4$; $y=3$.

7. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 7x+2y=39\\ 3x-4y=7 \end{array}\right\}$ Required x and y .

Ans. $x=5$; $y=2$.

8. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 6x-3y=27\\ 4x-6y=-2 \end{array}\right\}$ Required x and y .

Ans. $x=7$; $y=5$.

9. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 7x+3y=62\\ 5x-2y=36 \end{array}\right\}$ Required x and y .

Ans. $x=8$; $y=2$.

10. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 12x+8y=116\\ 2x-y=3 \end{array}\right\}$ Required x and y .

Ans. $x=5$; $y=7$.

11. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 11x+3y=124\\ 2x-6y=-56 \end{array}\right\}$ to find x and y .

Ans. $x=8$; $y=12$.

12. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 9x+4y=58\\ 3x+2y=26 \end{array}\right\}$ to find x and y .

Ans. $x=2$; $y=10$.

13. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 6x+5y=112\\ 8x-2y=80 \end{array}\right\}$ to find the value of x and y .

Ans. $x=12$; $y=8$.

14. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 7x-2y=-6\\ 2x+2y=24 \end{array}\right\}$ to find the value of x and y .

Ans. $x=2$; $y=10$.

15. Given $\left\{\begin{array}{l} 6x+11y=115\\ 8x-22y=-30 \end{array}\right\}$ to find the value of x and y .

16. Given $\begin{cases} 2x + 3y = 47 \\ 10x - 12y = -62 \end{cases}$ to find the value of x and y.

Ans. x = 7; y = 11.

Ans. x=10; y=5.

17. Given
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} - \frac{y}{3} = 0 \\ \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{6} = 6 \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y .

Ans. $x=12$; $y=18$.

18. Given
$$\begin{cases} \frac{3x}{5} - y = 11 \\ x + \frac{y}{5} = 37 \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y .

Ans. $x = 35$; $y = 10$.

19. Given
$$\begin{cases} \frac{4x}{7} - \frac{2y}{3} = 2 \\ x + 7y = 175 \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y .

Ans. $x = 28$: $y = 21$

20. Given
$$\begin{cases} \frac{7x}{8} - \frac{y}{9} = 19 \\ 3x + 3y = 126 \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y.

Ans. $x = 24$; $y = 18$

$$Ans. \quad x=24; \ y=18.$$
21. Given
$$\begin{cases} 14x + \frac{5y}{6} = 38 \\ x + 12y = 146 \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y .

22. Given
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{7} - \frac{7y}{10} = -20 \\ \frac{x}{4} + 3y = 134 \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y .

23. Given
$$\begin{cases} ax + by = c \\ mx + ny = d \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y .

23. Given
$$\begin{cases} ax+by=c \\ mx+ny=d \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y .

Ans. $x=\frac{bd-nc}{bm-an}$; $y=\frac{ad-mc}{an-bm}$.

24. Given
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{a} - \frac{y}{b} = m \\ \frac{x}{c} + \frac{y}{d} = n \end{cases}$$
 to find x and y .

Ans.
$$x = \frac{abcm + acdn}{ad + bc}; \ y = \frac{bcdn - abdm}{ad + bc}.$$

25. Given
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} - 12 = \frac{y}{4} + 8 \\ \frac{x+y}{5} + \frac{x}{3} - 8 = \frac{2y-x}{4} + 27 \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x and y .

Ans. $x = 60$; $y = 40$.

SECTION X.

ELIMINATION WHERE THERE ARE THREE OR MORE UN-KNOWN QUANTITIES INVOLVED IN AN EQUAL NUMBER OF EQUATIONS.

RULE. Find the values of one of the unknown quantities in each of the three given equations, as if all the others were known; then put the first of these values equal to the second, and either the first or second equal to the third, and there will arise two new equations with only two unknown quantities in them, the values of which may be found as in Art. 147, and thence the value of the third.

Or, the unknown quantities may be obtained by multiplying each of the three equations by such quantities as will make one of their terms the same in all of them; then, having subtracted any two of these resulting equations from the third, or added them together, as the case may require, there will remain only two equations, which may be resolved by the former rules.

Or, we may find the value of one of the unknown quantities in that equation in which it is least involved, and then substitute this value for that unknown quantity in all the other equations, and, proceeding in the same way with these equations, we obtain the other unknown quantities.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given
$$\begin{cases} x + y + 2z = 41 \\ x + 3y + z = 47 \\ 3 \begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} + \frac{z}{4} = 10 \end{cases}$$
 to find the value of x, y and z .

4. From the 1st equation,
$$x=41-y-2z$$
.

5. From the 2d, $x=47-3y-z$.

6. From the 3d, $x=20-\frac{2y}{3}-\frac{z}{2}$.

7. Equal values of x in 4th and 5th, $41-y-2z=47-3y-z$.

8. Value of y in 7th, $y=\frac{6+z}{2}$.

9. Equal values of x in 4th and 6th, $41-y-2z=20-\frac{2y}{3}-\frac{z}{2}$.

10. Value of y in 9th, $y=63-\frac{9z}{2}$.

11. Equal values of y in 8th and 10th, $\frac{6+z}{2}=63-\frac{9z}{2}$.

12. Reducing, $z=12$.

13. Substituting for z its value in 8th, $y=\frac{6+12}{2}=9$.

14. Substituting for z its value in 8th, $z=41-9-24=8$.

2. Given $z=12$ for find the value of $z=12$ for find the value of $z=12$.

3. Subtracting the 2d from twice the 1st, we have, $z=12$.

4. Subtracting the 2d from 5 times the 3d, $z=12$.

Subtracting the 2d from 5 times the 3d, $z=12$.

Subtracting 14 times the 5th from 11 times the 4th,

Substituting for z its value in the 5th,

38z = 76.

11y-18=15.

z = 2.

y = 3.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Substituting for y and z their values in the 3d,

10.

11.

x = 4.

3. Given
$$\begin{cases} 3x - y - 2z = 0 \\ 6x + 2y + 3z = 45 \\ 4x + 3y - z = 31 \end{cases}$$
 to find x, y , and z .

Ans. $x = 4$; $y = 6$; $z = 3$.

4. Given
$$\begin{cases} 8x - 9y - 7z = -36 \\ 12x - y - 3z = 36 \\ 6x - 2y - z = 10 \end{cases}$$
 to find $x, y, \text{ and } z$.

Ans. $x = 4$; $y = 6$; $z = 2$.

5. Given
$$\begin{cases} 7x+4y-z=78\\ 4x-5y-3z=-21\\ x-3y-4z=-37 \end{cases}$$
 to find $x, y, \text{ and } z$.

Ans. $x=8$; $y=7$; $z=6$.

6. Given
$$\begin{cases} x+y=30 \\ x+z=25 \\ y+z=15 \end{cases}$$
 to find x , y , and z .

Ans. $x=20$;

7. Given
$$\begin{cases} 8x-4y=24 - z \\ 6x+y=z+84 \\ x+80=3y+4z \end{cases}$$
 to find $x, y, \text{ and } z.$
Ans. $x=12$; $y=20$; $z=8$.

8. Given
$$\begin{cases} \frac{x}{2} + \frac{y}{3} - \frac{z}{4} = 23 \\ \frac{x}{3} - \frac{y}{4} + \frac{z}{2} = 12 \\ \frac{x}{4} + \frac{y}{2} - \frac{z}{3} = 17 \end{cases}$$
 to find x , y , and z .

Ans. x=36; y=24; z=12.

9. Given
$$\begin{cases} 3u + x + 2y - z = 22 \\ 4x - y + 3z = 35 \\ 4u + 3x - 2y = 19 \\ 2u + 4y + 2z = 46 \end{cases}$$
 to find $u, x, y, \text{ and } z$.

Ans. u=4; x=5; y=6; z=7.

EQUATIONS OF THE FIRST DEGREE, CONTAINING SEVERAL UN-KNOWN QUANTITIES.

EXAMPLES.

1. A says to B and C, give me half of your money, and I shall have \$55. B replies, if you two will give me one third of yours, I shall have \$50. But C says to A and B, if I had one fifth of your money, I should have \$50. Required the sum that each possessed.

Ans. A=\$20, B=\$30, C=\$40.

2. A merchant has three kinds of sugar. He can sell 3 lbs. of the first quality, 4 lbs. of the second quality, and 2 lbs. of the third quality, for 60 cents; or, he can sell 4 lbs. of the first quality, 1 lb. of the second quality, and 5 lbs. of the third quality, for 59 cents; or, he can sell 1 lb. of the first quality, 10 lbs. of the second quality, and 3 lbs. of the third quality, for 90 cents. Required the price of each quality.

Ans. First quality, 8 cents per lb.; second, 7 cents; third, 4 cents.

3. A gentleman's two horses, with their harness, cost him \$120. The value of the worst horse, with the harness, was double that of the best horse; and the value of the best horse, with the harness, was triple that of the worst horse. What was the value of each?

Ans. Harness, \$50; best horse, \$40; worst, \$30.

4. Find three numbers, so that the first with half the other two, the second with one third of the other two, and the third with one fourth of the other two, shall each be equal to 34.

Ans. 10, 22, and 26.

5. Find a number of three places, of which the digits have equal differences in their order; and, if the number be divided by half the sum of the digits, the quotient will be 41; and, if 396 be added to the number, the digits will be inverted.

Ans. 246.

6. A farmer has a large box, filled with wheat and rye; seven times the bushels of wheat is equal to four times the bushels of rye, wanting 3 bushels; and the quantity of wheat is to the quantity of rye as 3 to 5. Required the bushels of wheat and the bushels of rye.

Ans. Wheat 9 bushels, rye 15 bushels.

- 7. A says to B, if 7 times my property were added to $\frac{1}{7}$ of yours, the sum would be \$990. B replied, if 7 times my property were added to $\frac{1}{7}$ of yours, the sum would be \$510. Required the property of each.

 Ans. A's, \$140; B's, \$70.
- 8. If $\frac{1}{4}$ of A's age were subtracted from B's age, and 5 years added to the remainder, the sum would be 6 years; and if four years were added to $\frac{1}{5}$ of B's age, it would be equal to $\frac{1}{14}$ of A's age. Required their ages.

Ans. A's, 98 years; B's, 15 years.

- 9. What fraction is that, if 1 be added to its numerator, its value is \(\frac{1}{3} \); or, if 1 be added to its denominator, its value is \(\frac{1}{4} \)?

 Ans. \(\frac{1}{4} \).
- 10. A says to B, if 1 the difference of our ages were subtracted from my age, the remainder would be 25 years. B replies, if 1 of the sum of our ages were taken from mine, the remainder would be 1 of yours. Required their ages.

Ans. A's, 30 years; B's, 20 years.

- 11. There are two numbers, and if ½ of their difference were taken from 4 times their sum, the remainder would be 62; but the difference of their sum and difference is equal to ¾ of the larger number. Required the numbers.

 Ans. 12 and 4.
- 12. Three men reckoning their money, says the first, if \$100 were added to my money, it would be as much as you both possess. Says the second, if \$100 were added to my money, I should have twice as much as you two have. Says the third man, if \$100 were added to mine, I should have three times as much as you both have. How much money had each man?

Ans. First, \$9 $_{11}^{1}$, second, \$45 $_{11}^{5}$, third, \$63 $_{11}^{7}$.

13. A, B and C, speaking of their ages, A said that the sum

of their ages was 90. B replied, that if his age were taken from the sum of the other two, the remainder would be 30. C said, if his age were taken from the other two, the remainder would be \(\frac{1}{4} \) his age. Required their ages.

Ans. A's, 20; B's, 30; C's, 40.

14. There are 4 men, A, B, C and D, the value of whose estate is \$14,000; twice A's, three times B's, half of C's, and one fifth of D's, is \$16,000; A's, twice B's, twice C's, and two fifths of D's, is \$18,000; and half of A's, with one third of B's, one fourth of C's, and one fifth of D's, \$4000. Required the property of each.

Ans. A's, \$2000; B's, \$3000; C's, \$4000; D's, \$5000.

15. Find four numbers, such that the first, together with half the second, may be 357; the second, with $\frac{1}{3}$ of the third, equal to 476; the third, with $\frac{1}{4}$ of the fourth, equal to 595; and the fourth, with $\frac{1}{4}$ of the first, equal to 714.

Ans. First number, 190; second, 334; third, 426; fourth, 676.

16. If I were to enlarge my field by making it 5 rods longer and 4 rods wider, it would contain 240 square rods more than it now does; but, if I were to make its length 4 rods less, and its breadth 5 rods less, its contents would be 210 square rods less than its present surface. What are its present length, breadth, and contents?

Ans. Length, 30 rods; breadth, 20 rods; contents, 600 square rods.

17. A person exchanged 12 bushels of wheat for 8 bushels of barley, and £2 16s.; offering, at the same time, to sell a certain quantity of wheat for an equal quantity of barley, and £3 15s. in cash, or for £10 in cash. Required the prices of the wheat and barley per bushel.

Ans. Wheat at 8 shillings, barley at 5 shillings, per bushel.

- 18. A farmer, having 89 oxen and cows, found, after he had sold 4 oxen and 20 cows, he had 7 more oxen than cows. What number had he of each at first? Ans. 40 oxen and 49 cows.
 - 19. A and B driving their turkeys to market, A says to B,

give me 5 of your turkeys, and I shall have as many as you. B replies, but give me 15 of yours, and then yours will be 3 of mine. What number of turkeys had each?

Ans. A 45 and B 55 turkeys.

- 20. It is required to find two such numbers, that if $\frac{1}{3}$ of the first be added to $\frac{1}{4}$ of the second, the sum shall be 25; but, if $\frac{1}{6}$ of the second be taken from $\frac{1}{4}$ of the first, the remainder will be 6.

 Ans. 48 and 36.
- 21. What fraction is that, if 5 be added to its numerator, its value is 2, but if 2 be added to its denominator, its value is $\frac{1}{2}$?

 Ans. $\frac{3}{4}$.
- 22. B says to C, if 3 years were taken from your age and added to mine, I should be twice as old as you. C replies, if 3 years were taken from your age and added to mine, our ages would be the same. Required their ages.

Ans. B's age 21, C's age 15 years.

23. It is required to find two numbers, so that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the first added to $\frac{3}{4}$ of the second shall be $15\frac{2}{3}$, and if $\frac{1}{4}$ of the second be subtracted from $\frac{3}{4}$ of the first, the remainder shall be $5\frac{1}{4}$.

Ans. 10 and 12.

24. It is required to divide 50 into two such parts that $\frac{2}{3}$ of the larger shall be equal to $\frac{2}{3}$ of the smaller.

Ans. 32 and 18.

25. A gentleman, at the time of his marriage, found that his wife's age was to his as 3 to 4; but, after they had been married 12 years, her age was to his as 5 to 6. Required their ages at the time of their marriage.

Ans. The man's age 24, his wife's 18 years.

26. A farmer hired a laborer for ten days, and he agreed to pay him 12 shillings for every day he labored, and he was to forfeit 8 shillings for every day he was absent, and he received at the end of his time 40 shillings. How many days did he labor, and how many days was he absent?

Ans. He labored 6 days, and was absent 4.

27. A gentleman bought a horse and chaise for \$208, and \$ of the cost of the chaise was equal to \$\frac{2}{3}\$ the price of the horse. What was the price of each?

Ans. Chaise, \$112; horse, \$96.

28. A and B engaged in trade, A with \$240, and B with \$96. A lost twice as much as B; and, upon settling their accounts, it appeared that A had three times as much remaining as B. How much did each lose?

Ans. A lost \$96, and B lost \$48.

- 29. Two men, A and B, agree to dig a well in 10 days, but, having labored together 4 days, B agreed to finish the job, which he did in 16 days. How long would it have required A to complete the labor?

 Ans. $9\frac{3}{5}$ days.
- 30. A merchant has two kinds of grain, one at 60 cents per bushel, and the other at 90 cents per bushel, of which he wishes to make a mixture of 40 bushels that may be worth 80 cents per bushel. How many bushels of each must he use?

Ans. 133 bushels of 60 cents, 263 of 90 cents.

- 31. A farmer has 30 bushels of oats, at 30 cents per bushel, and which he would mix with corn at 70 cents per bushel, and barley at 90 cents per bushel, so that the whole mixture may consist of 200 bushels, at 80 cents per bushel. How many bushels of corn, and how many of barley, must he mix with the oats?

 Ans. 10 bushels of corn, and 160 of barley.
- 32. A drover sold 6 of his oxen and 8 of his cows, and he then found he had twice as many oxen as cows. But after he had sold 10 more of his oxen, he found he had 2 more oxen than cows. How many had he of each at first?

Ans. 30 oxen and 20 cows.

33. Four times the larger of two numbers is equal to six times the less, and their sum is 15. Required the numbers.

Ans. 9 and 6.

34. A and B can perform a piece of work in 6 days, A and C in 8 days, and B and C in 12 days. In what time would each

of them perform the work alone, and how long would it take them to perform the work together?

Ans. A would do the work in 93 days, B in 16 days, C in 48 days, A, B and C together, in 54 days.

35. A gentleman left a sum of money to be divided among his four sons, so that the share of the oldest was $\frac{1}{2}$ of the shares of the other three, the share of the second $\frac{1}{3}$ of the sum of the other three, and the share of the third $\frac{1}{4}$ of the sum of the other three; and it was found that the share of the oldest exceeded that of the youngest by \$14. What was the whole sum, and what was the share of each person?

Ans. Whole sum, \$120; oldest son's share, \$40; second son's, \$30; third son's, \$24; youngest son's, \$26.

SECTION XI.

NEGATIVE QUANTITIES.

ART. 153. The student will sometimes find that, on account of his misconception of the question, he has added a quantity which should have been subtracted, or that he has subtracted a quantity which should have been added.

This may be illustrated by the following

EXAMPLES.

1. The length of a certain field is a, and its breadth is b; how much must be added to its breadth that its contents may be m?

Let x = the quantity to be added to its breadth.

Then b+x = the breadth.And a(b+x) = m, the contents. ab+ax = m. $b+x = \frac{m}{a}.$ $x = \frac{m}{a} - b.$

2. Let the length of the field be 10 rods, and its breadth 6 rods; how many rods must be added to its breadth, that the contents of the field may be 80 square rods?

Let x = the quantity to be added to the breadth. Then, by the above formula,

$$x = \frac{m}{a} - b = \frac{80}{10} - 6 = 2$$
 rods, the quantity to be added.

VERIFICATION.

$$10 \times \overline{6+2} = 80$$
 square rods.

3. Let the length of the field be 10 rods, the breadth 8 rods; it is required to find what quantity must be added to the breadth that the contents may be 60 square rods.

By the formula,

$$x = \frac{m}{a} - b = \frac{60}{10} - 8 = -2$$
 rods.

We perceive by the above that it is -2 rods which are to be added, and not +2 rods; but we add quantities together in Algebra by simply writing them one after the other, with their respective signs, so that -2 added to +8 becomes 8-2=6, the answer, which is the same as subtracting +2 from +8. And, in general, adding a minus quantity brings the same result as subtracting a plus quantity of equal value, and vice versa.

VERIFICATION.

$$10 \times \overline{8-2} = 60$$
 square rods. Ans.

4. Suppose the field to be 10 rods long and 8 rods wide, it is required to ascertain how much must be subtracted from its width that its contents may be 60 square rods.

To subtract a minus quantity is the same as to add a plus quantity. If, therefore, we change the sign of x in the formula first obtained, x will then express how much is to be subtracted.

Thus,
$$-x = \frac{m}{a} - b$$
,
or, $x = b - \frac{m}{a} = 8 - \frac{60}{10} = 2$ rods.

VERIFICATION.

$$10 \times 8 = 2 = 60$$
 square rods.

5. If the field were 10 rods long and 8 rods wide, how many rods must be taken from its width that its contents may be 100 square rods?

By the formula,

$$x=b-\frac{m}{a}=8-\frac{100}{10}=-2$$
 rods.

That is, -2 is to be subtracted from +8; or, as we perform subtraction in Algebra by changing the sign of the subtrahend, and thus annexing it to the minuend, we have

$$8-(-2)=8+2=10$$
;

so that, in general, subtracting a minus quantity is the same as adding a plus quantity of equal value.

6. John Smith, at the time of his marriage, was 50 years old, and his wife was 40. When will his age be twice that of his wife?

Let x=the time.

Then,
$$50+x=2\times \overline{40+x}$$
.
 $50+x=80+2x$.
And, $x=50-80=-30$ years.

As the answer is -30 years, it is evident that he is not now twice as old as his wife, but 30 years ago his age was twice hers.

$$50 - 30 = 40 - 30 \times 2.$$
 $20 = 20.$

7. J. Jones is 40 years old, his wife 30. When will they both be of the same age?

Let x = the time.

Then,
$$40+x=30+x$$
. $40-30=x-x$. And, $10=0$.

The answer being zero, it is certain they never will be of the same age, but that one will always be 10 years older than the other. 8. What fraction is such, that if 2 be added to its numerator its value is $\frac{1}{4}$, or if 2 be added to its denominator its value is $\frac{1}{2}$?

Ans.
$$\frac{-5}{-12}$$
.

- 9. What fraction is such, that if 7 be added to the numerator its value is nothing, but if 2 be added to its denominator its value is infinite?

 Ans. $\frac{-7}{5}$.
- 10. What fraction is such, that, if 4 be added to its numerator its value is nothing, but if 10 be subtracted from its denominator its value is 1?

THE COURTERS.

1. Two couriers set out at the same time from A and C, and travel towards each other until they meet. The distance from A to C is m miles. The first courier travels a miles per hour, and the second b miles per hour. How far from A and C will they meet?

A	В	C	D

Let us suppose them to meet at B.

And let x = the distance A.B.

And y =the distance B C.

Then x+y = A C = m.

As the first travels x miles at the rate of a miles per hour, to find the time he will travel this distance, we say,

As a miles: x miles:: 1 hour: $\frac{x}{a}$ = the time the first courier will travel the distance AB.

And, as b miles : y miles :: 1 hour : $\frac{y}{b}$ hours == the time the second courier will travel the distance B C.

As both couriers set out at the same time, and arrive at the same time at C,

Therefore $\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}$.

And $x = \frac{ay}{b}$.

If we substitute this value of x in the first equation, we have

$$\frac{ay}{b} + y = m.$$
And
$$y + by = bm.$$
Hence
$$y = \frac{bm}{a + b}.$$

Substituting this value of y in the equation $x=\frac{ay}{b}$, we have

$$x = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{bm}{a+b} = \frac{abm}{ab+b^2} = \frac{am}{a+b}$$
.

The values of x and y in the above equation are both positive. Therefore, whatever value we may assign to a, b and m, it will answer the conditions of the question.

This may be illustrated by the following question:

2. Two men, A and B, set out from two places, distant from each other 144 miles, and travel towards each other. A goes 12 miles an hour, and B four miles an hour. How far must each travel before they meet?

By the above formulæ,

$$x=\frac{am}{a+b}=\frac{12\times144}{12+4}=108$$
 miles, the distance A travels.
And $y=\frac{bm}{a+b}=\frac{4\times144}{12+4}=36$ miles, the distance B travels.

VERIFICATION.

$$108 + 36 = 144$$
 miles.

3. If the couriers were to set out at the same time from A and B, and travel towards C, both going the same direction, the first going a miles per hour, and the second b miles per hour, and the distance A B being m, how far would each travel before they meet, suppose at a point C?

Let
$$x = \text{the distance A C.}$$
And $y = \text{the distance B C.}$
Then $x-y=AC-BC=AB=m.$

By performing the same operation as in the first question, we find

$$\frac{x}{a} = \frac{y}{b}$$
, and $x = \frac{ay}{b}$.

Therefore $\frac{ay}{b} = y = m$.

And $ay = by = bm$.

Whence $y = \frac{bm}{a - b}$.

Substitute this last value of y in the former equation, and we have

$$x = \frac{ay}{b} = \frac{a}{b} \times \frac{bm}{a-b} = \frac{abm}{ab-b^2} = \frac{am}{a-b}.$$

Here it is evident that the values of x and y will not be positive, unless a be greater than b; or, in other words, unless the courier which sets out from A travels faster than the one that sets out from B, he will never overtake him.

4. Suppose the first courier to travel 9 miles per hour, and the second 6 miles per hour, and the distance A B to be 18 miles, and it was required to find how far each would travel before the one overtook the other.

Then
$$a=9, b=6, \text{ and } m=18.$$

And, by the first formula,

 $x = \frac{am}{a-b} = \frac{9 \times 18}{9-6} = 54$ miles, the distance the first courier would travel.

And, by the second formula,

 $y = \frac{bm}{a-b} = \frac{6 \times 18}{9-6} = 36$ miles, the distance the second courier would travel.

We perceive, by the above operation, that the point C, where

the couriers meet, is 54-36=18 miles further from A than B is, which is equal to the distance m.

5. Again, let a=6, b=9, and m=18; or, suppose the first courier sets out from A and travels 6 miles an hour, and the second sets out at the same time from B and travels in the same direction towards C at the rate of 9 miles per hour. What distance will each travel before they meet?

By the first formula,

$$x=\frac{am}{a-b}=\frac{6\times18}{6-9}=-36$$
 miles, the first travels.

By the second formula,

$$x = \frac{bm}{a-b} = \frac{9 \times 18}{6-9} = -54$$
 miles, the second travels.

Here the values of x and y are both negative. Now, how shall we interpret this result? What is the meaning of the negative sign, in this case?

To understand this, we must observe that we began by supposing the parties to be travelling towards C, and any motion in this direction would have been indicated in this example, as it has been in the preceding examples, by the sign +. But, when the sign + is taken to indicate motion in one direction, the opposite sign — must indicate motion in the opposite direction. Hence the minus sign, resulting as above, indicates that the parties, in order to meet, must travel, not towards C, as we at first supposed, but in the opposite direction, towards F, a point 36 miles from A, and 54 miles from B, where they will meet.

6. Again, let a=6, b=6, and m=18; or, we will suppose the couriers both to start at the same time from A and B, and both to travel in the same direction towards C, and both travelling at the same rate of 6 miles per hour, the distance A B being 18 miles. What distance will each travel before they meet?

By the first formula,
$$x = \frac{am}{a-b}$$
, or $\frac{am}{a-a} = \frac{am}{0}$, or $x = \frac{6 \times 18}{6-6} = \frac{108}{0}$.

By the second formula,
$$y = \frac{bm}{a-b}$$
, or $\frac{bm}{a-a} = \frac{bm}{0}$, or $y = \frac{6 \times 18}{6-6} = \frac{108}{0}$.

As both couriers are travelling in the same direction, and at the same rate, it is certain they will never meet, but the distance between them will continue the same.

154. Therefore, the expression $\frac{am}{0}$ or $\frac{108}{0}$, or any quantity

with zero for a denominator, is the symbol for infinity; for it is well known that the value of a fraction depends on the number of times the numerator contains the denominator, or the number of times the denominator may be taken from the numerator, until nothing shall remain.

It is certain that, if a be greater than b, however small the difference, the couriers will eventually meet; but, if the difference between a and b be less than any assignable quantity, then x and y may be considered *infinite*.

Again, let a=b, and m=0.

Then
$$x = \frac{am}{a-b} = \frac{a \times 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}.$$
And
$$y = \frac{bm}{a-b} = \frac{b \times 0}{0} = \frac{0}{0}.$$

From the above we infer that x and y are equal, and that each is equal to the other.

Thus, x=x.

This is an *identical equation*, and the values of the unknown quantities cannot be known by it.

And, as m=0, it is evident, that as both couriers start from the same point, and travel at the same rate, and in the same

direction, they will always be together, and therefore cannot meet.

We say, therefore, that the g, in this case, is an expression of an Indeterminate Quantity, because that x and y may be any quantities whatever.

But it is not true that the expression 2 is always the sign of an indeterminate quantity.

155. In fractions, when the numerator and denominator have a common factor, and which in some cases becomes zero, and makes the fraction assume the form of §, but which, without that factor, has a definite value, the expression is not indeterminate.

The following fractions are examples of this kind:

$$\frac{m(m^2-n^2)}{n(m-n)}.$$

Now, if m=n, the value of the quantity is θ .

But, on examination, we perceive that both the numerator and denominator have the common factor m-n.

Therefore, by dividing both terms of the expression by m-n, it becomes $\frac{m(m+n)}{n}$, which, if m=n, is equal to 2m.

The value of the expression $\frac{x-1}{x-1}$,

if we divide both terms by x-1, is 1; but, if x=1, the value is θ .

Again, let
$$x = \frac{m^3 - n^3}{m - n}.$$

Then, if m=n, the value of x=9.

But, if we divide both terms by the common factor m-n, its value is m^2+mn+n^2 , and then, on the supposition that m = n, its value will be $3m^2$.

INDETERMINATION.

156. In investigating the theory of indetermination, we find many curious results and apparent absurdities.

This will appear evident by investigating the following problems.

1. If it be admitted that a=1 and x=1, it may be shown that 1 is 2 and 2 is nothing, or any assignable quantity.

Let a=x.

Multiplying both terms of the equation by x, we have $ax=x^2$

Subtracting a² from both members,

$$ax-a^2=x^2-a^2$$
.

Resolving both terms into factors,

$$a(x-a) = (x-a)(x+a)$$
.

Dividing by x-a,

$$a=x+a$$
.

a=x+a. Substituting a for its value x,

$$a = a + a$$

Dividing both terms by a,

Again, we have found above that

$$x^2-a^2=ax-a^2$$
.

Dividing both terms by the common factor x-a, we have

$$x+a=\frac{ax-a^2}{x-a}$$
.

Now, as x and a by the supposition are each equal to 1, we see that

$$1+1=\frac{1\times 1-1^2}{1-1}$$
.

And

Thus it appears that we have clearly proved that 1 is 2, and 2 any assignable quantity. Q. E. D.

The fallacy is this, that if nothing be divided by nothing the quotient is any assignable quantity.

This principle may be further illustrated by considering the following identical equation.

Let 16 = 16. 12+4=12+4. Resolving into terms, 4-4=12-12. Transposing, 4-4=3(4-4). Resolving second term into factors, Dividing by 4-4,

Thus it appears that 1 is 3; and, in the same manner, a unit may be proved to be any definite number.

From various articles in the foregoing section, we infer the following:

- 1. If zero be multiplied by zero, or any assignable quantity, the product will be zero.
- 2. If zero be divided by zero, the quotient may be zero, or any assignable quantity.
 - 3. If zero be divided by any quantity, the quotient will be zero.
- 4. If any quantity be divided by zero, the quotient will be infinity.
- 5. If any quantity be added to or taken from infinity, the result will be infinity.
- 6. If zero be multiplied by infinity, the product may be any quantity.
- 7. If infinity be divided by infinity, the quotient may be any assignable quantity.
 - 8. One infinity may be infinitely larger than another.

SECTION XII.

THEOREM I.

ART. 157. If a binomial be multiplied into itself, the product will be equal to the sum of the squares of both terms, plus twice the product of the terms.

Note. — The theorems in the following section may be illustrated by diagrams, and it would be well for the pupils to draw them.

When a number or quantity is multiplied into itself, the product is a square.

EXAMPLES.

1. Multiply a + b into itself. 10*

We perceive, by the above operation, that the square of any binomial may be readily obtained.

2. Multiply 3a+2b into itself.

$$3a \times 3a + 2 \times 3a \times 2b + 2b \times 2b =$$

$$9a^2 + 12ab + 4b^2.$$

3. Multiply $x+2y$ into itself.	Ans. $x^2+4xy+4y^2$
4. Multiply $8ab+m$ into itself.	Ans.
5. Multiply 5y +4x into itself.	Ans.

6. Multiply 2m+3n into itself. Ans.

7. Multiply 7d+2e into itself. Ans.

8. Multiply 2n+3w into itself. Ans.

Multiply 5a²+2b into itself. Ans.
 Multiply 1+1 into itself. Ans.

11. Multiply 3+1 into itself. Ans.

12. Multiply 2+1 into itself. Ans.

THEOREM II.

158. If the sum of two numbers or quantities be multiplied by their difference, the product will be equal to the difference of their squares.

Multiply a+b into a-b.

THEOREM III.

159. If the difference of two numbers or quantities be multiplied into itself, the product will be equal to the sum of their squares, minus twice their product.

EXAMPLES.

1. Multiply a-b into a-b.

	VERIFICATION.		
a-b	12-3 = 9	9	
_ ab	12-3 = 9	9	
$\overline{a^2-ab}$	${144-36}$	81	
$-ab+b^{2}$	-36+9		
$\overline{a^2-2ab+b^2}$.	$\overline{144-72+9=81}$.		

- 2. Multiply 3a-2b into 3a-2b. Ans. $9a^2-12ab+4b^2$.
- 3. Multiply 5m-n into 5m-n.
- 4. Multiply 4ab-x into 4ab-x.
- 5. Multiply $3a^2-b^3$ into $3a^2-b^3$.
- 6. Multiply x^4-y^2 into x^4-y^2 .

NOTE. —If the square of the difference of two numbers be subtracted from the square of their sum, the remainder will be equal to four times their product.

Thus,
$$(a+b)^2-(a-b)^2=(a^2+2ab+b^2)-(a^2-2ab+b^2)=4ab$$
.

THEOREM IV.

160. If twice the product of two quantities be subtracted from the sum of their squares, the remainder will be equal to the square of their difference.

$$(a^2+b^2)-2ab=a^2-2ab+b^2$$
.

But this expression, by Problem 3d, is the square of their difference.

VERIFICATION.

Let 9 and 3 be the two numbers.

Then
$$(9^2+3^2)-(2\times 9\times 3)=(9-3)^2$$
. $(81+9)-(54)=36$. $90-54=36$. $36=36$.

THEOREM V.

161. If there be two quantities, one of which is divided into any number of parts, the product of the two quantities will be equal to the product of the undivided number into the several parts of the divided number.

Let the two quantities be a and b, and let b be divided into three parts, c, d, and e.

Then And b=c+d+e. ab=ac+ad+ae.

VERIFICATION.

Let the two numbers be 12 and 10, and let 10 be divided into the parts 5, 3, and 2.

Then

10=5+3+2.

And

$$12 \times 10 = \overline{12 \times 5} + \overline{12 \times 3} + \overline{12 \times 2}.$$

$$120 = 60 + 36 + 24.$$

$$120 = 120.$$

THEOREM VI.

162. If any quantity be divided into two parts, the square of this quantity will be equal to the sum of the products of this quantity into its two parts.

Let a represent the quantity, and b and c the parts into which it is divided.

Then And

$$a=b+c.$$

$$a \times a=a(b+c).$$

$$a^2=ab+ac.$$

VERIFICATION.

Let 12 be divided into two parts, 9 and 3

Then

$$12=9+3.$$
 $12\times12=12(9+3).$
 $144=108+36=144.$

THEOREM VII.

163. If any quantity or number be divided into two parts, the product of the whole and one of the parts will be equal to

the product of the two parts, plus the square of the aforesaid part.

Let a represent the whole quantity, and b and c the parts.

Then

$$a=b+c$$
.

Multiplying both sides of the equation by b, we have

$$ab=b^2+bc$$
.

VERIFICATION.

Let 12 represent the number, and 9 and 3 the parts into which it is divided.

Then

$$12 = 9 + 3$$
.

Multiplying both parts of the equation by 9, we have

$$9 \times 12 = 9(9+3)$$
.
 $108 = 81 + 27 = 108$.

THEOREM VIII.

164. If any quantity be divided into two parts, the square of the whole quantity will be equal to the squares of the two parts, plus twice their product.

Let a represent any quantity, and b and c the parts into which it is divided.

Then

$$a=b+c$$
.

By squaring both sides of the equation, we have $a^2=b^2+2bc+c^2$.

VERIFICATION.

Let 9 be divided into two parts, 6 and 3.

Then

$$9 = 6 + 3$$

By squaring both parts of the equation, we have

$$9^2 = (6+3)^2$$
.
 $81 = 36+36+9=81$.

THEOREM IX.

165. If any number or quantity be divided into two equal parts, and into two unequal parts, the square of one of the equal parts will be equal to the product of the two unequal

parts, plus the square of half the difference of the two unequal parts.

Let a represent one of the equal parts, and b and c the two unequal parts.

Then
$$a = \frac{b+c}{2}$$
.

And $2a = b+c$.
 $4a^2 = b^2 + 2bc + c^2$.

We now add -4bc to both sides of the equation.

And
$$4a^{2}-4bc=-4bc+b^{2}+2bc+c^{2}$$
.
 $4a^{2}-4bc=b^{2}-2bc+c^{2}$.
 $a^{2}-bc=\frac{b^{2}-2bc+c^{2}}{4}$.
 $a^{2}=bc+\frac{b^{2}-2bc+c^{2}}{4}$.

VERIFICATION.

Let 12 be divided into two equal parts, 6 and 6; and into two unequal parts, 9 and 3.

Then
$$6^{3}=9\times 3+\frac{9^{3}-2\times 9\times 3+3^{2}}{4}$$
.
And $36=27+\frac{81-54+9}{4}$.
 $36=27+9=36$.

THEOREM X.

166. If any quantity, 2a, be divided into two equal parts, and if any quantity, b, be added to 2a, the product of 2a+b into b, plus the square of a, will be equal to the square of a+b. Then, by the proposition, 2a+b will be the whole quantity.

Multiplying by b, we have

$$b(2a+b)=2ab+b^{2}$$
.

By adding a^2 to each member of the equation, we have

$$b(2a+b)+a^2=a^2+2ab+b^2$$
.

Therefore
$$b(2a+b)+a^2=(a+b)^2$$
.

VERIFICATION.

Let
$$a=10$$
, and $b=2$.
Then $2(\overline{2\times10}+2)+10^{3}=(10+2)^{3}$;
 $144=144$

THEOREM XI.

167. If any quantity be divided into two parts, the square of this quantity, and one of the parts, will be equal to twice the product of the whole quantity and that part, plus the square of the other part.

Let the whole quantity be denoted by a, and the parts by b and c.

Then
$$a=b+c$$
.
And $a-c=b$.
 $a^2-2ac+c^2=b^2$.
 $a^2+c^2=2ac+b^2$.

VERIFICATION.

Let
$$12=3+9$$
.
Then $12^2+9^3=2\times 12\times 9+3^2$.
And $144+81=216+9$.
 $225=225$.

THEOREM XII.

168. If any quantity be divided into any two parts, four times the product of the whole quantity into one of the parts, plus the square of the other part, will be equal to the square of the quantity which consists of the whole and the first-mentioned part.

Let a represent the quantity, and b and c the two parts into which it is divided.

Then
$$a=b+c$$
.

Multiplying both members of the equation by 4b, we shall have $4b\times a=4b\times (b+c)$.

$$4ab = 4b^2 + 4bc$$
.

We now add c^2 to both members.

$$4ab+c^{2}=c^{2}+4bc+4b^{2}.$$
Or
$$4ab+c^{2}=(c+2b)^{2}.$$

VERIFICATION.

Let
$$a=12$$
, and $b=9$, and $c=3$.
Then $12=9+3$.
And $4\overline{\times}12\overline{\times}9+3^2=(3+2\overline{\times}9)^2$.
 $441=441$

THEOREM XIII.

169. If any quantity be divided into two equal parts, and also into two unequal parts, the sum of the squares of the two unequal parts will be double the square of half the quantity, plus twice the square of the quantity which consists of the difference between half the quantity and the larger of the unequal parts of the quantity.

Let 2a represent the quantity, and a = one of the equal parts, and b = half the difference between the equal and unequal parts.

Then a+b = the larger part.

And a-b = the less part.

And $(a+b)^2+(a-b)^2$ = the sum of their squares.

But
$$(a^2+2ab+b^2)+(a^2-2ab+b^2)=2a^2+2b^2$$
.

And $2a^2+2b^2$ = twice the square of half the quantity, plus twice the square of half the difference between the equal and unequal parts; that is, the difference between half the quantity and the larger of the unequal parts.

VERIFICATION.

Let
$$.10=7+3$$
; $10\div 2=5$; $7-5=2$.
Then $(5+2)^2+(5-2)^2=2\times 5^2+2\times 2^2$.
And $49+9=50+8$.
 $58=58$.

THEOREM XIV.

170. If any quantity, 2a, be divided into two equal quantities, a and a; and, if any quantity, b, be added to 2a, the square of 2a+b, plus the square of b, will be equal to twice the square of a, plus twice the square of a+b.

Now
$$(2a+b)^2+b^2=4a^2+4ab+b^2+b^2=4a^2+4ab+2b^2$$
.
But $4a^2+4ab+2b^2=2a^2+2(a+b)^2$.
Therefore $(2a+b)^2+b^2=2a^2+2(a+b)^2$.

VERIFICATION.

Let a=10; and b=4. Then $(2\times10+4)^2+4^2=2(10^2)+2(10+4)^2$. And 576+16=200+392. Therefore 592=592.

SECTION XIII.

INVOLUTION.

- ART. 171. Involution is the raising of powers from any proposed root; or, the method of finding the square, cube, biquadrate, &c., of any given quantity.
- 172. A power is the product of any quantity multiplied into itself a certain number of times, and the degree of the power is denoted by an exponent written over the root. Thus a^3 is the third power of a, and a is the root.
- 173. The exponent, or index, shows how many times the root has been used as a factor.

Thus,
$$a \times a \times a \times a = a^4$$
, and $a \times x = x^2$.

174. When a quantity is written without any index, its index is uniformly considered a unit. Thus, $a=a^1$, and $x=x^1$. There-

fore, to raise any quantity to any required power, the pupil will see the propriety of the following

RULE. Multiply the index of the quantity by the index of the power to which it is to be raised, and the result will be the power required.

Or, multiply the quantity into itself as many times, less one, as is denoted by the index of the power, and the last product will be the answer.

175. When the sign of any simple quantity is +, all the powers of it will be +; and when the sign is —, all the even powers will be +, and the odd powers —, as is evident from multiplication.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the fifth power of a?	Ans. a5.
2. What is the third power of ax?	Ans. a^3x^3 .
3. Required the square of a^2x .	Ans. a^4x^2 .
4. Required the cube of $-3a^2$.	Ans. $-27a^6$.
5. Required the fourth power of $-ab^2c^3$.	Ans. $a^4b^8c^{12}$.
6. Required the square of $-\frac{2ax^2}{3b}$.	Ans. $\frac{4a^2x^4}{9b^2}$.
7. Required the fifth power of $2ab^2x^3$.	Ans. $32a^5b^{10}x^{15}$.
8. Required the sixth power of $\frac{2}{3}a^3x^2$.	Ans. $\frac{64}{729}a^{18}x^{12}$.
9. Required the third power of $2a^{-3}$.	Ans. $8a^{-6}$.
10. Required the fourth power of -3m ⁻³ .	Ans. $81m^{-12}$.
11. Required the mth power of a.	Ans. a^{mn} .
12. Required the fourth power of $2x^m$.	Ans. $16x^{4m}$.
13. Required the third power of $\frac{3a^2b^3}{4xy^4}$.	Ans. $\frac{27a^6b^9}{64x^3y^{12}}$.

176. Polynomials are involved by multiplying the quantity by itself as many times, wanting one, as there are units in the exponent of the power.

14. Let a+b be raised to the fifth power.

$$(a+b)^{1} = a+b$$

$$a+b$$

$$a^{2} + ab$$

$$+ab+b^{2}$$

$$(a+b)^{2} = \overline{a^{2} + 2ab + b^{2}}$$

$$a+b$$

$$\overline{a^{3} + 2a^{2}b + ab^{2}}$$

$$+a^{2}b + 2ab^{2} + b^{3}$$

$$(a+b)^{3} = \overline{a^{3} + 3a^{2}b + 3ab^{2} + b^{3}}$$

$$a+b$$

$$\overline{a^{4} + 3a^{3}b + 3a^{2}b^{2} + ab^{3}}$$

$$+a^{3}b + 3a^{2}b^{2} + 3ab^{3} + b^{4}$$

$$(a+b)^{4} = \overline{a^{4} + 4a^{3}b + 6a^{2}b^{2} + 4ab^{3} + b^{4}}$$

$$a+b$$

$$\overline{a^{5} + 4a^{4}b + 6a^{3}b^{2} + 4a^{2}b^{3} + ab^{4}}$$

$$+a^{4}b + 4a^{3}b^{2} + 6a^{2}b^{3} + 4ab^{4} + b^{5}}$$

$$(a+b)^{5} = \overline{a^{5} + 5a^{4}b + 10a^{2}b^{2} + 10a^{2}b^{3} + 5ab^{4} + b^{5}}$$
Sth power.

Required the third power of $a-b$.

Required the third power of a-b.

$$(a-b)^{1} = a-b$$

$$a-b$$

$$-ab+b^{2}$$

$$(a-b)^{2} = a^{2}-2ab+b^{2}$$

$$a-b$$

$$a^{3}-2a^{2}b+ab^{3}$$

$$-a^{2}b+2ab^{2}-b^{3}$$

$$(a-b)^{3} = a^{3}-3a^{2}b+8ab^{2}-b^{3}$$
3d power.

15. Required the fifth power of x-2y. Ans. $x^5 - 10x^4y + 40x^3y^3 - 80x^2y^3 + 80xy^4 - 32y^5$.

- 16. Required the third power of a-b+1.

 Ans. $a^3-3a^2b+3a^2+3ab^2-6ab+3a-b^3+3b^2-3b+1$.
- 17. Required the second power of $2x^2-3x+4$.

 Ans. $4x^4-12x^3+25x^2-24x+16$.
- 18. Required the sixth power of x-2.

 Ans. $x^5-12x^5+60x^4-160x^3+240x^2-192x+64$.
- 19. Required the second power of $\frac{2x^2y^{-4}}{3b-4d}$.

Ans.
$$\frac{4x^4y^{-8}}{9b^2-24bd+16d^2}$$

- 20. Required the fourth power of $a^m a^n$.

 Ans. $a^{4m} 4a^{3m+n} + 6a^{2m+2n} 4a^{m+3n} + a^{4n}$.
- 21. What is the second power of $2x^2-3x+\frac{1}{2}$?

 Ans. $4x^4-12x^3+11x^2-3x+\frac{1}{2}$.
- 22. What is the third power of a+2b-c?

 Ans. $a^3+6a^2b-3a^2c+12ab^2-12abc+3ac^2+8b^3-12b^2c+6bc^2-c^3$.
 - 23. What is the fourth power of a+b+c+d?

 $\begin{array}{l} \textit{Ans.} \quad a^4 + 4a^3b + 6a^2b^2 + 4ab^3 + b^4 + 4a^3c + 12a^2bc + 12ab^2c + 4b^3c \\ + 4a^3d + 12a^2bd + 12ab^2d + 4b^3d + 6a^2c^2 + 12abc^3 + 6b^2c^3 + 12a^2cd \\ + 24abcd + 12b^2cd + 6a^2d^3 + 12abd^2 + 6b^2d^2 + 4ac^3 + 12ac^3d + \\ 12acd^2 + 4ad^3 + 4bc^3 + 12bc^2d + 12bcd^2 + 4bd^3 + c^4 + 4c^3d + 6c^2d^2 + \\ 4cd^3 + d^4. \end{array}$

- 24. What is the second power of x^3+2x^2+x+2 ?

 Ans. $x^6+4x^5+6x^4+8x^3+9x^2+4x+4$.
- 25. What is the second power of $\frac{a}{b} \frac{b}{a}$? Ans. $\frac{a^2}{b^2} 2 + \frac{b^2}{a^2}$.
- 26. What is the third power of x^2-x-1 ?

 Ans. $x^5-3x^5+5x^5-3x-1$.
- 27. What is the third power of $a-b-2c^2-d^3$?

Ans. $a^3-3a^2b+3ab^2-b^3-6a^2c^2+12abc^2-6b^2c^2-3a^2d^3+6abd^3-3b^2d^3+12ac^4+12ac^2d^3+3ad^8-12bc^4-12bc^2d^3-3bd^6-8c^6-12c^4d^3-6c^2d^3-d^9$.

SECTION XIV.

EVOLUTION, OR THE EXTRACTION OF ROOTS.

ART. 177. Evolution is the reverse of involution, being the method of finding the roots of any given quantity. It will, therefore, be necessary to trace back the steps of the operation in involution.

Hence, to find any root of a monomial, we adopt the following

RULE. Extract the required root of the coefficient for the coefficient of the answer, and the root of the quantity subjoined for the literal part of the answer.

- 178. If the quantity proposed be a fraction, its root will be found by taking the root both of its numerator and denominator.
- 179. The square root, the fourth root, or any other even root of an affirmative quantity, may be either plus or minus.

Thus, $\sqrt{a^3} = +a$ or -a; and $\sqrt[4]{b^4} = +b$, or -b. But the cube root, or any other odd root of a quantity, will have the same sign as the quantity itself. Thus $\sqrt[3]{a^3} = a$; $\sqrt[3]{-a^3} = -a$, and $\sqrt[5]{-a^5} = -a$.

The reason why +a and -a are each the square root of a^2 , is obvious; since, by the rule of multiplication, $(+a)\times(+a)$ and $(-a)\times(-a)$ are each equal to a^2 .

180. In the case of the cube root, fifth root, &c., of a negative quantity, the rule is equally plain; since, by multiplying, we have $(-a)\times(-a)\times(-a)=-a^3$.

It may also be stated here that any even root of a negative uantity is unassignable; or, as it is usually called, imaginary.

Thus, $\sqrt{-a^2}$ cannot be determined, as there is no quantity, either positive or negative, that, when multiplied by itself, will produce $-a^2$.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the square root of $9a^2$.

Here
$$\sqrt{9a^2} = \sqrt{9} \times \sqrt{a^2} = 3 \times a = 3a$$
. Ans.

2. What is the cube root of $8x^3$?

Here
$$\sqrt[3]{8x^3} = \sqrt[3]{8} \times \sqrt[3]{x^3} = 2 \times x = 2x$$
. Ans.

3. It is required to find the square root of $\frac{a^2b^2}{c^4}$.

Here
$$\sqrt{\frac{a^2b^2}{c^4}} = \frac{\sqrt{a^2b^2}}{\sqrt{c^4}} = \frac{ab}{c^2}$$
. Ans.

4. What is the cube root of $-\frac{8a^8b^6}{27c^3}$?

Here
$$-\sqrt[3]{\frac{8a^3b^6}{27c^3}} = -\frac{\sqrt[3]{8} \times \sqrt[3]{a^3b^6}}{\sqrt[3]{27} \times \sqrt[3]{c^3}} = -\frac{2 \times ab^3}{3 \times c} = \frac{2ab^3}{3c}$$
. Ans.

5. What is the square root of $16a^4b^8$?

Ans. $4a^2b^4$.

6. What is the cube root of $-125x^3y^5$?

Ans. $-5xy^3$.

7. What is the fourth root of $81a^4b^8$?

Ans. 3ab2.

8. What is the fifth root of $\frac{32m^8n^{10}}{243}$?

Ans. $\frac{2mn^2}{3}$.

9. What is the sixth root of $\frac{729a^6b^{12}}{4096}$?

Ans. $\frac{3ab^2}{4}$.

Note. - Fractions should first be reduced to their lowest terms.

10. Required the square root of $\frac{200a^7}{512a^5}$.

Ans. $\frac{5a}{8}$.

EVOLUTION OF POLYNOMIALS.

181. To extract the square root.

Since the square of a+b is $a^2+2ab+b^2$, in order to obtain the square root of $a^2+2ab+b^2$, we must consider by what process the quantity a+b can be generally derived from it.

Now, in the first place, we observe that a, the first term of the root, is the square root of a^2 , the first term of the square

and, in addition to this, there still remains $2ab+b^2$, from which δ is to be obtained; but $2ab+b^2$ is the same as (2a+b)b; and, therefore, δ will be determined by dividing the first term of the remainder by *twice* the first term of the root. To complete the operation, *twice* this first term, together with the second, must be multiplied by the second; and, after subtraction, there is no remainder.

182. If the proposed quantity consists of more terms, it is evident that we have only to consider a+b in the place of a, and then, by the same process, another term of the root will be obtained, and so on; and hence we have the following

GENERAL RULE. Arrange the terms in the order of the magnitudes of the indices of some one quantity.

Find the square root of the first term, and subtract its square from the proposed quantity.

Bring down the next two terms, and find the next term of the root by dividing this last quantity by twice the first, and affix it, with the proper sign, to the divisor.

Multiply this result by the second term of the root, and bring down to the remainder as many terms as make the number equal to that of the next completed divisor; and thus continue the process, till the root, or the requisite approximation to it, be obtained.

See National Arithmetic, page 243.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the square root of
$$x^{s}-6x^{3}y^{2}+9y^{4}$$
.
$$x^{s}-6x^{3}y^{3}+9y^{4}(x^{3}-3y^{3}+9y^{4}-6x^{3}y^{2}+9y^{4}-6x^{3}y^{2}+9y^{4}-6x^{3}y^{2}+9y^{4}$$

183. If the terms had been arranged in the reverse order, as $9y^4-6x^3y^2+x^6$, the root would have been found by a similar process to be $3y^3-x^6$, which differs in its sign from the former.

The reason of this is, that the square root of a quantity may be either positive or negative, agreeably to Art. 179; and in the first case we have one sign, in the second the opposite.

2. Find the square root of $4x^4-4x^3-3x^2+2x+1$. $4x^4-4x^3-3x^2+2x+1(2x^2-x-1)$ $4x^4$ $4x^4-2x-2x^3-3x^2$ $-4x^3+x^2$ $4x^2-2x-1)-4x^2+2x+1$ $-4x^2+2x+1$

3. Extract the square root of 16 $(a^4+1)-24a(a^2+1)+41a^2$.

Having arranged the terms according to the dimensions of a, we have

$$16a^{4}-24a^{3}+41a^{2}-24a+16(4a^{2}-3a+4.\frac{16a^{4}}{16a^{4}}-8a^{2}-3a)-24a^{3}+41a^{2}-24a^{3}+9a^{2}-24a^{3}+9a^{2}-8a^{2}-6a+4)32a^{2}-24a+16$$

4. Required the square root of

$$4a^{3}-16a^{\frac{9}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}+16a^{\frac{3}{2}}x^{\frac{4}{3}}+20a^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}}-40a^{\frac{3}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}}+25cy^{\frac{5}{3}}.$$

$$4a^{3}-16a^{\frac{3}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}+16a^{\frac{3}{2}}x^{\frac{4}{3}}+20a^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}}-40a^{\frac{3}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}}+25cy^{\frac{5}{3}}.$$

$$4a^{\frac{3}{2}}-4a^{\frac{3}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}})-16a^{\frac{2}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}+16a^{\frac{3}{2}}x^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$-16a^{\frac{3}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}+16a^{\frac{3}{2}}x^{\frac{4}{3}}$$

$$4a^{\frac{3}{2}}-8a^{\frac{3}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}+5y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}})20a^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}}-40a^{\frac{3}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}}+25cy^{\frac{5}{3}}.$$

$$20a^{\frac{3}{2}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}}-40a^{\frac{3}{4}}x^{\frac{2}{3}}y^{\frac{5}{6}}c^{\frac{1}{2}}+25cy^{\frac{5}{3}}.$$

5. Extract the square root of a^2+x^2 .

$$a^{2}+x^{2}\left(a+\frac{x^{2}}{2a}-\frac{x^{4}}{8a^{3}}+\frac{x^{6}}{16a^{5}}-\frac{5x^{8}}{128a^{7}}, \&c. \right)$$

$$2a+\frac{x^{2}}{2a}x^{2}+\frac{x^{4}}{4a^{2}}$$

$$2a+\frac{x^{2}}{a}-\frac{x^{4}}{8a^{3}}-\frac{x^{4}}{4a^{2}}$$

$$-\frac{x^{4}}{4a^{2}}-\frac{x^{6}}{8a^{4}}+\frac{x^{8}}{64a^{6}}$$

$$2a+\frac{x^{2}}{a}-\frac{x^{4}}{4a^{3}}+\frac{x^{6}}{16a^{5}})\frac{x^{6}}{8a^{4}}-\frac{x^{8}}{64a^{6}}$$

$$\frac{x^{6}}{8a^{4}}+\frac{x^{8}}{16a^{6}}-\frac{x^{10}}{64a^{6}}$$

$$2a+\frac{x^{2}}{a}-\frac{x^{4}}{4a^{3}}+\frac{x^{8}}{8a^{5}}-\frac{5x^{8}}{128a^{7}})-\frac{5x^{8}}{64a^{6}}+\frac{x^{10}}{64a^{6}}$$

$$-\frac{5x^{8}}{64a^{6}}-\frac{5x^{10}}{128a^{5}}, \&c.$$

- 6. What is the square root of $x^4-2x^3+3x^2-2x+1$?

 Ans. x^2-x+1 .
- 7. What is the square root of $x^{5}-2x^{5}+x^{4}+2x^{3}-2x^{2}+1$?

 Ans. $x^{3}-x^{2}+1$.
- 8. What is the square root of $a^4+4a^3b+10a^2b^2+12ab^3+9b^4$?

 Ans. $a^2+2ab+3b^2$.
- 9. Extract the square root of $a^4-2a^3+2a^2-a+\frac{1}{4}$.

 Ans. $a^2-a+\frac{1}{2}$.
- 10. What is the square root of $4a^2x^4-12a^3x^3+13a^4x^2-6a^5x+a^6$?

 Ans. $2ax^2-3a^2x+a^3$.
 - 11. What is the square root of $\frac{a^2}{b^2} \frac{4ab}{3bc} + \frac{4b^2}{9c^2}$?

 Ans. $\frac{a}{b} \frac{2b}{3c}$.

EVOLUTION BY DETACHED COEFFICIENTS.

1. What is the square root of $4x^4 - 4x^3 + 13x^2 - 6x + 9$?

$$4-4+13-6+9(2-1+3=4 2x^3-x+3.$$

$$4-1)-4+13 -4+1 4-2+3)12-6+9 12-6+9.$$

2. What is the square root of $9x^6-24x^4+12x^3+16x^2-16x+4$?

3. What is the square root of $4x^8 - 4x^5 + 12x^4 + x^2 - 6x + 9$?

$$4+0+0-4+12+0+1-6+9(2+0+0-1+3=2x^4+0x^3+0x^2-x+3=4+0+0-1)+0+0-4+12+0+1 2x^4-x+3.$$

$$+0+0-4-0-0+1$$

$$4+0+0-4+12+0+1 2x^4-x+3.$$

$$+0+0-4-0-0+1$$

$$4+0+0-2+3)12+0+0-6+9$$

$$12+0+0-6+9$$

The pupil will perceive that the 5th power of x in the second question, and the 3d, 6th and 7th power of x in the third question, are wanting; therefore their place in the operation must be supplied by zero.

4. What is the square root of $4a^4-16a^3+24a^2-16a+4$?

Ans. $2a^2-4a+2$.

- 5. What is the square root of $4x^{10}-12x^8-12x^8+9x^2+18x+9$?

 Ans. $2x^5-3x-3$.
 - 6. What is the square root of $16x^4 + 24x^3 + 89x^2 + 60x + 100$?

 Ans. $4x^2 + 3x + 10$.
- 7. What is the square root of $9x^{6}-12x^{5}+10x^{4}-28x^{3}+17x^{2}$ -8x+16? Ans. $3x^{3}-2x^{2}+x-4$.
 - 8. What is the square root of $m^2+2m-1-\frac{2}{m}+\frac{1}{m^2}$?

 Ans. $m+1-\frac{1}{m}$.

EXTRACTION OF THE SQUARE ROOT OF NUMBERS.

184. As numbers are not expressed in the same manner as algebraic quantities, it is evident that the same rule for extracting the square root of algebraic quantities will not apply to extracting the roots of numbers without additional considerations. But, if the foregoing rule be assisted by the "Method of Pointing," it will enable us to extract the square root of numbers.

185. Since the square root of 1 is 1;
the square root of 100 is 10;
the square root of 10000 is 100;
the square root of 1000000 is 1000, &c.,

it is evident that the square root of a number of figures less than three must consist of only one figure; that of a number more than two figures and less than five, of two figures; that of a number more than four figures and less than seven, of three figures, and so on. Whence it follows, that, if a dot be placed over every alternate figure, beginning at the unit's place, the number of such points will be the same as the number of figures in the root.

The same rule may be extended to decimals, by first making the number of decimal places even, and then commencing at the unit's place and pointing towards the right hand over every alternate figure, as before; and the number of such points will be the same as the number of decimal places in the root.

EXAMPLES.

1. Extract the square root of 273529.

ARITHMETICAL FORM.	SYMBOLICAL FORM.
273529(523	273529(500-1-20-1-3
25	500° 250000`
102)235	2×500+20=1020)23529
204	20400
1043)3129	2×(500+20)+3=1043)3129
3129.	3129

The pupil will perceive that both these operations are performed by Art. 182.

2.	Extract the square root of 45796.	Ans. 214.
3.	Extract the square root of 106929.	Ans. 327.
4.	Extract the square root of 36372961.	Ans. 6031.
5.	Extract the square root of 22071204.	Ans. 4698.
6.	Extract the square root of 33.1776.	Ans. 5.76.
7.	Extract the square root of .9409.	Ans97.
_		

- 8. Extract the square root of .0029997529. Ans...05477.
- 9. Extract the square root of .001234. Ans. .035128+.
- 10. Extract the square root of 32176552.863844.

Ans. 5672.438.

CUBE ROOT.

186. Investigation of a rule for extracting the Cube Root of a compound algebraical quantity.

Since $(a+b)^3 = a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$, we must have the cube root of the latter quantity = a+b; and our object is to determine how it may be deduced from it.

Now, the first term a of the root is the cube root of a^3 , and the first term of the proposed quantity; hence, taking away a^3 , we have $3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3$ left to enable us to find b; but $3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3=(3a^2+3ab+b^2)b$. It is, therefore, manifest that b will be obtained by dividing the first term of the remainder by three times the square of a; and, to complete the

divisor, we must add to $3a^2$ three times the product of the two terms, or 3ab, and also the square of the last, b^2 . Thus, the second term being found, the repetition of a similar process will evidently lead to the root, whatever number of terms the expression may contain. Hence the following

RULE. Arrange the terms according to the powers of some letter, and extract the root of the first term, which must be a cube, or some power of a cube; place this root in the quotient, subtract its cube from the first term, and there will be no remainder.

Bring down the three next terms for a dividend, and put three times the square of the root just found in the divisor's place, and see how often this is contained in the first term of the dividend, and the quotient is the next term of the root.

Add three times the product of the two terms of the root, plus the square of the last term, to the term already in the divisor's place, and the divisor will be completed.

Multiply the complete divisor by the last term of the root; subtract the product from the dividend, and to the remainder connect the three next terms, and proceed as before.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the cube root of
$$a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$
.

$$a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3(a + b)$$

$$a^3$$

$$3a^2 + 3ab + b^2) + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

$$+ 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3$$

2. Extract the cube root of
$$x^{5}-3x^{5}+5x^{3}-3x-1$$
.
$$x^{5}-3x^{5}+5x^{3}-3x-1(x^{2}-x-1)$$

$$x^{5}-3x^{5}+5x^{3}-3x-1$$

$$3x^{4}-3x^{5}+x^{2})-3x^{5}+5x^{3}-3x-1$$

$$-3x^{5}+3x^{4}-x^{3}$$

$$8x^{4}-6x^{3}+3x+1)-3x^{4}+6x^{5}-3x-1$$

 $-3x^4+6x^3-3x-1$.

The first divisor is found thus:

$$3 \times x^2 \times x^2 + 3(x^2 \times -x) + (-x)^2 = 3x^4 - 3x^3 + x^2$$
.

And the second thus:

$$3(x^3-x)^2+3(x^3-x)(-1)+(-1)^3=3x^4-6x^3+3x+1.$$

3. Extract the cube root of $x^{5}-6x^{5}+15x^{4}-20x^{5}+15x^{2}-6x+1$.

$$x^{5}-6x^{5}+15x^{4}-20x^{3}+15x^{2}-6x+1(x^{9}-2x+1)$$

$$x^{6}$$

$$3x^{4}-6x^{5}+4x^{2})-6x^{5}+15x^{4}-20x^{3}$$

$$3x^4 - 6x^3 + 4x^2) - 6x^5 + 15x^4 - 20x^3 - 6x^5 + 12x^4 - 8x^3$$

$$\begin{array}{c} 3x^4 - 12x^3 + 15x^3 - 6x + 1)3x^4 - 12x^3 + 15x^2 - 6x + 1\\ 3x^4 - 12x^3 + 15x^2 - 6x + 1. \end{array}$$

4. Extract the cube root of $x^3+9x^2+27x+27$.

Ans.
$$x+3$$
.

5. Extract the cube root of $1-6y+12y^2-8y^3$.

Ans. 1-2y.

- 6. Extract the cube root of $a^5-6a^5+40a^3-96a-64$.

 Ans. a^2-2a-4 .
- 7. Extract the cube root of $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 + 3a^2c + 6abc + 3b^2c + 3ac^2 + 3bc^2 + c^3$.

 Ans. a+b+c.

BY DETACHED COEFFICIENTS.

1. What is the cube root of $x^6 + 6x^5 - 40x^3 + 96x - 64$?

$$\begin{array}{rcl}
 & & & 1+6+0-40+0+96-64(1+2-4) \\
 & & & 1 \\
 & & & & 3 \\
 & & & & & 3 \\
 & & & & & & & 3
 \end{array}$$

$$(1+2)^3 = \frac{7}{1+6+12+8}$$

$$1^2 \times 3 = 3) - 12 - 48$$

$$1+6+0-40+0+96-64$$
.

Hence, $1+2-4=x^2+2x-4$. Ans.

2. What is the cube root of
$$8x^{9} - 36x^{7} + 54x^{5} - 27x^{3}$$
?
$$8 + 0 - 36 + 0 + 54 + 0 - 27(2 + 0 - 3).$$

$$8$$

$$2^{2} \times 3 = 12 + 0 - 36$$

$$8 + 0 - 36 + 0 + 54 + 0 - 27.$$
Hence $2 + 0 - 3 - 2x^{2} + 0x^{2} - 3x - 2x^{3} - 3x$

Hence, $2+0-3=2x^3+0x^2-3x=2x^3-3x$.

- 3. What is the fourth root of $x^4 + 8x^3 + 24x^4 + 32x + 16$? Ans. x+2.
- 4. What is the cube root of $x^9-3x^6y+3x^3y^3-y^3$?
- 187. Reasoning analogous to that employed in Art. 185 will show, that, if a point be placed over every third figure, beginning at the unit's place, the number of points thus placed will be the number of digits in the cube root; and attention to Art. 186 will furnish the following operation:
 - 1. Extract the cube root of 1860867.

$$a^{3} = \frac{1860867(100+20+3=123.)}{1000000} = \text{first subtrahend.}$$

$$3a^{2} = \frac{30000)860867}{600000} = \text{first remainder.}$$

$$3a^{3}b = \frac{600000}{120000}$$

$$b^{3} = \frac{8000}{728000} = \text{second subtrahend.}$$

$$3(a+b)^{2} = \frac{43200)132867}{3(a+b)^{2}c} = \frac{129600}{3(a+b)c^{3}} = \frac{3240}{27}$$

$$132867 = \text{third subtrahend.}$$

This process is the origin of the Rule given on page 248 of the Author's National Arithmetic to which the pupil is referred.

SYMBOLICAL FORM.

•	1860867	a + b + c $(100 + 20 + 3)$
\$(00.F)	1000000	
$(100)^3 =$	1000000	[=123.
$3(100)^2 + 3(100)2 + (20)^2 = 3640$	0)860867	
	728000	
$3(100+20)^2+3(100+20)3+3^2=4428$	9)132867	
() () () () () () () ()	132867	•
2. What is the cube root of 31255875	?	Ans. 315.
3. What is the cube root of 37259704	?	Ans. 334.
4. What is the cube root of 116930169) š	Ans. 489.
5. What is the cube root of 508.16959	2?	Ans. 7.98.
6. What is the cube root of .72415079	2 ?	Ans898.

188. To extract any root of a compound algebraical quantity. Since $(a+x)^m = a^m + ma^{m-1}x + &c.$, it is obvious, that when the quantities are properly arranged, and the first term of the root is found, the second term of the mth root will be obtained by dividing the second term of the proposed quantity by ma^{m-1} , or by m times the first term, raised to the (m-1)th power.

And, if the root thus found be raised to the mth power, and the result be subtracted from the quantity proposed, and the process be repeated when necessary, any root of a compound quantity may be determined.

The similarity of the processes employed in this and the preceding articles will be immediately noticed, it being observed in the former, the complete powers of a monomial, binomial, trinomial, &c., are subtracted from the proposed quantity by one, two, three, &c., operations; whereas, in the latter, the subtraction of the same quantities is effected at once. Hence the following

GENERAL RULE. 1. Arrange the terms so that the highest power shall stand in the first term, and let the next higher occupy the second place.

2. Find the root of the first term, and place it in the quotient;

and, having raised this root to the required power, subtract it from the first term, and then bring down the second term for a dividend.

- 3. Involve the root last found to the next inferior power, and multiply it by the index of the given power for a divisor.
- 4. Divide the dividend by the divisor, and the quotient will be the next term of the root.
- 5. Involve the whole root thus found to the required power, which subtract from the given quantity, and divide the first term of the remainder by the same divisor as before.
- 6. Proceed in this manner for the next term of the root, and so proceed until the work is finished.

See page 255 of the Author's NATIONAL ARITHMETIC.

EXAMPLES.

1. Required the square root of
$$a^4 - 2a^3x + 3a^2x^2 - 2ax^3 + x^4$$
.
$$a^4 - 2a^3x + 3a^2x^3 - 2ax^3 + x^4(a^2 - ax + x^3)$$

$$a^4 - 2a^3x - 2a$$

2. Required the cube root of
$$x^{5}+6x^{5}-40x^{3}+96x-64$$
.
$$x^{5}+6x^{5}-40x^{5}+96x-64(x^{2}+2x-4)$$

$$x^{5}$$

$$3x^{4})6x^{5}$$

$$x^{5}+6x^{5}+12x^{4}+8x^{3}$$

$$3x^{4})-12x^{4}$$

$$x^{6}+6x^{5}-40x^{3}+96x-64$$

3. Required the fourth root of $16x^4 - 96x^3y + 216x^2y^2 - 216xy^3 + 81y^4$.

$$\frac{16x^4 - 96x^3y + 216x^2y^2 - 216xy^3 + 81y^4(2x - 3y.)}{16x^4}$$

$$\frac{16x^4}{32x^3) - 96x^3y}$$

$$\frac{16x^4 - 96x^3y + 216x^2y^2 - 216xy^3 + 81y^4}{16x^4 - 96x^3y + 216x^2y^2 - 216xy^3 + 81y^4}$$

- 4. Required the cube root of $m^6-6m^5+40m^8-96m-64$.

 Ans. m^2-2m-4 .
- 5. Required the fifth root of $32x^5-80x^4+80x^3-40x^2+10x$ -1. Ans. 2x-1.

SECTION XV.

SURDS, OR RADICAL QUANTITIES.

ART. 189. Surds, or radical quantities, are roots whose values cannot be exactly obtained, being usually expressed by means of the radical sign, or fractional indices; in which latter case the numerator shows the power to which the quantity is to be raised, and the denominator its root.

Thus, $\sqrt{3}$, or $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$, denotes the square root of 3. $\sqrt[3]{a^3}$, or $a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, is the cube root of the square of a; and $a^{\frac{m}{n}}$, or $\sqrt[n]{a^m}$, is the *n*th root of the *m*th power of a.

190. The quantity $\sqrt{2}$, or $\sqrt{3}$, is an irrational quantity or surd, because no number, either whole or fractional, can be found, which, when multiplied by itself, will produce either 2 or 3; but their proximate values may be found, to any degree of exactness, by the common rule for extracting the square root.

PROBLEM I.

191. To reduce a rational quantity to the form of a surd, or radical quantity.

RULE. Raise the quantity to a power corresponding to the index of the surd to which it is to be reduced, and over this new quantity place the radical sign, or proper index, and it will be the form required.

EXAMPLES.

- 1. Let 5 be reduced to the form of a square root. Here $5 \times 5 = 5^3 = 25$; whence $\sqrt{25}$. Ans.
- 2. Reduce $2x^3$ to the form of the cube root. Here $(2x^2)^3 = 8x^5$; whence $\sqrt[3]{8x^5}$, or $(8x^5)^{\frac{1}{3}}$, or $8^{\frac{1}{3}}x^{\frac{6}{3}}$. Ans.
- 3. Let -2x be reduced to the form of the cube root. Here $(-2x)^3 = -8x^3$; therefore $\sqrt[3]{-8x^3}$. Ans.
- Let 3a² be reduced to the form of the square root.
 Ans. √9a².
- 5. Let $\frac{\dot{x}^3}{3}$ be reduced to the form of the cube root.

Ans.
$$\sqrt[8]{\frac{x}{27}}$$
.

- 6. Reduce x^3 to the form of the fifth root. Ans. $\sqrt[5]{x^{15}}$.
- 7. Let $\frac{x^3}{x-y}$ be reduced to the form of the fourth root.

Ans.
$$\left(\frac{x^3}{(x-y)^4}\right)^{\frac{1}{4}}$$
.

8. Let $(x-y^2)$ be reduced to the form of the square root.

Ans.
$$(x-y^2)^2$$

- 192. If a rational quantity be joined to a surd, it may be reduced to the form of a surd by raising the rational part to the required power, and multiplying it by the surd.
 - 9. Let $5\sqrt{7}$ be reduced to a simple radical form. $5\sqrt{7} = \sqrt{5\times5} \times \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{25} \times \sqrt{7} = \sqrt{175}$. Ans.
 - 10. Let $3\sqrt{a}$ be reduced to a simple radical form. $3\sqrt{a} = \sqrt{3\times 3} \times \sqrt{a} = \sqrt{9a}$. Ans.

11. Let 3,3/3 be reduced to a simple radical form.

$$3\sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{8 \times 3 \times 3} \times \sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{27} \times \sqrt[3]{8} = \sqrt[3]{81}$$
. Ans.

- 12. Let $\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{a}$ be reduced to a simple radical form. Ans. $\sqrt{\frac{a}{8}}$.
- 13. Let 1/2 be reduced to a simple radical form.

Ans.
$$\sqrt[4]{\frac{b^2}{16}}$$
.

14. Let $3\sqrt[n]{m}$ be reduced to a simple radical form.

15. Let $\frac{x+1}{x-1} \sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}}$ be reduced to a simple radical form.

$$\frac{x+1}{x-1}\sqrt{\frac{x-1}{x+1}} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^2\left(\frac{x-1}{x+1}\right)} = \sqrt{\frac{x^3+x^2-x-1}{x^3-x^3-x+1}} = \sqrt{\frac{x+1}{x-1}}, \text{ or } \left(\frac{x+1}{x-1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad \textit{Ans.}$$

16. Let $\frac{2x^3}{3} \sqrt[3]{\frac{9}{4x^3}}$ be reduced to a simple radical form.

Ans.
$$\sqrt[8]{\frac{2x}{8}}$$
.

PROBLEM II.

193. To reduce quantities of different indices to others that shall have a given index.

RULE. Divide the indices of the quantities given by the index under which the quantities are to be reduced, and the quotients will be the new indices for those quantities.

Then, over the quantities with their new indices place the given index, and they will be the equivalent quantities required.

EXAMPLES.

1. Reduce $4^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $8^{\frac{1}{3}}$ to other quantities of the same value, each having the common index $\frac{1}{6}$.

Here $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{6}{1} = \frac{6}{3} = 3$, the first index. And $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{1}{6} = \frac{1}{3} \times \frac{6}{1} = \frac{6}{3} = 2$, the second index.

Whence $(4^3)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 4^{\frac{1}{2}}$; and $(8^2)^{\frac{1}{6}} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}}$. Ans.

194. The truth of this rule will be evident; for if 4 be raised to the 3d power, and the 6th root extracted, that root will be equal to the square root of 4.

Thus,
$$4\times 4\times 4=64$$
; $\sqrt[6]{64}=2$; $\sqrt{4}=2$.

And, if 8 be raised to the 2d power, and the 6th root extracted the result will be equal to the cube root of 8.

Thus,
$$8 \times 8 = 64$$
; $664 = 2$; $88 = 2$.

2. Reduce $3^{\frac{1}{3}}$ and $5^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to the common index $\frac{1}{6}$.

Ans.
$$\sqrt[8]{3} = \sqrt[6]{9}$$
; $\sqrt[6]{5} = \sqrt[6]{125}$.

- 3. Reduce a^2 and $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to quantities that shall have the common index $\frac{1}{4}$.

 Ans. $\sqrt[4]{a^2}$ and $\sqrt[4]{a^2}$.
- 4. Reduce $3a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $2a^{\frac{3}{2}}$ to the quantities that shall have the common index $\frac{1}{4}$.

 Ans. $3\sqrt[8]{a^4}$ and $2\sqrt[8]{a^5}$.
- 5. Reduce $5x^{\frac{1}{4}}$ and $6y^{\frac{1}{3}}$ to quantities having the common index $\frac{1}{12}$.

 Ans. $5\sqrt[4]{x^3}$ and $6\sqrt[12]{y^4}$.
 - 6. Reduce $a^{\frac{m}{a}}$ and $b^{\frac{p}{b}}$ to quantities having a common index $\frac{1}{ng}$.

$$\bar{a}^{\frac{m}{n}} = \bar{a}^{\frac{m}{n}} \times \bar{s} = \bar{a}^{\frac{mg}{ng}}; \text{ and } b^{\frac{p}{g}} = \bar{b}^{\frac{p}{g}} \times \bar{n} = b^{\frac{np}{ng}}$$

Therefore $\vec{a^n} =$

$$a^{\frac{m}{n}} = (a^{mg})^{\frac{1}{ng}}$$
; and $b^{\frac{p}{g}} = (b^{np})^{\frac{1}{ng}}$.

PROBLEM III.

195. To reduce surds to a common index.

RULE. Reduce the indices of the quantities to a common denominator, and then involve each quantity to the power denoted by its numerator.

EXAMPLES.

1. Reduce $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $4^{\frac{1}{3}}$ to quantities having a common index.

We first reduce the fractional indices, $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{3}$, to a common denominator, and find them to be $\frac{3}{6}$ and $\frac{2}{6}$, which have the same value as $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$.

Hence
$$3^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3^{\frac{3}{6}} = (3^{8})^{\frac{1}{6}} = 27^{\frac{1}{6}} \text{ or } \sqrt[6]{27}$$
.
And $4^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4^{\frac{2}{6}} = (4^{2})^{\frac{1}{6}} = 16^{\frac{1}{6}} \text{ or } \sqrt[6]{16}$.

2. Reduce $4^{\frac{1}{3}}$ and $6^{\frac{1}{4}}$ to equal quantities, that shall have the same index.

$$\frac{1}{3}$$
 and $\frac{1}{4} = \frac{4}{12}$ and $\frac{3}{12}$.

Therefore
$$4^{\frac{1}{3}} = 4^{\frac{4}{12}} = (4^4)^{\frac{1}{12}} = (256)^{\frac{1}{12}}$$
 or $\sqrt[12]{256}$. Ans. And $6^{\frac{1}{6}} = 6^{\frac{3}{12}} = (6^3)^{\frac{1}{12}} = (216)^{\frac{1}{12}}$ or $\sqrt[12]{216}$. Ans.

- 3. Reduce $2^{\frac{2}{3}}$ and $3^{\frac{1}{2}}$ to equal quantities having a common index.

 Ans. $\sqrt[6]{16}$ and $\sqrt[6]{27}$.
- 4. Reduce $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ and $b^{\frac{1}{4}}$ to equal quantities having a common index.

 Ans. $\sqrt[4]{a^3}$ and $\sqrt[4]{b}$.
 - 5. Reduce $x^{\frac{1}{m}}$ and $y^{\frac{1}{n}}$ to quantities having a common index.

 Ans. ${}^{mn}\sqrt{x^n}$ and ${}^{mn}\sqrt{y^n}$.

PROBLEM IV.

196. To reduce surds to their most simple form.

RULE. Resolve the given quantity into two factors, one of which shall be the greatest corresponding power contained in it, and set the root of this power before the remaining factor, with the proper radical sign between them.

Note. — When the given surd contains no factor which is an exact power, it is already in its most simple form. Thus $\sqrt{15}$ cannot be reduced lower, because neither of the factors 5 or 8 is a square.

EXAMPLES.

1. Let $\sqrt{48}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

We divide 48 into two factors, 16 and 3, 16 being the greatest power of the required root. We therefore extract the square root of 16, and write its root, 4, before the other factor, having the sign prefixed to the surd.

Thus
$$\sqrt{48} = \sqrt{16 \times 3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$
. Ans.

2. Let $\sqrt[3]{108}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

In this question we find the factors of 108 to be 27 and 4, 27 being the largest possible factor of which the cube root could be extracted. The operation, therefore, is

Thus
$$\sqrt[3]{108} = \sqrt[3]{27} \times 4 = 3\sqrt[3]{4}$$
. Ans.

3. Let $\sqrt{75}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

Ans. $5\sqrt{3}$.

4. Let \(\sqrt{80} \) be reduced to its most simple form.

Ans. $2\sqrt{5}$.

5. Reduce $\sqrt{27a^3x^5}$ to its simplest form.

Here
$$\sqrt{27a^3x^3} = \sqrt{9a^2x^4} \times 3ax = \sqrt{9a^2x^4} \times \sqrt{3ax} = 3ax^2\sqrt{3ax}$$
.

6. Reduce $\sqrt[8]{54a^5x^4}$ to its simplest form. Ans. $3ax\sqrt[8]{2a^2x}$.

PROBLEM V.

197. When any number or quantity is prefixed to the surd, that quantity must be multiplied by the root of the factor, as in Art. 196, and the product must then be joined to the other part, as before.

EXAMPLES.

1. Let $2\sqrt{32}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

Here
$$2\sqrt{32}=2\sqrt{16\times2}=2\times4\sqrt{2}=8\sqrt{2}$$
. Ans.

In performing this question we first find the factors of 32, which are 16 and 2.

We then extract the square root of 16, and multiply its root, 4, by the number prefixed to the surd, and find the product to be 8, to which we subjoin the surd 2.

198. This and all similar questions might have been performed by squaring the number prefixed to the surd, and then

multiplying this number by the surd. Let this product be divided into two factors, as before, and the square of the former prefixed to the latter will give the answer.

Thus,
$$2\sqrt{32} = \sqrt{2\times2\times32} = \sqrt{128} = \sqrt{64\times2} = 8\sqrt{2}$$
. Ans.

2. Let 5 \$\square\$ 24 be reduced to its most simple form.

Here
$$5\sqrt[8]{24} = 5\sqrt[8]{8 \times 3} = 5 \times 2\sqrt[8]{3} = 10\sqrt[8]{3}$$
.

Or
$$5\sqrt[3]{24} = \sqrt[3]{5 \times 5 \times 5 \times 24} = \sqrt[3]{3000} = \sqrt[3]{1000 \times 3} = 10\sqrt[3]{3}$$
.

3. Reduce $2\sqrt[8]{40}$ to simple terms.

Ans. $4\sqrt[3]{5}$.

PROBLEM VI.

199. A fractional surd may be reduced to a more convenient form by multiplying both the numerator and denominator by such a number or quantity as will make the denominator a complete power of the kind required, and then proceeding as before. [Art. 198.]

EXAMPLES.

1. Let $\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

$$\sqrt{\frac{2}{5}} \times \frac{5}{5} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{25}} = \sqrt{\frac{10}{25}} \times \frac{10}{10} = \frac{1}{5}\sqrt{10}$$
. Ans.

2. Let $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

$$\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{3}} \times \sqrt[9]{\frac{9}{27}} = \sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{27}} \times \sqrt{\frac{19}{18}} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt[3]{18}$$
. Ans.

3. Let $\sqrt{2}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

Ans. $1\sqrt{14}$.

4. Let $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{5}}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

Ans. $\frac{1}{5}\sqrt[8]{50}$.

5. Let $\sqrt[4]{3}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

Ans. $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[4]{8}$.

EXAMPLES TO EXERCISE THE FOREGOING RULES.

- 1. What is the most simple form of $\sqrt{125}$? Ans. $5\sqrt{5}$.
- 2. What is the most simple form of $\sqrt{80a^3x^3}$?

Ans $42\pi\sqrt{5x}$.

3. What is the most simple form of $\sqrt[3]{189a^4b^3c^2}$?

Ans. 3ab \$\sqrt{7ac}^2\$.

- 4. What is the most simple form of $7\sqrt{80}$? Ans. $28\sqrt{5}$.
- 5. What is the most simple form of $\frac{3}{7}\sqrt{\frac{4}{5}}$? Ans. $\frac{6}{35}\sqrt{5}$.
- 6. What is the most simple form of $\frac{3}{11}\sqrt{\frac{4}{7}}$? Ans. $\frac{6}{17}\sqrt{7}$.
- 7. Let $\sqrt{96a^2x^3}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

Ans. $4ax\sqrt{6}x$.

8. Let $\sqrt[3]{56x^4+64y^3}$ be reduced to its most simple form.

Ans. $\sqrt[6]{x^4+8y^3}$.

PROBLEM VII.

200. To add surd quantities together.

I. When the radicals are similar, annex the radical part to the sum of the coefficients.

EXAMPLES.

1. Add $7\sqrt{2}$ to $5\sqrt{2}$.

Ans. $12\sqrt{2}$.

2. Add $5\sqrt{ab}$ to $3\sqrt{ab}$.

Ans. $8\sqrt{ab}$.

3. Add $a\sqrt{xy}$ to $b\sqrt{xy}$.

Ans. $(a+b)\sqrt{xy}$.

4. Add $7\sqrt{a^2-y}$ to $y\sqrt{a^2-y}$.

Ans. $(7+y)\sqrt{a^2-y}$.

II. When the radical parts are dissimilar, make them similar by Art. 197, and proceed as above.

But, if the surd part cannot be made the same in all the quantities, they can only be added by the signs + and —.

5. Add $\sqrt{18}$ and $\sqrt{32}$ together.

First $\sqrt{18} = \sqrt{9 \times 2} = 3\sqrt{2}$. And $\sqrt{32} = \sqrt{16 \times 2} = 4\sqrt{2}$. Then $3\sqrt{2} + 4\sqrt{2} = 7\sqrt{2}$. Ans.

6. Required the sum of $\sqrt[3]{375}$ and $\sqrt[3]{192}$.

First $\sqrt[3]{375} = \sqrt[3]{125 \times 3} = 5\sqrt[3]{3}$. And $\sqrt[3]{192} = \sqrt[3]{64 \times 3} = 4\sqrt[3]{3}$. Then $5\sqrt[3]{3} + 4\sqrt[3]{3} = 9\sqrt[3]{3}$. Ans. 7. Required the sum of $\sqrt{27}$ and $\sqrt{48}$. Ans. $7\sqrt{3}$.

8. Required the sum of $\sqrt{50}$ and $\sqrt{72}$. Ans. $11\sqrt{2}$.

9. Find the sum of $\sqrt{180}$ and $\sqrt{405}$. Ans. $15\sqrt{5}$.

10. It is required to find the sum of $\sqrt[3]{40}$ and $\sqrt[3]{135}$.

Ans. $5\sqrt[3]{5}$.

11. Find the sum of $4\sqrt[3]{54}$ and $5\sqrt[3]{128}$. Ans. $32\sqrt[3]{2}$.

12. Find the sum of $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{4}}$ and $\sqrt[3]{\frac{1}{32}}$. Ans. $\sqrt[3]{3}/\sqrt[3]{2}$.

13. Required the sum of $3\sqrt{a^2b}$ and $5\sqrt{16a^4b}$.

Ans. $(3a+20a^2)\sqrt{b}$.

PROBLEM VIII.

201. To find the difference of surd quantities.

Rule. When the radicals are, or have been made, similar annex the common radical part to the difference of the rational parts.

But, if the quantities have no common surd, they can be subtracted only by changing the sign of the subtrahend.

EXAMPLES.

1. From $\sqrt{320}$ take $\sqrt{80}$.

First $\sqrt{320} = \sqrt{64 \times 5} = 8\sqrt{5}$. And $\sqrt{80} = \sqrt{16 \times 5} = 4\sqrt{5}$. Then $8\sqrt{5} - 4\sqrt{5} = 4\sqrt{5}$. Ans

2. Find the difference between \$\sqrt{128}\$ and \$\sqrt{54}\$.

First $\sqrt[3]{128} = \sqrt[3]{64} \times 2 = 4\sqrt[3]{2}$. And $\sqrt[3]{54} = \sqrt[3]{27} \times 2 = 3\sqrt[3]{2}$. Then $4\sqrt[3]{2} - 3\sqrt[3]{2} = \sqrt[3]{2}$. Ans.

3. Required the difference between $2\sqrt{50}$ and $\sqrt{18}$.

Ans. $7\sqrt{2}$.

4. What is the difference between $2\sqrt[3]{320}$ and $3\sqrt[3]{40}$?

Ans. $2\sqrt[3]{5}$.

- 5. Required the difference of $\sqrt{75}$ and $\sqrt{48}$. Ans. $\sqrt{3}$.
- 6. Required the difference of $\sqrt[3]{256}$ and $\sqrt[3]{32}$.

Ans. $2\sqrt[3]{4}$.

7. Required the difference of $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{4}}$ and $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{5}}$.

Ans. $\frac{1}{8}\sqrt[3]{6}$.

8. Required the difference of $\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{5}}$ and $\sqrt[3]{\frac{2}{9}}$.

Ans. $\frac{2}{15} \sqrt[3]{75}$

9. Find the difference of $\sqrt[3]{a^3b}$ and $\sqrt[2]{a^5b}$.

Ans.
$$\left(\frac{15a}{35} - \frac{14a^2}{35}\right) \ b$$
.

10. From $\sqrt{4ax^3}$ take $3x\sqrt{9a}$.

Ans. $-7x\sqrt{a}$.

PROBLEM IX.

202. To multiply surd quantities together.

Rule. When the surds are of the same kind, find the product of the rational parts, and the product of the surds; and the two joined together, with the common radical sign between them, will give the whole product required, which may be reduced to its most simple form by Art. 199.

- 203. If the surds are of different kinds, they must be reduced to a common index, and then multiplied together, as before.
- 204. Powers and roots of the same quantity are multiplied by adding their exponents.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the product of $3\sqrt{8}$ and $2\sqrt{6}$.

Here 3.18 '

Multiplied by $2\sqrt{6}$

Gives $6\sqrt{48} = 6\sqrt{(16\times3)} = 24\sqrt{3}$. Ans.

2. Find the product of \(\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}\) and \(\frac{3}{4}\sqrt{\frac{5}{6}}\).

Here
$$\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{\frac{3}{3}}$$

Multiplied by $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{6}}$
Gives $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{\frac{5}{6}} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{(\frac{5}{3} \times \frac{3}{3})} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{(\frac{15}{2})} = \frac{2}{3}\sqrt[3]{(\frac{15}{2} \times \frac{15}{3})} = (\frac{2}{3}\times\frac{1}{3})\sqrt[3]{15} = \frac{1}{3}\sqrt[3]{15}$. Ans.

3. Multiply $2^{\frac{1}{2}}$ by $3^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

Here $2^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2^{\frac{3}{6}} = (2^{3})^{\frac{1}{6}} = 8^{\frac{1}{6}}$.

And $3^{\frac{1}{3}}=3^{\frac{2}{6}}=(3^2)^{\frac{1}{6}}=9^{\frac{1}{6}}$ $72^{\frac{1}{6}}$. Ans.

4. Multiply $5\sqrt{a}$ by $3\sqrt[3]{a}$.

Here $5\sqrt{a} = 5a^{\frac{1}{2}} = 5a^{\frac{3}{6}}$.

And $3\sqrt[3]{a} = 3a^{\frac{1}{6}} = 3a^{\frac{2}{6}}$.

 $15a^{\frac{5}{6}} = 15\sqrt[6]{a^5}$. Ans.

5. Multiply $4\sqrt{12}$ by $3\sqrt{2}$. Ans. $24\sqrt{6}$.

6. Multiply $3\sqrt{2}$ by $2\sqrt{8}$. Ans. 24.

7. Multiply $\frac{1}{4}\sqrt[3]{4}$ by $\frac{3}{4}\sqrt[3]{12}$. Ans. $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt[3]{6}$.

8. Multiply $\frac{5}{3}\sqrt{\frac{3}{8}}$ by $\frac{9}{10}\sqrt{\frac{3}{5}}$. Ans. $\frac{9}{4}\sqrt{\frac{1}{10}}$.

9. Multiply 7. 18 by 5. 4. Ans. 70. 9.

10. Multiply \(\frac{1}{3}\sqrt{6}\) by \(\frac{2}{15}\sqrt{17}\). Ans. \(\frac{1}{30}\sqrt{102}\).

11. Multiply $2a^{\frac{2}{3}}$ by $a^{\frac{4}{3}}$. Ans. $2a^2$.

12. Multiply $(a+b)^{\frac{1}{3}}$ by $(a+b)^{\frac{3}{4}}$. Ans. $\sqrt[12]{(a+b)^{13}}$.

13. Multiply $x = \sqrt{xy} + y$ by $\sqrt{x} + \sqrt{y}$.

By expressing the surds with fractional indices, we have

$$x-x^{\frac{1}{2}}y^{\frac{1}{2}}+y.$$

$$x^{\frac{1}{2}}+y^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$x^{\frac{3}{2}}-xy^{\frac{1}{2}}+x^{\frac{1}{2}}y$$

$$+xy^{\frac{1}{2}}-x^{\frac{1}{2}}y+y^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

$$+y^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

14. Multiply
$$a^{\frac{5}{2}} + a^{2}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{3}{2}}b^{\frac{2}{3}} + ab + a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{4}{3}} + b^{\frac{5}{3}}$$
 by $a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}$.
$$a^{\frac{5}{2}} + a^{2}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{\frac{3}{2}}b^{\frac{2}{3}} + ab + a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{4}{3}} + b^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$a^{\frac{1}{2}} - b^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

$$a^{3} + a^{\frac{5}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} + a^{2}b^{\frac{2}{3}} + a^{\frac{3}{2}}b + ab^{\frac{4}{3}} + a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{5}{3}}$$

$$-a^{\frac{5}{2}}b^{\frac{1}{3}} - a^{2}b^{\frac{2}{3}} - a^{\frac{3}{2}}b - ab^{\frac{4}{3}} - a^{\frac{1}{2}}b^{\frac{5}{3}} - b^{2}$$

$$a^{3} - b^{2}$$

$$a^{3} - b^{2}$$

$$Ans.$$

15. Multiply
$$\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}+\sqrt{c}$$
 by $\sqrt{a}+\sqrt{b}-\sqrt{c}$.

Ans. $a+b-c+2\sqrt{ab}$.

PROBLEM X.

205. To divide one surd quantity by another.

RULE. When the surds are of the same kind, find the quotient of the rational parts, and the quotients of the surds, and the two joined together, with the common radical sign between them, will give the whole quotient required.

But, if the surds are of different kinds, they must be reduced to a common index, and be divided as above.

The quotients of different powers or roots of the same quantity are found by subtracting their indices.

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide $6\sqrt{96}$ by $3\sqrt{8}$.

Here
$$\frac{6\sqrt{96}}{3\sqrt{8}} = 2\sqrt{12} = 2\sqrt{4\times3} = (2\times2)\sqrt{3} = 4\sqrt{3}$$
. Ans.

2. Divide $8\sqrt{108}$ by $2\sqrt{6}$.

Here
$$\frac{8\sqrt{108}}{2\sqrt{6}} = 4\sqrt{18} = 4\sqrt{9} \times 2 = (4\times3)\sqrt{2} = 12\sqrt{2}$$
. Ans.

3. Divide $8\sqrt[3]{512}$ by $4\sqrt[3]{2}$.

Here
$$\frac{8\sqrt[3]{512}}{4\sqrt[3]{2}} = 2\sqrt[3]{256} = 2\sqrt[3]{64} \times 4 = 8\sqrt[3]{4}$$
. Ans.

4. Divide 12 times the cube root of 280 by 3 times the cube root of 5.

Here
$$\frac{12\sqrt[3]{280}}{3\sqrt[3]{5}} = 4\sqrt[3]{56} = 4\sqrt[3]{8} \times 7 = 8\sqrt[3]{7}$$
. Ans.

5. Divide $6\sqrt{54}$ by $3\sqrt{2}$.

Ans. $6\sqrt{3}$.

6. Divide $4\sqrt[3]{72}$ by $2\sqrt[3]{18}$.

Ans. $2\sqrt[3]{4}$.

7. Divide $4\sqrt{50}$ by $2\sqrt{5}$.

Ans. $2\sqrt{10}$.

8. Divide 6. 100 by 3. 5.

Ans. $2\sqrt[3]{20}$.

9. Divide $\sqrt{20} + \sqrt{12}$ by $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{3}$.

Ans. 2.

10. Divide $32\frac{2}{5}\sqrt{a}$ by $13\frac{3}{4}\sqrt[3]{b}$.

Ans. $\frac{648}{275} \left(\frac{a^3}{b^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{6}}$.

206. Since the division of surds is performed by subtracting their indices, it is evident that the denominator of any fraction may be taken into the numerator, or the numerator into the denominator, by changing the sign of its index.

EXAMPLES.

1. Let $\frac{1}{a}$ be expressed by a negative index.

$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{a^{-1}}{1} = a^{-1}$$
.

2. Let $\frac{1}{a^n}$ be expressed by a negative index.

$$\frac{1}{a^n} = \frac{a^{-n}}{1} = a^{-n}$$
.

3. Let $\frac{b}{a^2}$ be expressed by a negative index.

$$\frac{b}{a^2} = \frac{ba^{-2}}{1} = ba^{-2}$$
.

4. Let $\frac{1}{a^2}$ be expressed by a negative index.

$$\frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{a^{-2}}{1} = a^{-2}.$$

5 Let $a^{-\frac{1}{2}}$ be expressed by a positive index.

$$a^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{a^{-\frac{1}{2}}}{1} = \frac{1}{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}.$$

6. Let $\sqrt{\frac{1}{a+x}}$ be expressed by a negative index.

Ans. $(a+x)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$.

7. Let $a(a^2-x^2)^{-\frac{1}{3}}$ be expressed by a positive index.

Ans.
$$\frac{1}{a(a^2-x^2)^{\frac{1}{3}}}$$
.

8. What is the value of $\frac{a^m}{a^m}$?

$$\frac{a^m}{a^m} = a^{m-m} = a^o = 1.$$

Whence it follows that a^o is a symbol equivalent to unity, consequently 1 may always be substituted for it. This, however, has been demonstrated in a previous article.

PROBLEM XI.

207. To involve or raise surd quantities to any power.

Let $a^{\frac{\lambda}{g}}$ represent a surd quantity; then, by Art. 204, its square will be

 $a^{\frac{h}{5}} \times a^{\frac{h}{5}} = a^{\frac{h+h}{5}} = a^{\frac{2h}{5}}$

Therefore, to involve a surd to any required power, we adopt the following

RULE. When the surd is a simple quantity, multiply its index by 2 for the square, 3 for the cube, &c., and it will give the power of the surd part, which, being annexed to the proper power of the rational parts, will give the whole power required.

If the surd be a compound quantity, multiply it by itself the requisite number of times.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the square of $3a^{\frac{1}{3}}$? $3a^{\frac{1}{3}} \times {}^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3a^{\frac{3}{2}} = 9\sqrt[8]{a^2}. \quad Ans.$

2. What is the cube of $\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3}$?

Here $(\frac{2}{3}\sqrt{3})^3 = \frac{8}{27}\sqrt{27} = \frac{8}{27}\sqrt{(9\times3)} = \frac{8}{3}\sqrt{3}$. Ans.

3. Required the square of $3\sqrt[3]{3}$.

Ans. 9,3/9.

4. Required the cube of $17\sqrt{21}$.

Ans. $103173\sqrt{21}$.

5. What is the fourth power of $\frac{1}{6}\sqrt{6}$?

Ans. 36.

6. Required the cube of $\sqrt{3}$.

Ans. $3\sqrt{3}$.

7. Required the third power of $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{3}$.

Ans. $\frac{1}{9}\sqrt{3}$.

8. Required the fourth power of $\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{2}$.

Ans. 1.

9. What is the *m*th power of $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$?

Ans. and

10. Required the square of $2+\sqrt{3}$.

Ans. $7+4\sqrt{3}$.

11. What is the $\frac{r}{s}$ th power of $a^{\frac{p}{q}}$?

Ans. are.

PROBLEM XII.

208. To find the roots of surd quantities.

Rule. When the surd is a simple quantity, multiply its index by $\frac{1}{2}$ for the square root, by $\frac{1}{2}$ for the cube root, &c., and it will give the root for the surd part, which being annexed to the root of the rational part, will give the whole root required.

The truth of this rule may be illustrated by the following

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the cube root of the square root of 64?

The square root of

 $64 = \sqrt{64} = 64^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8.$

And the cube root of

 $8 = \sqrt[3]{8} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2$. Ans.

209. The same result would have been obtained if we had multiplied the index $(\frac{1}{2})$ of the given quantity by the index of the required root $(\frac{1}{3})$, the product of which is $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{1}{6}$; and if we had considered this $(\frac{1}{6})$ the index of the root to be extracted of the given quantity 64, the operation would have been thus:

 $\sqrt[6]{64}$ =2. Ans., as before.

2. Required the cube root of the square root of a.

$$a^{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{3}} = a^{\frac{1}{6}}$$
. Ans.

3. Required the fourth root of $\sqrt{3}$. $3^{\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}} = 3^{\frac{1}{5}}$. Ans.

4. What is the square root of $9\sqrt[3]{3}$? Here $(9\sqrt[3]{3})^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{3}} \times \frac{1}{2} = 9^{\frac{1}{2}} \times 3^{\frac{1}{6}} = 3\sqrt[6]{3}$.

5. What is the square root of 103?

$$10^3 = 1000$$
; $\sqrt{1000} = 10\sqrt{10}$. Ans.

6. What is the cube root of $\frac{27}{84}\sqrt{a}$?

Ans. ₹ \$\sqrt{a}.

7. What is the square root of $\frac{1}{25}a^5$?

Ans. $\frac{4}{5}a^2\sqrt{a}$.

PROBLEM XIII.

210. To find factors that shall cause any surds to become rational.

I. When the surd is a monomial, multiply it by the same quantity, with an index such as when added to the index of the given quantity will make it a unit.

The quantity \sqrt{a} or $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is made rational by multiplying it by \sqrt{a} or $a^{\frac{1}{2}}$.

Thus, $\sqrt{a} \times \sqrt{a}$, or $a^{\frac{1}{2}} \times a^{\frac{1}{2}} = a$.

And it will be rational if $a^{\frac{1}{3}}$ be multiplied by $a^{\frac{2}{3}}$, thus, $a^{\frac{1}{3}} \times a^{\frac{2}{3}} = a$.

Also, if $a^{\frac{4}{5}}$ be multiplied by $a^{\frac{1}{5}}$, it will be rational; thus, $a^{\frac{4}{5}} \times a^{\frac{1}{5}} = a$.

EXAMPLES.

1. What factor will make $x^{\frac{2}{3}}$ rational? Ans. $x^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

2. What factor will make $y^{\frac{2}{7}}$ rational? Ans. $y^{\frac{5}{7}}$.

3. What factor will cause a^{-3} to become rational?

Ans. a^4 .

II. When the surd is a binomial or residual quantity, and both the terms are even roots, to find a factor that will make the quantity rational.

In Art. 158 we have shown that the product of the sum and difference of any two quantities is equal to the difference of their squares; therefore, when one or both of the terms are even roots, we multiply the given binomial or residual by the same quantity, with the sign of one of its terms changed.

Note. - It is sometimes necessary to repeat the operation.

EXAMPLES.

1. To find a multiplier or factor that shall make 4+\sqrt{5} rational.

Given surd,
$$4+\sqrt{5}$$
Multiplier, $4-\sqrt{5}$

$$16+4\sqrt{5}$$

$$-4\sqrt{5}-5$$
Product, 16

$$-5=11$$
 rational quantity.

2. Find a factor that shall make $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}$ rational.

$$\frac{\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b}}{\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b}}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{ab} - b}{a}$$

$$\frac{-b}{a} \text{ rational quantity.}$$

3. What factor will make $1+\sqrt{3}$ rational?

$$\begin{array}{c}
1+\sqrt{3} \\
1-\sqrt{3} \\
\hline
1+\sqrt{3} \\
-\sqrt{3}-3 \\
\hline
1 \quad -3=-2 \text{ rational quantity.}
\end{array}$$

4. What factor will make $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{1}$ rational?

$$\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{1}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{1}}$$

$$\frac{5 - \sqrt{5}}{1 + \sqrt{5} - 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{5} - 1 = 4 \text{ rational quantity.}$$

5 Find multipliers that shall make $\sqrt[4]{5} + \sqrt[4]{3}$ rational.

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{15}}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{15}-\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{15}-\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}}$$

$$\frac{+\sqrt{15}-3}{5}$$

$$\frac{-\sqrt{15}-3}{5}$$
2 rational quantity.

6. What multiplier will make $\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{x}$ rational?

$$\frac{\sqrt{5} - \sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{x}}$$

$$\frac{5 - \sqrt{5x}}{5 - x}$$

$$\frac{+\sqrt{5x} - x}{5}$$
rational quantity.

III. A trinomial surd may be rendered rational by changing the sign of one of its terms for the multiplier.

EXAMPLES.

1. To find multipliers that shall make $\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{3}-\sqrt{2}$ rational.

$$\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3} - \sqrt{2}$$
 $\sqrt{7} + \sqrt{3} + \sqrt{2}$
 $7 + \sqrt{21} - \sqrt{14}$
 $+ \sqrt{21} + 3 - \sqrt{6}$
 $+ \sqrt{14} + \sqrt{6} - 2$
 $8 + 2\sqrt{21}$
 $-8 + 2\sqrt{21}$
 $-64 - 16\sqrt{21}$
 $+16\sqrt{21} + 84$
 $84 - 64 = 20 \text{ rational quantity.}$

2. Find a factor that will make $\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{3}$ rational.

$$\frac{\sqrt{8} - \sqrt{1} - \sqrt{3}}{\sqrt{8} + \sqrt{1} + \sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{8 - \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{24}}{8 - \sqrt{8} - \sqrt{24}}$$

$$+ \sqrt{8} - 1 - \sqrt{3}$$

$$+ \sqrt{24} - \sqrt{3} - 3$$

$$\frac{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}{4 - 2\sqrt{3}}$$

$$\frac{4 + 2\sqrt{3}}{16 - 8\sqrt{3}}$$

$$+ 8\sqrt{3} - 12$$

$$16 - 12 = 4 \text{ rational quantity.}$$

QUESTIONS FOR EXERCISE.

- 1. Find a multiplier that shall make $\sqrt{5} \sqrt{2}$ rational.

 Ans. $\sqrt{5} + \sqrt{2}$.
- 2. Find a multiplier that shall make $\sqrt{7}+\sqrt{6}$ rational.

 Ans. $\sqrt{7}-\sqrt{6}$.
- 3. Find a multiplier that shall make $\sqrt{10} \sqrt{2}$ rational.

 Ans. $\sqrt{10} + \sqrt{2}$.

- 4. Find multipliers that shall make $\sqrt{a} + \sqrt{b} + \sqrt{c}$ rational. Ans. $\sqrt{a} - \sqrt{b} - \sqrt{c}$, and $(a-b-c+2\sqrt{bc})$.
- 5. Find multipliers that shall make $\sqrt[4]{3} \sqrt[4]{1}$ rational.

Ans.
$$(\sqrt[4]{3} + \sqrt[4]{1})(\sqrt{3} + \sqrt{1})$$
.

PROBLEM XIV.

- ART. 211. To reduce a fraction, whose denominator is a surd, to another that shall have a rational denominator, without changing its value.
- Rule 1. When the proposed fraction is a simple one, multiply each of its terms by the denominator.
- 2. If it be a compound surd, find such a multiplier by the last Art. as will make the denominator rational, then multiply both the numerator and denominator by it.

EXAMPLES.

- 1. Reduce $\frac{b}{\sqrt{a}}$ to a fraction whose denominator shall be rational. $\frac{b}{\sqrt{a}} \times \frac{\sqrt{a}}{\sqrt{a}} = \frac{b\sqrt{a}}{a}.$ Ans.
- 2 Reduce $\frac{b}{\sqrt[3]{a}}$ to a fraction whose denominator shall be rational. $\frac{b}{\sqrt[3]{a}} \times \frac{\sqrt[3]{a^2}}{\sqrt[3]{a^2}} = \frac{b\sqrt[3]{a^2}}{a}.$ Ans.
- 3. Reduce the fraction $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}}$ to another whose denominator shall be rational. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{5}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{5}} = \frac{2\sqrt{5}}{5}$. Ans.
- 4. Reduce $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5-\sqrt{2}}}$ to a fraction whose denominator shall be rational.

Here
$$\frac{3}{\sqrt{5-\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{3}{\sqrt{5-\sqrt{2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{5+\sqrt{2}}}{\sqrt{5+\sqrt{2}}} = \frac{3\sqrt{5+3\sqrt{2}}}{5-2} = \frac{3\sqrt{5+3\sqrt{2}}}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{5+\sqrt{2}}}{1} = \sqrt{5+\sqrt{2}}$$
. Ans.

5. Extract the square root of §.

Here
$$\sqrt{\frac{5}{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{5}}{\sqrt{8}} \times \frac{\sqrt{8}}{\sqrt{8}} = \frac{\sqrt{40}}{\sqrt{64}} = \frac{2\sqrt{10}}{8} = \frac{\sqrt{10}}{4}$$
. Ans

6. Reduce $\frac{\sqrt{2}}{8-\sqrt{2}}$ to a fraction whose denominator shall be rational.

Here
$$\frac{\sqrt{2}}{3-\sqrt{2}} = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{3-\sqrt{2}} \times \frac{3+\sqrt{2}}{3+\sqrt{2}} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}+2}{9-2} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}+2}{7} = \frac{3\sqrt{2}+2}{7}$$

$$\frac{2}{7} + \frac{3}{7}\sqrt{2}$$
. Ans.

- 7. Reduce $\frac{\sqrt{7}}{\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{3}}$ to a fraction that shall have a rational denominator.

 Ans. $\frac{\sqrt{35}-\sqrt{21}}{2}$.
- 8. Reduce $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{3-\sqrt{1}}$ to an equivalent fraction having a rational denominator.

 Ans. $\frac{\sqrt{3}}{2}$.
- 9. Reduce the fraction $\frac{5}{\sqrt{5-\sqrt{2}}}$ to an equivalent fraction having a rational denominator.

 Ans. $\frac{5\sqrt{5+5\sqrt{2}}}{2}$.
- 10. Reduce the fraction $\frac{10}{\sqrt{5+\sqrt{3}}}$ to an equivalent fraction having a rational denominator.

 Ans. $\frac{5\sqrt{5-5\sqrt{3}}}{1}$.
- 11. Reduce $\frac{1}{\sqrt{5+\sqrt{7}}}$ to a fraction that shall have a rational denominator.

 Ans. $\frac{\sqrt{5-\sqrt{7}}}{-2}$.

12. Reduce the fraction $\frac{3}{\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}}$ to an equivalent fraction that shall have a rational denominator.

Ans.
$$\frac{3\sqrt{5}+3\sqrt{2}}{3} = \sqrt{5}+\sqrt{2}$$
.

PROBLEM XV.

212. To change a binomial, or residual surd, into a general surd.

RULE. Involve the given binomial, or residual, to a power corresponding with that denoted by the surd; then write the radical sign of the same root over it.

EXAMPLES.

1. It is required to reduce $2+\sqrt{3}$ to a general surd.

Here,
$$(2+\sqrt{3})^2=4+4\sqrt{3}+3=7+4\sqrt{3}$$
.
Therefore, $2+\sqrt{3}=\sqrt{(7+4\sqrt{3})}$.

2. Reduce $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}$ to a general surd.

Here,
$$(\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3})^2=2+2\sqrt{6}+3=5+2\sqrt{6}$$
.
Therefore, $\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}=\sqrt{(5+2\sqrt{6})}$.

3. Reduce \$\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{3}\sqrt{4}\ to a general surd.

Here,
$$(\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4})^5 = 6 + 6\sqrt[3]{2} + 6\sqrt[3]{4}$$
.
Therefore, $\sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4} = \sqrt[3]{6(1} + \sqrt[3]{2} + \sqrt[3]{4})$.

4. Let $3-\sqrt{5}$ be reduced to a general surd.

Ans.
$$\sqrt{14}-6\sqrt{5}$$
.

5. Let $\sqrt{2+2\sqrt{6}}$ be changed to a general surd.

Ans.
$$\sqrt{(26+8\sqrt{3})}$$
.

6. It is required to change $4-\sqrt{7}$ to a general surd.

Ans.
$$\sqrt{(23-8\sqrt{7})}$$
.

7. Let $7\sqrt[3]{3}-3\sqrt[3]{9}$ be changed to a general surd.

Ans.
$$\sqrt[3]{(786-1323\sqrt[3]{3}+567\sqrt[3]{9})}$$
.

PROBLEM XVI.

TO EXTRACT THE SQUARE ROOT OF A BINOMIAL SURD.

213. A binomial surd is one in which one of the terms, at least, is irrational; as $a \pm \sqrt{b}$, or $\sqrt{a} \pm \sqrt{b}$.

To extract the square root of $a+\sqrt{b}$, we put

$$\sqrt{(a+\sqrt{b})} = m+n.$$

$$\sqrt{(a-\sqrt{b})} = m-n.$$

And

By squaring both of these equations,

We have
$$a+\sqrt{b}=m^2+2mn+n^2$$
.
And $a-\sqrt{b}=m^2-2mn+n^2$.
By addition, $2a=2m^2+2n^2$.
And $a=m^2+n^2$.

Multiplying the two first equations together,

We have
$$\sqrt{(a+\sqrt{b})} \times \sqrt{(a-\sqrt{b})} = (m+n) \times (m-n)$$
.
And $\sqrt{(a^2-b)} = m^2 - n^2$.

Having both the sum and difference of m^2 and n^2 , we obtain, by addition and subtraction, the following equations:

$$m^{2} = \frac{a + \sqrt{(a^{2} - b)}}{2}, \text{ and } n^{2} = \frac{a - \sqrt{(a^{2} - b)}}{2}.$$
Therefore, $m = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a + \sqrt{(a^{2} - b)}}{2}\right)},$
and $n = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a - \sqrt{(a^{2} - b)}}{2}\right)}.$
Consequently, $\sqrt{(a + \sqrt{b})} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a + \sqrt{(a^{2} - b)}}{2}\right)} + \sqrt{\left(\frac{a - \sqrt{(a^{2} - b)}}{2}\right)}.$
And $\sqrt{(a - \sqrt{b})} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{a + \sqrt{(a^{2} - b)}}{2}\right)} - \sqrt{\left(\frac{a - \sqrt{(a^{2} - b)}}{2}\right)}.$

It is certain that both a and $\sqrt{(a^2-b)}$ must be rational, in order that the expressions within the parentheses may be

cational, in which case each of the above values will be either two surds, or a rational and a surd.

The above formulæ will apply to any particular values for a and b; observing that if b be negative, the signs of b in the formulæ must be changed.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the square root of $11+\sqrt{72}$? Here, a=11, and b=72. Therefore,

And
$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{a-\sqrt{(a^2-b)}}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{11-\sqrt{(11^2-72)}}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{2}$$
.

Therefore, $\sqrt{(11+\sqrt{72})}=3+\sqrt{2}$.

2. What is the square root of $10-\sqrt{96}$? Let a=10, and b=96.

Then
$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{a+\sqrt{(a^2-b)}}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{10+\sqrt{(10^2-96)}}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{6}$$
.

And
$$\sqrt{\left(\frac{a-\sqrt{(a^2-b)}}{2}\right)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{10-\sqrt{(10^2-96)}}{2}\right)} = 2.$$

Therefore, $\sqrt{(10-\sqrt{96})} = \sqrt{6}-2$.

- 3. What is the square root of $6+\sqrt{20}$? Ans. $1+\sqrt{5}$.
- 4. What is the square root of $6+2\sqrt{5}$? Ans. $\sqrt{5}+1$.
- 5. What is the square root of $12+2\sqrt{35}$? Ans. $\sqrt{5}+\sqrt{7}$.
- 6. Required the square root of 36±10√11.

 Ans. 5+√11.
- 7. What is the square root of $7-2\sqrt{10}$? Ans. $\sqrt{5}-\sqrt{2}$.
- 8. What is the square root of $1+4\sqrt{-3}$?

Ans.
$$2+\sqrt{-3}$$
, or $2-\sqrt{-3}$.

SECTION XVI.

IMAGINARY QUANTITIES.

ART. 214. As every algebraical symbol hitherto considered, whether it be affected with the sign + or —, when raised to an even power gives a positive result, it follows that no even root of a negative quantity can be either positive or negative. The even roots of negative quantities having, therefore, no symbolical representation in accordance with the views of Algebra, so far as we have yet considered it, can only be indicated or expressed by means of the radical sign, or corresponding fractional index. Hence arises a new species of symbolical expressions, called Imaginary or Impossible Quantities.

Thus the square root of $-a^2$ is neither +a nor -a, but is written $\sqrt{-a^2}$, and is equivalent to $\sqrt{a^2 \times (-1)} = \sqrt{a^2} \sqrt{-1} = \pm a \sqrt{-1}$, which is said to be impossible, or imaginary, in consequence of involving the symbol $\sqrt{-1}$.

By Art. 78 we learn that the product of real quantities, that have like signs, is always plus; and, if the signs are unlike, the product is minus. We, therefore, infer, that the product of two imaginary quantities, that have the same sign, is equal to minus the square root of their product, considering them as real quantities.

Hence,
$$(+\sqrt{-a})(+\sqrt{-a}) = -\sqrt{a^2} = -a$$
.
 $(-\sqrt{-a})(-\sqrt{-a}) = -\sqrt{a^2} = -a$.
 $(+\sqrt{-a})(+\sqrt{-b}) = -\sqrt{ab}$.
 $(-\sqrt{-a})(-\sqrt{-b}) = -\sqrt{ab}$.

215. If the two imaginary quantities have different signs, then, it is evident, their product will be equal to plus the square root of their product, considering them as real.

Thus,
$$(+\sqrt{-a})(-\sqrt{-b}) = +\sqrt{ab}$$
.

EXAMPLES.

1. Multiply
$$4\sqrt{-3}$$
 by $2\sqrt{-2}$.
 $4\sqrt{-3} \times 2\sqrt{-2} = -8\sqrt{6}$.

2. Multiply
$$4+\sqrt{-3}$$
 by $3-\sqrt{-5}$.
$$\begin{array}{r}
4+\sqrt{-3} \\
3-\sqrt{-5} \\
\hline
12+3\sqrt{-3} \\
-4\sqrt{-5}+\sqrt{15}
\end{array}$$

$$12+3\sqrt{-3}-4\sqrt{-5}+\sqrt{15}$$
.

3. Multiply
$$3\sqrt{-1}$$
 by $7\sqrt{-8}$.

Ans.
$$-21\sqrt{8}$$
.

4. Multiply
$$-7\sqrt{-4}$$
 by $-3\sqrt{-3}$.

Ans.
$$-21\sqrt{12}$$
.

5. Multiply $4+\sqrt{-7}$ by $\sqrt{-2}$. Ans. $4\sqrt{-2}-\sqrt{14}$.

216. If one imaginary be divided by another, having the same signs, the quotient is equal to plus the square root.

But, if the imaginaries have different signs, it is evident that their quotient will be equal to minus the square root of their quotient.

EXAMPLES.

6. Divide
$$6\sqrt{-3}$$
 by $2\sqrt{-4}$.

7. Divide $2\sqrt{-10}$ by $-5\sqrt{-2}$.

8. Divide $-\sqrt{-1}$ by $-7\sqrt{-3}$.

9. Divide $+\sqrt{-a}$ by $+\sqrt{-b}$.

10. Divide $-\sqrt{-a}$ by $-\sqrt{-b}$.

11. Divide $4+\sqrt{-2}$ by $2-\sqrt{-2}$.

12. Divide $1+\sqrt{-1}$ by $1-\sqrt{-1}$.

13. Divide $2\sqrt{-7}$ by $-3\sqrt{-5}$.

Ans. $3\sqrt{\frac{2}{4}}$.

Ans. $3\sqrt{\frac{2}{4}}$.

Ans. $-\frac{2}{6}\sqrt{5}$.

SECTION XVII.

QUADRATIC EQUATIONS, OR EQUATIONS OF THE SECOND DEGREE.

ART. 217. A quadratic equation is one in which the unknown quantity rises to the second power.

Quadratics are of two kinds: those which contain only the square of the unknown quantity are called pure quadratics, and those which contain both the first and second powers of the unknown quantity are called affected quadratic equations.

The following are examples of pure quadratics:

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $4x^2-7=29$ to find x.

Conditions, $4x^2-7=29$.

Transposing, $4x^2=29+7=36$.

Dividing, $x^2=9$.

Extracting square root, $x=\pm 3$.

2. Given $ax^2+b=c$ to find x.

Conditions, $ax^2+b=c$. Transposing, $ax^2=c-b$. Dividing, $x^2=c-b$.

Extracting square root, $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{c-b}{a}}$.

Hence, to find the value of the unknown term, we have the following

Rule. Transpose and reduce the equation, so that the unknown quantity may be positive, and the first member of the equation. Divide both members of the equation by the coefficient of the unknown quantity; then extract the square root of both members.

3. Given $5x^2 + 5 = 3x^2 + 55$ to find x.

Conditions, $5x^2+5=3x^2+55$.

Transposing, $5x^2 - 3x^2 = 55 - 5$.

Reducing, $2x^2 = 50$.

Dividing, $x^2=25$.

Extracting square root, $x=\pm 5$.

4. Given $2x^2+8=3x^2-28$ to find x.

Conditions, $3x^2 - 28 = 2x^2 + 8$.

Transposing, $3x^2-2x^2=28+8$.

Reducing,

Extracting square root, $x=\pm 6$.

5. Given $7x^2 - 5 = 3x^2 + 11$ to find x.

Ans. $x=\pm 2$.

6. Given $4x^2 + 15 = 7x^2 - 417$ to find x. Ans. $x = \pm 12$.

 $x^2 = 36$.

7. Given $3x^2+7 = \frac{5x^2}{4} + 35$ to find x. Ans. $x = \pm 4$.

- 8. Given $ax^2 + n = m c$ to find x. Ans. $x = \pm \sqrt{\frac{m c n}{a}}$.
- 9. Given $x^2-ab=d$ to find x.

Ans. $x=\pm\sqrt{d+ab}$.

10. A lady bought a silk dress for £8 15s., and the number of shillings she paid per yard was, to the number of yards, as 4 to 7. How many yards did she purchase for her dress, and what was the price per yard?

Let x = the number of shillings paid per yard.

Then $\frac{7x}{4}$ = the number of yards.

And the price of the whole, $\frac{7x^2}{4} = 175$ shillings.

Clearing of fractions, $7x^2 = 700$.

Dividing, $x^2 = 100$.

Extracting the square root, x=10s., price per yd.

Therefore, $\frac{7x}{4} = 17\frac{1}{2}$ yards. Ans.

- 11. I have 10 acres of land. If it were a square field, what would be the length of one of its sides?

 Ans. 40 rods.
- 12. A and B lay out money on speculation; the amount of A's stock and gain is \$27, and he gains as much per cent. on his stock as B lays out. B's gain is \$32; and it appears that A gains twice as much per cent. as B. Required the capital of each.

 Ans. A's capital, \$15; B's, \$80.
- 13. There are two square fields, the larger of which contains 25,600 square rods more than the other, and the ratio of their sides is as 5 to 3. Required the contents of each.

Ans. Contents of the larger, 40,000 square rods. Contents of the smaller, 14,400 square rods.

14. I have three square house-lots, of equal size; if I were to add 193 square rods to their contents, they would be equivalent to a square lot whose sides would measure each 25 rods. Required the length of each of the sides of my three house-lots.

Ans. 12 rods each.

- 15. A farmer has a square field, and the number of rods round it is 10 the number of square rods of its contents. Required the number of acres in the field.

 Ans. 10 acres.
- 16. John Smith has a field, which is a right-angled parallelogram; its sides are in the ratio of 4 to 3; a diagonal, passing from one corner to its opposite, is 100 rods. Required the contents of the field.

 Ans. 30 acres.
- 17. Two workmen, A and B, engage to work for a certain number of days, at different rates. At the end of the time, A, who had been absent 4 days, received 75 shillings; but B, who had been absent 7 days, received only 48 shillings. Now, if B had been absent only 4 days, and A 7 days, they would have received exactly alike. How many days were they engaged for, how many did each work, and what had each per day?

Ans. They were engaged to work 19 days. A worked 15, and B 12 days; A received 5 shillings, and B 4 shillings per day.

18. Two numbers are to each other as 4 to 5, and the sum of their cubes is 1512. What are those numbers?

Ans. 8 and 10.

19. A bushel measure contains 2150% cubic inches, and I wish to make a box that shall contain 50 bushels. Its length is to be to its breadth as 3 to 1, and its height % its breadth. What are its dimensions?

Ans. Length 108.84+, breadth 36.28+, and height 27.21+ inches.

20. What must be the dimensions of a cubical box that shall contain 100 bushels?

Ans. Height, length, and breadth, 59.9+ inches.

21. Two numbers are to each other as 3 to 7, and the difference of their cubes is 2528. What are those numbers?

Ans. 6 and 14.

22. Bought a house-lot for \$5184. Its length is to its breadth as 3 to 1. I gave as many dollars per square rod as the lot is rods in breadth. What were the dimensions of the lot?

Ans. 36 rods long, 12 rods wide.

PROBLEMS.

23. Let m be divided into two parts, whose squares shall be to each other as n to p.

Let x = the greater.

And m-x = the less.

Then $x^2 : (m-x)^2 :: n : p$.

Multiplying extremes, $px^2 = n(m-x)^2$.

Evolution, $x\sqrt{p} = \pm \sqrt{n}(m-x)$. Reducing, $x\sqrt{p} = m\sqrt{n} - x\sqrt{n}$.

Reducing, $x\sqrt{p}=m\sqrt{n}$ Transposing, $x\sqrt{p}+x\sqrt{n}=m\sqrt{n}$.

Dividing, $x = \frac{m\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{n}}$ the greater.

Subtracting, $m - \frac{m\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{n}} = \frac{m\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{p} + \sqrt{n}}$ the less.

If we take the minus sign, we have

$$x\sqrt{p} = -\sqrt{n}(m-x).$$
Multiplying,
$$x\sqrt{p} = -m\sqrt{n} + x\sqrt{n}.$$
Transposing,
$$x\sqrt{p} - x\sqrt{n} = -m\sqrt{n}$$
Changing signs,
$$x\sqrt{n} - x\sqrt{p} = m\sqrt{n}.$$
Dividing,
$$x = \frac{m\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{p}} \text{ the greater,}$$
Subtracting,
$$m - \frac{m\sqrt{n}}{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{p}} = \frac{-m\sqrt{p}}{\sqrt{n} - \sqrt{p}} \text{ the less.}$$

24. Divide 18 into two such parts that the square of the larger part shall be 25 times the square of the less.

Let x = the larger; then 18-x = the less. $x^2: (18-x)^2:: 25: 1.$ Then we have $x^2 = 25(18 - x)^2$. Multiplying extremes, x=5(18-x). Evolution, Multiplying, x=90-5x. Transposition, 6x = 90. Dividing, x=15, the larger. 18-15=3, the less. VERIFICATION. $15^2 = 25(3)^2$.

Involving, 225=225.

THE THEORY OF THE LIGHTS AND ATTRACTION.

- 218. To apply the foregoing problems, we premise the following principles of Natural Philosophy.
- 1. The intensity of light emanating from any luminous body is inversely as the square of the distance from that body; that is, if the earth were twice the distance from the sun that it now is, it would receive only one-fourth part of the light and heat that it now does; and, if it were removed to ten times the distance, it would have only one-hundredth part of the light and heat.

2. The quantity of light emanating from a celestial body is directly as the square of its diameter.

Hence, if the earth were four times the diameter of the moon, an inhabitant of that luminary would receive sixteen times as much light from the earth as he would receive from the moon if he were on the earth.

3. The laws of attraction are similar to those of light, for all bodies attract each other inversely as the squares of the distances from their centre, and directly as the masses of matter which compose those bodies.

APPLICATION OF THE ABOVE PRINCIPLES.

25. The moon is 240,000 miles from the earth, and the quantity of matter in the earth is 80 times that of the moon. At what distance from the earth, in a direct line towards the moon, must a body be placed to be equally attracted by each, so that it will remain at rest as it respects those bodies?

Let d = the distance between the moon and earth.

e = the quantity of matter in the earth.

m = the quantity in the moon.

x = the distance from the earth to the point required.

Then d-x = the distance from the moon.

We have then the following proposition:

As
$$x^2: (d-x)^2:: e: m.$$
 Therefore, $mx^2 = e(d-x)^2.$ By evolution, $x\sqrt{m} = \sqrt{e}(d-x).$ Reducing, $x\sqrt{m} = d\sqrt{e} - x\sqrt{e}.$ Transposing, $x\sqrt{m} + x\sqrt{e} = d\sqrt{e}.$ Dividing, $x = \frac{d\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{m} + \sqrt{e}}.$

Substituting the value of d, e and m, we have

$$x = \frac{240,000 \times 80}{\sqrt{80 + \sqrt{1}}} = \frac{2146624.8}{8.94427 + 1} = 215865.4$$
 miles, = the distance from the earth.

240,000-215865.4=24134.6 miles, = the distance from the moon.

If we take the negative sign, we shall find the point beyond the moon where the attraction of the two bodies will be equal.

Taking the minus sign,
$$x\sqrt{m} = -\sqrt{e(d-x)}$$
. Reducing, $x\sqrt{m} = -d\sqrt{e} + x\sqrt{e}$. Transposing, $x\sqrt{e} - x\sqrt{m} = d\sqrt{e}$. Dividing, $x = \frac{d\sqrt{e}}{\sqrt{e} - \sqrt{m}}$.

Substituting the values of d, e and m, we have

$$x = \frac{2146624.8}{\sqrt{80 - \sqrt{1}}} = 270,210$$
 miles from the earth's centre, and, therefore, $270,210 = 240,000 = 30,210$ miles beyond the moon.

26. Required the distance from the earth, in a direction towards the sun, where a body would remain at rest, the distance of the earth being 95,000,000 miles from the sun and the quantity of matter in the sun being 333,928 times greater than that of the earth.

Let S represent the quantity of matter in the sun, E the quantity of matter in the earth, and D the distance between the earth and sun, and x the required distance from the sun.

Then, substituting these letters for those in question 23, we have the following formula:

$$x = \frac{d\sqrt{s}}{\sqrt{s} + \sqrt{1}} = \frac{95,000,000\sqrt{333,928}}{\sqrt{333,928} + \sqrt{1}} = 94,835,885;$$

$$95,000,000 - 94,835,885 = 164,115 \text{ miles.} \quad Ans$$

27. The diameter of Venus is 7700 miles, its distance from the sun is 68,000,000; the diameter of the earth is 7912 miles, and its distance from the sun, as stated above, is 95,000,000 miles. How much greater, therefore, is the intensity of light at

Venus than at the earth, and what is the comparative quantity that each receives from the sun?

Ans. The intensity of light at Venus is 1.95+ times greater than at the earth. Venus receives from the sun 1.84+ times more light than the earth.

28. Mercury is 37,000,000 miles from the sun. How much greater, therefore, is the intensity of light and heat at Mercury than at the earth?

Ans. 6_{13}^{81} times.

29. Jupiter is 490,000,000 miles from the sun, and its diameter is 89,000 miles. Saturn is 900,000,000 miles from the sun, and its diameter is 79,000 miles. How much more light, therefore, do we receive from Jupiter than from Saturn, when they are in opposition to the sun?

Let a = the distance of Jupiter from the sun.

b = the diameter of Jupiter.

c =his distance from the earth.

d = the distance of Saturn from the sun.

e = the diameter of Saturn.

h =his distance from the earth.

The distance of these planets from the earth is obtained by subtracting the earth's distance from the sun from their distance from the sun.

The surface of Jupiter is to the surface of Saturn as the squares of their diameters; and as the quantity of light which a planet receives from the sun is as the square of its diameter directly, and inversely as the squares of its distance from the sun,

Therefore, if $b^2 =$ the surface of Jupiter,

and e^2 = the surface of Saturn,

and a and d their respective distances from the sun, then the intensity of light at Saturn will be to the intensity of light at Jupiter as $\frac{e^2}{d^2}$ is to $\frac{b^2}{a^2}$. And as the light which each of these planets gives to the earth is in intensity inversely as the squares of their distances from the earth,

therefore, if $\frac{e^2}{d^2}$ = the quantity of light at Saturn, and $\frac{b^2}{a^2}$ =

the quantity of light at Jupiter, then $\frac{e^2}{d^2h^2}$ = the quantity of light which Saturn gives to the earth, and $\frac{b^2}{a^2c^2}$ = the quantity which Jupiter gives.

Therefore, to find how much more light we receive from Jupiter than from Saturn, we use the following proportion:

$$rac{e^2}{d^2h^2}:rac{b^2}{a^2c^2}::1:x.$$
 Therefore, $x=rac{d^2h^2b^2}{e^2a^2c^2}.$

If we substitute for these letters their numerical values, we shall have

$$x = \frac{900^{2} \times 805^{2} \times 89^{2}}{79^{2} \times 490^{2} \times 395^{2}} = \frac{810000 \times 648025 \times 7921}{6241 \times 240100 \times 156025} = 17.7 + . Ans$$

That is, we receive more than seventeen times as much light from Jupiter as we do from Saturn.

In the above operation, we have cancelled the ciphers in the distances and diameters of the planets.

AFFECTED QUADRATIC EQUATIONS.

219. An affected quadratic equation is one containing the first power of the unknown quantity in one term, and the square of that quantity in another term.

Every equation of this kind, having any real or positive root, will fall, when properly reduced, under one of the four following forms:

1.
$$x^2 + ax = b$$
, where $x = -\frac{a}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2}{4} + b\right)}$.

2.
$$x^2-ax = b$$
, where $x = +\frac{a}{2} \pm \sqrt{(\frac{a^2}{4} + b)}$.

3.
$$x^2 + ax = -b$$
, where $x = -\frac{a}{2} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2}{4} - b\right)}$.

4.
$$x^2-ax=-b$$
, where $x=+\frac{a}{2}\pm\sqrt{\left(\frac{a^2}{4}-b\right)}$.

220. No exact root can be taken of a binomial; but, if the first term of a binomial be a square of the unknown quantity, and the second term the quantity itself, with 1, or any other quantity, for its coefficient, the square of half the coefficient of the second term, added to the binomial, will make the whole quantity an exact square. This may be illustrated by the following examples.

Let x^2+4x be the binomial, then 2 is half the coefficient of the second term, and its square is $2\times2=4$. This we add to the binomial, and the result is x^2+4x+4 , and this quantity is an exact square, and its root, by Art. 183, is x+2.

If the binomial be x^2+ax , and we add to it the square of half the coefficient of x, $\frac{a^2}{4}$, the sum will be $x^2+ax+\frac{a^2}{4}$, the exact root of which is $x+\frac{a}{2}$.

Again, if the binomial be x^2-3abx , we have only to add the square of half the coefficient of x, which is $\frac{9a^2b^2}{4}$, to the binomial

mial, and the sum will be an exact square, $x^2-3abx+\frac{9a^2b^2}{4}$.

For
$$\left(x^2 - 3abx + \frac{9a^2b^2}{4}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = x - \frac{3ab}{2}$$
.

- 221. If, therefore, there be any binomial whose first term is an even power of the unknown quantity, and the second term half that power, and we add the square of half the coefficient of the second term to the binomial, the result will be an exact square.
- 222. To solve an affected quadratic equation, we adopt the following

Rule. Bring all the unknown terms to one side of the equation, and the known terms to the other, observing so to arrange them that the term which contains the square of the unknown quantity shall be positive, and stand first in the equation, and the term which contains the first power of the unknown quantity the second term of the equation.

Divide each side of the equation by the coefficient of the unknown square.

Add the square of half the coefficient of the second term to each side of the equation, and the unknown side will be a complete square.

Extract the square root of each side of the equation, and from the result the value of the unknown quantity may be obtained.

Given $x^2 + 8x = 84$ to find the values of x.

Here, by the question, $x^2 + 8x = 84$.

Completing the squares, $x^2 + 8x + 16 = 84 + 16 = 100$

Extracting the square root, x+4=10.

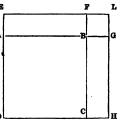
Whence, x=10-4.

And, x=6. Ans.

In solving this question, we first add the square of half of 8, that is, 16, to both sides of the equation; we then extract the square root of $x^2+8x+16$, and find the result to be x+4, and the square root of 100=10. Therefore, x+4=10, that is, x=10-4=6. Ans.

223. It may also be demonstrated, by the following diagram, that if the square of half the coefficient of the second term be added to the first member of an equation, it will be a complete square.

Let x represent one side of the square ABCD; then x^2 will represent this square. To this square we must add 8x, and this quantity must be applied equally to the two sides AB and BC, or the figure would not be a square. Therefore 4x, which is half of 8x, will be applied to either side.



If this quantity, 4x, be divided by x, the quotient, 4, will represent either of the distances EA or BG. Having added the two equal parallelograms EABF and BGHC to the square ABCD, we find our figure needs the small square FBGL to complete the square. The contents of this must be equal to the product of

FB and BG, that is, 4 multiplied by 4, or the square of 4 = 16; but 4 is half the coefficient of the second term. We add this quantity to $x^2 + 8x$, and the sum is $x^2 + 8x + 16$, and its square root is x + 4, by Art. 182.

224. A quadratic may be solved by the following

RULE. Having transposed the unknown terms to one side of the equation, and the known to the other, multiply each side by 4 times the coefficient of the square of the unknown quantity.

Add the square of the coefficient of the first power of the unknown quantity to both sides of the equation, and the unknown side will then be a complete square.

Extract the root of both members, and the value of the unknown quantity is obtained as before.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $3x^2+4x-7=88$ to find the values of x.

Conditions, $3x^3+4x-7=88$.

Transposing, $3x^2+4x=88+7=95$.

Multiplying by 4 times 3, $36x^2+48x=1140$.

Completing the square, $36x^2+48x+16=1140+16=1156$.

Evolving, $6x+4=\pm 34$.

Transposing, $6x=\pm 34-4=30$, or -38.

Dividing, x=5, or $-6\frac{1}{3}$.

2. Given $2x^2-10x+7=-5$ to find the values of x.

Conditions, $2x^2-10x+7=-5$. Transposing, $2x^2-10x=-5-7=-12$. Multiplying by 4 times 2, $16x^3-80x=-96$. Completing the square, $16x^3-80x+100=-96+100=4$. Evolving, $4x-10=\pm 2$. Transposing, $4x=\pm 2+10=12$, or 8. Dividing, x=3, or 2.

3. Given $3x^2+5x-8=34$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=3, or $-4\frac{2}{3}$.

4. Given $x^2+6x+4=22-x$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=2, or -9.

5. Given $8x^2-7x+6=171$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=5, or $-\frac{3}{2}x$.

6. Given $\frac{175x-350}{x}+10x-20=175$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=7, or -5.

7. Given $x^2-6x+12=4$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=4, or 2.

8. Given $8x^2 + 32x = 360$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,

$$8x^2 + 32x = 360$$
.

Dividing,

$$x^2 + 4x = 45$$
.

Completing the square, $x^2+4x+4=45+4=49$.

Evolving,

$$x+2=\pm 7.$$

Transposing,

$$x=\pm 7-2=5$$
, or -9 .

9. Given $x^2-8x+50=98$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,

$$x^2-8x+50=98$$
.

Transposing,

$$x^2-8x=98-50=48$$
.

Completing the square, $x^2-8x+16=48+16=64$.

Evolving,

$$x-4=+8$$
.

Transposing,

$$x=\pm 8+4=12$$
, or -4 .

10. Given $x^2+ax=b$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,

$$x^2+ax=b$$
.

Completing the square, $x^2 + ax + \frac{a^2}{4} = b + \frac{a^2}{4}$.

Evolving,

$$x + \frac{a}{2} = \pm \sqrt{\left(b + \frac{a^2}{4}\right)}$$
.

Transposing,

$$x=\pm \sqrt{\left(b+\frac{a^2}{4}\right)-\frac{a}{2}}$$

11. Given $3x^2-3x+6=5\frac{1}{3}$ to find the values of x. Conditions, $3x^2-3x+6=5\frac{1}{4}$.

Transposing,
$$3x^2-3x=5\frac{1}{3}-6=-\frac{2}{3}$$
.
Reducing, $x^2-x=-\frac{2}{9}$.
Completing the square, $x^2-x+\frac{1}{4}=-\frac{2}{9}+\frac{1}{4}=+\frac{1}{3}\frac{1}{6}$.
Evolving, $x-\frac{1}{2}=\pm\frac{1}{6}$.
Transposing, $x=\pm\frac{1}{6}+\frac{1}{2}=\frac{2}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{3}$.

12. Given $\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{3} + 20\frac{1}{2} = 42\frac{2}{3}$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,
$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{3} + 20\frac{1}{2} = 42\frac{2}{3}$$
.

Transposing,
$$\frac{x^2}{2} - \frac{x}{3} = 42\frac{2}{3} - 20\frac{1}{2} = 22\frac{1}{6}$$
.

Clearing of fractions,
$$x^2 = \frac{2x}{3} = 44\frac{1}{3}$$
.

Completing the square,
$$x^2 - \frac{2x}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = 44\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{400}{9}$$
.

Evolving,
$$x - \frac{1}{3} = \pm \frac{20}{3} = \pm 6\frac{2}{3}$$
.
Transposing, $x = \pm 6\frac{2}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = 7$, or $-6\frac{1}{3}$.

13. Given $ax^2 + bx = c$ to find the value of x.

Conditions,
$$ax^2+bx=c$$
.

Dividing,
$$x^2 + \frac{bx}{a} = \frac{c}{a}$$
.

Completing the square,
$$x^2 + \frac{bx}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} = \frac{c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}$$

Evolving and transposing,
$$x=\pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{c}{a}+\frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)-\frac{b}{2a}}$$
.

14. Given $ax^2-bx+c=d$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,
$$ax^2-bx+c=d$$
.

Transposing, $ax^2-bx=d-c$.

 $bx d-c$

Dividing,
$$x^2 - \frac{bx}{a} = \frac{d-c}{a}$$
.

Completing the square,
$$x^3 - \frac{bx}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2} = \frac{d-c}{a} + \frac{b^3}{4a^2}$$

Evolving,
$$x - \frac{b}{2a} = \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{d-c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)}.$$
Transposing,
$$x = \frac{b}{2a} \pm \sqrt{\left(\frac{d-c}{a} + \frac{b^2}{4a^2}\right)}.$$
Reducing,
$$x = \frac{b}{2a} \pm \frac{1}{2a} \sqrt{\left[4a(d-c) + b^2\right]}.$$

- 225. If the equation contains two powers of the unknown quantity, and the exponent of the one is double that of the other, it may be resolved like a quadratic. Thus,
 - 15. Given $x^4+4x^2=117$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,
$$x^4 + 4x^2 = 117$$
.

Completing the square, $x^4+4x^2+4=117+4=121$.

Evolving,
$$x^2+2=\pm 11$$
.

Transposing,
$$x^2 = \pm 11 - 2 = 9$$
, or -13 .

Evolving,
$$x=3$$
, or $\sqrt{-13}$.

16. Given $x^6 - 6x^3 = 16$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,
$$x^6 - 6x^3 = 16$$
.

Completing the square, $x^6 - 6x^8 + 9 = 16 + 9 = 25$.

Evolving,
$$x^3 - 3 = \pm 5$$
.

Transposing,
$$x^3 = \pm 5 + 3 = 8$$
, or -2 .

Evolving,
$$x=2$$
, or $\sqrt[8]{-2}$.

17. Given $\frac{x}{2} - \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3} = 22\frac{1}{6}$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,
$$\frac{x}{2} \cdot \frac{x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{3} = 22_{\frac{1}{6}}.$$

Clearing of fractions,
$$x - \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{8} = 44\frac{1}{3}$$
.

Completing the square,
$$x - \frac{2x^{\frac{1}{3}}}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = 44\frac{1}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{400}{9}$$
.
Evolving, $x^{\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{3} = \pm \frac{20}{3}$.

Transposing,
$$x^{\frac{1}{2}} = \pm \frac{20}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{21}{3} = 7$$
, or $-\frac{19}{3}$.

Involving,
$$x=49$$
, or $+\frac{361}{9}$.

18. Given $3x^{2n}-2x^n=25$ to find the value of x.

Conditions,
$$3x^{2n}-2x^n=25$$
.

Dividing,
$$x^{2n} - \frac{2x^n}{3} = \frac{25}{3}$$
.

Completing the square,
$$x^{2n} - \frac{2x^n}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{25}{3} + \frac{1}{9} = \frac{76}{9}$$
.

Evolving,
$$x^{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \frac{\sqrt{76}}{3} = \frac{2\sqrt{19}}{3}$$
.

Transposing,
$$x^{n} = \frac{1}{3} + \frac{2\sqrt{19}}{3} = \frac{1+2\sqrt{19}}{3}$$
.

Evolving,
$$x = \left(\frac{1+2\sqrt{19}}{3}\right)^{\frac{1}{n}}$$
.

19. Given $\sqrt{4x+16}=12$ to find the value of x.

Conditions,
$$\sqrt{4x+16}=12$$
.

Squaring both sides of the equation, 4x+16=144. Transposing, 4x=144-16=128.

Dividing, x=32.

20. Given $\sqrt[3]{2x+3+4}=7$ to find the value of x.

Conditions,
$$\sqrt[3]{2x+3}+4=7$$
.

Transposing,
$$\sqrt[3]{2x+3} = 7-4 = 3$$

Involving both sides,
$$2x+3=27$$
.

Transposing,
$$2x=27-3=24$$
. Dividing, $x=12$.

21. Given $\sqrt{12+x}=2+\sqrt{x}$ to find the value of x .

Conditions, $\sqrt{12+x}=2+\sqrt{x}$. Squaring both sides, $12+x=4+4\sqrt{x}+x$.

Transposing, &c., $8=4\sqrt{x}$.
Dividing, $2=\sqrt{x}$.
Involving, $4=x$.

22. Given $\sqrt{x+40}=10-\sqrt{x}$ to find the value of x .

Conditions, $\sqrt{x+40}=10-\sqrt{x}$. Squaring both sides, $x+40=100-20\sqrt{x}+x$.

Transposing and reducing, $20\sqrt{x}=60$.
Dividing, $\sqrt{x}=3$.
Involving, $x=9$.

23. Given $\sqrt{x-a}=\sqrt{x-\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{a}$ to find the value of x .

Conditions, $\sqrt{x-a}=\sqrt{x-\frac{1}{2}}\sqrt{a}$.

Involving. $x=-4x=-\sqrt{ax}+\frac{a}{4}$.

Transposing, $\sqrt{ax}=a+\frac{a}{4}=\frac{5a}{4}$.

Involving, $ax=\frac{25a}{16}$.

Dividing by a , $ax=\frac{25a}{16}$.

24. Given $3x^{\frac{4}{3}}-\frac{5x^{\frac{8}{3}}}{2}=-592$ to find the values of x .

Conditions, $3x^{\frac{4}{3}}-\frac{5x^{\frac{8}{3}}}{2}=-592$.

Changing the signs, &c., $\frac{5x^{\frac{8}{3}}}{2}-3x^{\frac{4}{3}}=592$.

Multiplying by $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{3}{3}-\frac{6x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{5}=\frac{1184}{5}$.

Completing the square,
$$x^{\frac{9}{3}} - \frac{6x^{\frac{4}{3}}}{5} + \frac{9}{25} = \frac{1184}{5} + \frac{9}{25} = \frac{5929}{25}$$
.
Extracting the root, $x^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{3}{5} = \pm \frac{77}{5}$.
Transposing, $x^{\frac{4}{3}} = \pm \frac{77}{5} + \frac{3}{5} = 16$, or $-\frac{74}{5}$.
Evolving, $x = 8$, or $\left(-\frac{74}{5}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$.

25. Given $\sqrt{2x+1}+2\sqrt{x}=\frac{21}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,
$$\sqrt{2x+1}+2\sqrt{x}=\frac{21}{\sqrt{2x+1}}$$
. Clearing of fractions, $2x+1+2\sqrt{2x^2+x}=21$. Transposition, $2\sqrt{2x^2+x}=20-2x$. Division, $\sqrt{2x^2+x}=10-x$. Squaring both sides, $2x^2+x=100-20x+x^3$. Transposing, $x^2+21x=100$. Completing the squares, $x^2+21x+\frac{441}{4}=100+\frac{441}{4}=\frac{841}{4}$. Evolution, $x+\frac{21}{2}=\pm\frac{29}{2}$. Transposition, $x=\pm\frac{29}{2}-\frac{21}{2}=4$, or -25 .

26. Given $2\sqrt{x-a}+3\sqrt{2x}=\frac{7a+5x}{\sqrt{x-a}}$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,
$$2\sqrt{x-a}+3\sqrt{2x}=\frac{7a+5x}{\sqrt{x-a}}.$$
Multiplying,
$$2x-2a+3\sqrt{2x^2-2ax}=7a+5x.$$
Transposing,
$$3\sqrt{2x^2-2ax}=9a+3x$$
Dividing,
$$\sqrt{2x^2-2ax}=3a+x.$$
Involving,
$$2x^2-2ax=9a^2+6ax+x^2.$$
Transposing,
$$x^2-8ax=9a^2.$$

we have

Completing the squares; $x^3-8ax+16a^2=25a^2$. Evolving, $x-4a=\pm 5a$. Transposing, $x=\pm 5a+4a=9a$, or -a.

27. Given $x+5=\sqrt{x+5}+6$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=4, or -1.

28. Given $\sqrt{5x+10} = \sqrt{5x}+2$ to find the value of x.

Conditions, $\sqrt{5x+10} = \sqrt{5x}+2$. Squaring both sides, $5x+10 = 5x+4\sqrt{5x}+4$. Transposing, &c., $6 = 4\sqrt{5x}$. Dividing, $3 = 2\sqrt{5x}$. Involving, 9 = 20x. Dividing, &c., $x = \frac{9}{50}$.

29. Given $\frac{\sqrt{x}+2a}{\sqrt{x}+b} = \frac{\sqrt{x}+4a}{\sqrt{x}+3b}$ to find the value of x.

Conditions, $\frac{\sqrt{x}+2a}{\sqrt{x}+b} = \frac{\sqrt{x}+4a}{\sqrt{x}+3b}$.

 $\sqrt{x+b}$ $\sqrt{x+3b}$ Multiplying both sides of the equation by $\sqrt{x+b}$ and $\sqrt{x+3b}$,

 $x+(2a+3b)\times\sqrt{x}+6ab=x+(4a+b)\times\sqrt{x}+4ab$. Reducing, &c., $(2a-2b)\times\sqrt{x}=2ab$.

Dividing, $\sqrt{x} = \frac{ab}{a-b}$.

Involving, $x = \left(\frac{ab}{a-b}\right)^2$.

30. Given $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2x^2} + \frac{9}{x^4}}}$ to find the value of x.

Conditions, $\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2x^2} + \frac{9}{x^4}}}$

Squaring both sides, $\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{2}{ax} + \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{1}{a^2} + \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2x^2} + \frac{9}{x^4}}$.

Transposing, &c.,
$$\frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{2}{ax} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2x^3} + \frac{9}{x^4}}.$$
Multiplying by x ,
$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{2}{a} = \sqrt{\frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{9}{x^4}}.$$
Squaring both sides,
$$\frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{4}{ax} + \frac{4}{a^2} = \frac{4}{a^2} + \frac{9}{x^3}.$$
Reducing, &c.,
$$\frac{4}{ax} = \frac{8}{x^3}.$$
Dividing, &c.,
$$\frac{1}{a} = \frac{2}{x}.$$
Transposing, &c.,
$$x = 2a.$$

31. Given $x = \sqrt{a^2 + x\sqrt{b^2 + x^2}} - a$ to find the value of x.

Ans. $x = \frac{b^2 - 4a^2}{a}$.

32. Given
$$\frac{x-ax}{\sqrt{x}} = \frac{\sqrt{x}}{x}$$
 to find the value of x.

Ans.
$$x=\frac{1}{1-a}$$
.

33. Given $x^2 + 12x - 16 = 92$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=6$$
, or -18 .

34. Given $x^2-3x=10$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=5$$
, or -2 .

35. Given $x^2-x+3=45$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=7$$
, or -6 .

36. Given $5x^3+x=4$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x = \frac{4}{5}$$
, or -1 .

37. Given $2x^2-x=21$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x = \frac{7}{2}$$
, or -3 .

38. Given $5x^3+6x-3=60$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=3$$
, or $-\frac{21}{5}$.

89. Given (x-12)(x+2)=0 to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=12$$
, or -2 .

- 40. Given $3x^2-14x+15=0$ to find the values of x.

 Ans. x=3, or $1\frac{2}{3}$.
- 41. Given $ax^3 bx = c$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x = \frac{b \pm \sqrt{(b^2 + 4ac)}}{2a}$$
.

42. Given $4x^2-6x=108$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=6$$
, or $-4\frac{1}{2}$.

43. Given $4x - \frac{14-x}{x+1} = 14$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=4$$
, or $-\frac{7}{4}$.

44. Given $\frac{10}{x} - \frac{14 - 2x}{x^2} = \frac{22}{9}$ to find the values of x.

Ans
$$x=3$$
, or $\frac{21}{11}$.

- 45. Given $x+\sqrt{5x+10}=8$ to find the values of xAns. x=18, or 3.
- 46. Given $x + \sqrt{10x + 6} = 9$ to find the values of x.

 Ans. x = 25, or 3.
- 47. Given $3x^2+2x-9=76$ to find the value of x.

 Ans. x=5, or $-5\frac{3}{4}$.
- 48. Given $x^3-10x=-25$ to find the value of x.
- 49. Given $3x^2-x-140=0$ to find the value of x.

 Ans. x=7, or $\frac{20}{3}$.
- 50. Given $5x^2 + \frac{7x}{2} = 7x^2 51$ to find the value of x.

 Ans. x = 6, or -4x.
- 51. Given $2x^2 \frac{4x-4}{3} = 7x$ to find the value of x.

Ans.
$$x=4$$
, or $\frac{1}{6}$.

52. Given $\frac{x^3}{5} + 20x = 3x^2 - 80$ to find the value of x.

Ans.
$$x=10$$
, or $-2\frac{6}{7}$.

53. If $x^2 + 8x = 65$, what are the two values of x?

Ans. x = 5, or -13.

54. If
$$6x^2-x=92$$
, what are the two values of x?

Ans.
$$x=4$$
, or $-\frac{23}{6}$.

55. If
$$3x^2+4x=340$$
, what are the two values of x ?

Ans. $x=10$, or $-11\frac{1}{4}$.

56. If
$$x^2-10x=-21$$
, what are the two values of x ?

Ans. $x=7$, or 3.

57. If
$$5x^2 - \frac{x}{2} = 78$$
, what are the two values of x?

Ans.
$$x=4$$
, or $-3\frac{9}{10}$

58. If
$$11x^2-100x=-201$$
, what are the two values of x ?

Ans. $x=3$, or $6+$.

59. If
$$3x^2-17x=2x^2+84$$
, what are the two values of x ?

Ans. $x=21$, or -4 .

60. Given
$$x+16-7\sqrt{x+16}=10-4\sqrt{x+16}$$
 to find the values of x .

Ans. $x=9$, or -12 .

61. Given
$$9x + \sqrt{16x^3 + 36x^3} = 15x^2 - 4$$
 to find the values of x .

Ans. $x = \frac{4}{3}$, or $-\frac{1}{3}$.

62. Given
$$x = \frac{12 + 8x^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x - 5}$$
 to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=9$$
, or 4.

63. Given
$$\left(x^{2} - \frac{a^{4}}{x^{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \left(a^{2} - \frac{a^{4}}{x^{2}}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{x^{2}}{a}$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x = \pm a \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{5}}{2}$.

64. Given
$$x-1=2+\frac{2}{x^4}$$
 to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=4$$
, or 1.

65. Given
$$\sqrt[3]{x^3-a^3}=x-b$$
 to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x = \frac{b}{2} \pm \sqrt{\frac{4a^3 - b^3}{12b}}$$
.

66. Given
$$\frac{\sqrt{4x+2}}{4+\sqrt{x}} = \frac{4-\sqrt{x}}{\sqrt{x}}$$
 to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=4$$
, or $\frac{64}{9}$.
(See Key, p. 119.)

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67. Given $\sqrt{x^3}-2\sqrt{x}-x=0$ \sqrt{x} to find the values of x.

Ans. x=4, or 1.

68. Given $\sqrt{x^5} + \sqrt{x^8} = 6\sqrt{x}$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=2, or -3.

69. Given $\frac{x}{2} = 22\frac{1}{6} + \frac{\sqrt{x}}{3}$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=49, or $\frac{361}{9}$.

70. Given $\frac{3\sqrt{x}}{5} - 2$ $-2^{1} = 0$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=49, or 25.

71. Given $x^{\frac{6}{5}} + x^{\frac{3}{5}} = 756$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=243, or $-28^{\frac{5}{3}}$.

72. Given $x^3 - x^{\frac{3}{2}} = 56$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=4, or $\sqrt[3]{49}$

73. Given $\sqrt{5+x}+\sqrt{x}=\frac{15}{\sqrt{5+x}}$ to find the value of x.

Ans. x=4.

74. Given $\sqrt{x+12}+\sqrt[4]{x+12}=6$ to find the values of x.

Ans. 4, or 69.

75. Given $x^n-2ax^{\frac{n}{2}}=b$ to find the values of x.

Ans. $x=(a\pm \sqrt{a^2+b})^{\frac{2}{n}}$.

76. Given $3x^{\frac{4}{3}} - \frac{5x^{\frac{8}{3}}}{2} = -592$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=8, or $\left(-\frac{74}{5}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$.

PROBLEMS.

1. A merchant bought a number of pieces of two kinds of silk, for £92 3s. There were as many pieces bought of each kind, and as many shillings paid per yard for them, as a piece of that kind contained yards. Now, two pieces, one of each kind, together measured 19 yards. How many yards were there is each?

Let x = the number of yards in one piece; it will also equal the number of pieces, and also the number of shillings per yard; and 19-x = the number of yards in the other piece.

Therefore, $x^3+(19-x)^3$ = the value of both kinds.

And
$$x^3 + (19 - x)^3 = 1843$$
.

Or
$$57x^2 - 1083x + 6859 = 1843$$
.

By transposition, $57x^2 - 1083x = -5016$.

Or
$$x^2 - 19x = -88$$
.

Completing the square,
$$x^{2}-19x+\frac{361}{4}=\frac{361}{4}-88=\frac{9}{4}$$
.

Evolution, $x-\frac{19}{2}=\pm\frac{3}{2}$.

$$x = \pm \frac{3}{2} + \frac{19}{2} = 11$$
 or 8.

$$19-x=8 \text{ or } 11.$$

Both values answer the conditions of the question; therefore there were 11 yards in one, and 8 in the other.

- 2. The plate of a looking-glass is 18 inches by 12, and is to be framed with a frame all parts of which are of equal width, and whose area is to be equal to that of the glass. Required the width of the frame.

 Ans. 3 inches.
- 3. A grazier bought as many sheep as cost him £60, out of which he reserved 15, and sold the remainder for £54, gaining two shillings a head on them. How many sheep did he buy, and what was the price of each?

Ans. 75 sheep, at 16 shillings each.

- 4. A merchant sold a quantity of flour for \$39, and gained as much per cent, as the flour cost him. What was the price of the flour?

 Ans. \$30.
- 5. There are two numbers, whose difference is 9, and whose sum multiplied by the greater is 266. What are those numbers?

 Ans. 14 and 5.
 - 6. A and B gained, by trade \$18; A's money was in the

firm 12 months, and he received, for his principal and gain, \$26. B's money, which was \$30, was in the firm 16 months. What money did A put into the firm?

Ans. \$20.

7. A merchant bought a quantity of flour for \$72, and he found that if he had bought 6 barrels more for the same money, he would have paid \$1 less for each barrel. How many barrels did he buy, and what was the price of each?

Ans. He bought 18 barrels, at \$4 per barrel.

8. A square court-yard has a gravel-walk around it. The side of the court wants 2 yards of being 6 times the breadth of the gravel-walk, and the number of square yards in the walk exceeds the number of yards in the perimeter of the court by 164 yards. Required the area of the court.

Ans. 256 square yards.

9. Given $\frac{1+x^3}{(1+x)^3} = \frac{1}{3}$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x=2, or $\frac{1}{2}$.

10. Given $x^4-2x^3+x=132$ to find the values of x..

Ans.
$$x = \frac{1 \pm \sqrt{-43}}{2}$$
.

- 11. Given $9x + \sqrt{16x^3 + 36x^3} = 15x^2 4$ to find the values of x.

 Ans. $x = \frac{4}{3}$, or $-\frac{1}{3}$.
- 12. It is required to find two numbers, the first of which may be to the second as the second is to 16, and the sum of the squares of the numbers may be equal to 225.

Ans. 9 and 12

QUADRATICS WITH TWO OR MORE UNKNOWN TERMS.

1. Given x+y=10 And xy=16 to find the values of x and y.

(1.) First equation,

x+y=10.

(2.) Second equation,

xy = 16.

(3.) Squaring the 1st,

 $x^2+2xy+y^2=100.$

(4.) Multiplying (2) by 4,

4xy = 64.

(5.) Subtracting 4th from 3d,	$x^2-2xy+y^2=36.$		
(6.) Evolving 5th,	$x-y=\pm 6.$		
(7.) The 1st,	x+y=10.		
(8.) Adding 6th and 7th,	2x=16, or 4.		
(9.) Subtracting 6th from 7th,	2y=4, or 16.		
(10.) Dividing the 8th by 2,	x=8, or 2.		
(11.) Dividing the 9th by 2,	y=2, or 8.		
Hence, $x=8 \text{ or } 2$, and	y=2 or 8.		
This method may be adopted when of two unknown quantities are given.	-		
2. Given $x-y=3$ And $xy=10$ to find the vertex	alues of x and y .		
(1.) First condition,	x-y=3.		
(2.) Second condition,	xy=10.		
(3.) Squaring 1st, x	$^{2}-2xy+y^{2}=9.$		
(4.) Multiplying 2d by 4,	4xy=40.		
(5.) Adding 3d and 4th, x	$^{2}+2xy+y^{2}=49.$		
(6.) Evolving the 5th,	$x+y=\pm 7.$		
(7.) The 1st,	x-y=3.		
(8.) Adding 6th and 7th,	2x=10, or -4 .		
(9.) Dividing 8th by 2,	x=5, or -2 .		
(10.) Subtracting 7th from 6th,	2y=4, or -10 .		
(11.) Dividing 10th by 2,	y=2, or -5 .		
Hence, $x=5 \text{ or } -2, \text{ and } y=2 \text{ or } -5.$			
We may proceed in the same manner whenever the difference			

and product of two unknown quantities are given.

3. Given
$$x + y = 20$$
 And $x^2 + y^2 = 208$ to find the values of x and y .

(1.) First equation, $x+y=20$.

(2.) Second equation, $x^2+y^2=208$.

(3.) 2d multiplied by 2, $2x^2+2y^2=416$.

(4.) Square of the 1st, $x^3+2xy+y^2=400$.

(5.) Subtracting 4th from 3d,	$x^2-2xy+y^2=16.$
(6.) Evolving 5th,	$x-y=\pm 4$.
(7.) First equation,	x+y=20.
(8.) Sum of 6th and 7th,	2x=24, or 16.
(9.) Half of the 8th,	x=12, or 8.
(10.) Subtracting 6th from 7th,	2y=16, or 24.
(11.) Half of 10th,	y = 8, or 12.
Hence, $x=12$, or 8; 3	
4. Given $x - y = 3$ And $x^3 + y^2 = 117$ to find the	ne values of x and y .
(1.) First equation,	x-y=3.
(2.) Second equation,	$x^2+y^2=117.$
(3.) The 2d multiplied by 2,	$2x^3+2y^2=234.$
(4.) Square of the 1st, x	$3-2xy+y^2=9.$
(5.) Subtracting 4th from 3d, x	$^{2}+2xy+y^{2}=225.$
(6.) Evolving the 5th,	$x+y=\pm 15.$
(7.) The 1st,	x-y=3.
(8.) Sum of the 6th and 7th,	2x=18, or -12 .
(9.) Dividing 8th by 2,	x=9, or -6 .
(10.) Subtracting 7th from 6th,	2y=12, or -18 .
(11.) Dividing 10th by 2,	y=6, or -9
Hence, $x=9$, or -6 ;	y=6, or -9 .
5. Given $\sqrt{x^3+y^3}=10$ And $x^2-y^3=28$ to find	the values of x and y .
(1.) First equation,	$\sqrt{x^2+y^2}=10.$
(2.) Second equation,	$x^{2}-y^{2}=28$.
. (3.) Square of the 1st,	$x^{3}+y^{2}=100.$
(4.) Sum of 2d and 3d,	$2x^2 = 128$
(5.) Half the 4th,	$x^2 = 64$.
(6.) Square root of 5th,	x=8.

(7.) Subtract 2d from 3d,	$2y^2 = 72.$
(8.) Half the 7th,	$y^2 = 36.$
(9.) Square root of 8th,	y=6.
Hence, $x=8$, and $y=6$	6.
6. Given $x + y = 5$ And $x^3 + y^3 = 35$ to find the value	ses of x and y .
(1.) First equation,	x+y=5.
(2.) Second equation,	$x^3+y^3=35.$
(3.) Square of the 1st,	$x^{2}+2xy+y^{2}=25.$
(4.) The 2d divided by the 1st	$x^2-xy+y^2=7$.
(5.) Subtracting 4th from 3d,	3xy = 18.
(6.) Dividing 5th by 3,	xy=6.
(7.) The 4th,	$x^2-xy+y^2=7.$
(8.) The 6th,	xy=6.
(9.) Subtracting 6th from 7th,	$x^2-2xy+y^2=1$.
(10.) Evolving the 9th,	x-y=1.
(11.) The 1st,	x+y=5.
(12.) Sum of 10th and 11th,	2x=6.
(13.) Half of 12th,	x=3.
(14.) Subtracting 10th from 11th,	2y=4.
(15.) Half of 14th,	<i>y</i> =2.
Hence, $x=3$, and $y=3$	2.
7. Given $x^2+y^2=20$ And $x^2-y^2=12$ to find the value	es of x and y .
	Ans. $x=4$; $y=2$,
8. Given $x+y=6$ And $x^2+y^2=26$ to find the value	es of x and y .
9 Given c ² 1 c ² —74)	lns. $x=5$, and $y=1$.
9. Given $x^2+y^2=74$ And $x-y=2$ to find the value	es of x and y .
A	ns. $x=7$, and $y=5$.

10. Given $x^2+y^2=149$ And x+y=17 to find the values of x and y.

Ans. x=10, and y=7.

- 11. Given $x^2-y^2=85$ And x+y=17 to find the values of x and y.

 Ans. x=11, and y=6.
- 12. Given x-y=2 And $x^3-y^3=98$ to find the values of x and y.

 Ans. x=5, and y=3.
- 13. Given 10x+y=3xy and y-x=2 to find the values of x and y.

 Ans. x=2 or $-\frac{1}{3}$, and y=4 or $+\frac{5}{3}$.

EXAMPLES OF ONE OR MORE UNKNOWN TERMS.

- 1. A says to B, The sum of our money is 18 dollars; B replies, But if twice the number of your dollars were multiplied by mine, the product would be \$154. How many dollars had each?

 Ans. A had \$7, and B had \$11.
- 2. The difference of two numbers is 5, and the sum of their squares is 193. What are those numbers? Ans. 12 and 7.
- 3. A and B have each a small field, each of which is an exact square, and it requires 200 rods of fence to enclose both. The contents of these fields are 1300 square rods. What is the value of each, at \$2.25 per square rod?

Ans. A's field, \$900; B's, \$2025.

- 4. A lady wishes to purchase a carpet for each of her square parlors, one of which is 3 feet longer than the other, and it will require 85 square yards for both rooms. Mr. Ames has good carpeting, which is 40 inches wide, which he will sell at \$1.75 per yard. What will it cost the lady to carpet each of her rooms? Ans. For the larger room, \$77.17\frac{1}{2}; smaller, \$56.70.
- 5. There are two piles of wood, each of which is a perfect cube; the sum of their lengths is 20 feet, and their contents are 2240 cubic feet. What is the value of each pile, at \$6.25 per cord?

Ans. Value of the larger pile, \$84.37½; the smaller, \$25.

6. There are two square buildings, that are paved with stones a foot square each. The perimeter of the larger building ex-

ceeds that of the smaller by 48 feet, and both their pavements together contain 2120 stones. What are the lengths respectively?

Ans. 26 and 38 feet.

- 7. A sets out from Boston for Portland, the distance being 105 miles. B sets out at the same time from Portland for Boston. A arrives in Portland in 9 hours, B arrives in Boston in 16 hours, after they meet. In what time does each perform the journey?

 Ans. A in 21 hours; B in 28 hours.
- 8. Divide 60 into two such parts that their product shall be to the difference of their squares as 2 to 3. Ans. 40 and 20.
- 9. There are two numbers whose product is 77, and the difference of whose squares is to the square of their difference as 9 to 2. Required the numbers.

 Ans. 11 and 7.
- 10. I have two house-lots, the contents of which are 225 square rods, and the area of the less is to the area of the larger as 9 to 16. Required the contents of each lot.

Ans. 81 square rods in the less, and 144 in the larger.

- 11. The product of two numbers is 48, and the difference of their cubes is to the cube of their difference as 37 to 1. Required the numbers.

 Ans. 8 and 6.
- 12. There are two numbers whose product is 196, and if the greater be divided by the less the quotient is 4. What are those numbers?

 Ans. 28 and 7.
- 13. A, B and C, can perform a piece of work in a certain time; A can perform it in 6 hours, B in 15 hours, and C in 10 hours. How long would it take them all to perform it?

Ans. 3 hours.

- 14. A grazier bought a certain number of oxen for \$240, and having lost 3, he sold the remainder at \$8 a head more than they cost him, thus gaining \$59 by his bargain. What number did he buy?

 Ans. 16.
- 15. The paving of two court-yards cost £205; a square yard of each cost ‡ as many shillings as there were yards in a side

of the other; and a side of the greater and less together measure 41 yards. Required the length of a side of each.

Ans. 25 and 16 yards.

- 16. Divide 145 into two such parts, that the sum of their square roots shall be 17.

 Ans. 81 and 64.
- 17. Sold an ox for \$56, and gained as much per cent. as the ox cost. What was paid for him?

 Ans. \$40.
- 18. Divide the number 14 into two parts, so that the sum of their cubes shall be 728.

 Ans. 8 and 6.
- 19. My farm is a rectangle, and the length is twice its breadth, but, having enlarged it two rods on all sides, I find its contents increased 496 square rods. Of how many acres does my farm at present consist?

 Ans. 23 acres, 16 rods.
- 20. There are two numbers whose product added to the sum of their squares is 109, but the difference of whose squares is 24. Required those numbers.

 Ans. 5 and 7.
- 21. What number is that to which if 40 be added, and the square root extracted, this root shall be less than the original quantity by 16?

 Ans. 24.
- 22. Two gentlemen, A and B, speaking of their ages, A said that the product of their ages was 750. B replied, that if his age were increased 7 years, and A's were lessened 2 years, their product would be 851. Required their ages.

Ans. A's 25 and B's 30 years.

23. John Smith's garden is a rectangle, and contains 15,000 square yards; and he, being a man of taste, has surrounded it with a walk 7 yards wide, the contents of which are 3696 square yards. Required the length and breadth of the garden.

Ans. Length 150, breadth 100 yards.

24. A gentleman purchased a farm for \$5600, but if his farm had contained 10 acres more it would have cost him \$10 less per acre. Of how many acres did his farm consist?

Ans. 70 acres.

25. A man purchased a farm in the form of a rectangle, whose length was four times its breadth. It cost 4 as many

dollars per acre as the field was rods in length, and the number of dollars paid for the farm was four times the number of rods round it. Required the price of the farm, and its length and breadth.

Ans. Price \$1600. Length 160 rods, breadth 40 rods.

26. Two men, A and B, set out from the same place at the same time to travel to Boston, it being 39 miles distant. A travelled ½ of a mile an hour faster than B, and arrived at Boston an hour sooner. Required the rates of travelling.

Ans. A 31 and B 3 miles per hour.

27. What two numbers are those whose difference multiplied by the less produces 42, and by their sum 133?

Ans. 13 and 6.

28. A certain company agreed to build a vessel for \$6300; but, two of their number having died, those that survived had each to advance \$200 more than they otherwise would have done. Of how many persons did the company at first consist?

Ans. 9 persons.

- 29. I have a rectangular field of corn, which consists of 6250 hills, but the number of hills in the length exceeds the number in the breadth by 75. Of how many hills does the length and breadth consist? Ans. 125 hills the length, 50 the breadth.
- 30. A man bought 10 ducks and 12 turkeys for \$22.50. He bought 4 more ducks for \$6 than turkeys for \$5. What was the price of each?

Ans. The price of a duck was 75 cents, and of a turkey \$1.25.

- 31. What number is that to which if 24 be added, and the square root of the sum extracted, this root shall be less than the original quantity by 18?

 Ans. 25.
- 32. A has two gardens, each of which is an exact square. They contain 208 square rods. It requires 80 rods of fence to enclose both gardens. Required the contents of each.

Ans. 144 square rods; 64 square rods.

33. A has two square gardens, and it requires 80 rods of fence to enclose them. The larger contains 80 square rods

more than the other. How many square rods do both gardens contain?

Ans. 208 square rods.

- 34. A has two square gardens, and the side of the one exceeds that of the other by 4 rods, and the contents of both are 208 square rods. How many square rods does the larger garden contain more than the smaller?

 Ans. 80 square rods.
- 35. I have two blocks of marble which are exact cubes, and whose united lengths are 20 inches, and they contain 2240 cubic inches. Required the surface of each.

Ans. Larger, 864 inches; smaller, 384 inches.

- 36. A merchant sold a bale of cloth for \$75, and gained as much per cent. as the cloth cost him. What was the price of the cloth?

 Ans. \$50.
- 37. There are two numbers whose difference is 12, and whose sum multiplied by the greater is 560. What are those numbers?

 Ans. 20 and 8.
- 38. The plate of a looking-glass is 36 inches by 12 inches. It is to be framed with a frame all parts of which are of equal width, whose area is 448 square inches. What is the width of the frame?

 Ans. 4 inches.
- 39. Divide 100 into two such parts that the sum of their square roots shall be 14.

 Ans. 64 and 36.
- 40. A square court-yard has a rectangular gravel-walk around it. The side of the court wants one yard of being six times the breadth of the gravel-walk, and the number of square yards in the walk exceeds the number of yards in the perimeter of the court by 340. What is the area of the court and width of the walk?
- Ans. Area of the court, 529 square yards; width of the walk, 4 yards.
- 41. A merchant bought 54 bushels of wheat, and a certain quantity of barley. For the former he gave half as many shillings per bushel as there were bushels of barley, and for the latter 4 shillings per bushel less. He sold the mixture at 10

shillings per bushel, and lost £2816s. by his bargain. What was the price of the barley?

Ans. 36 bushels of barley, at 14 shillings per bushel.

- 42. I have 165½ square feet of plank, 3 inches in thickness, with which I intend to make a cubical box. Required its contents in cubic feet.

 Ans. 125 cubic feet.
- 43. I have a small globule of glass, one inch in diameter. How large a sphere may be made of it, if the glass is to be only $\frac{1}{20}$ of an inch in thickness, taking it for granted that all spheres are to each other as the cubes of their diameters?

Ans. Inside diameter, 1.775+ inches; whole diameter, 1.875+ inches.

44. John Smith has two cubical boxes, whose united lengths in the clear are 20 inches, and their solid contents are 2240 cubic inches. What is the difference of their contents?

Ans. 1216 cubic inches.

- 45. I have two house-lots, which contain 6100 square feet, and the larger contains 1100 square feet more than the less. Required their dimensions.

 Ans. 50 and 60 feet square.
- 46. Two men, A and B, bought a farm of 200 acres, for which they paid \$200 each. On dividing the land, A says to B, If you will let me have my part in the situation which I shall choose, you shall have so much more land than I that mine shall cost 75 cents per acre more than yours. B accepted the proposal. How much land did each have, and what was the price of each per acre?

Ans. A had 81.866 acres, at \$2.443+; B had 118.133+ acres, at \$1.693+.

47. A and B engaged to reap a field for 90 shillings. A could reap it in 9 days, and they promised to complete it in 5 days. They found, however, that they were obliged to call in C, an inferior workman, to assist them the last two days, in consequence of which B received 3s. 9d. less than he otherwise would have done. In what time could B and C each reap the field?

Ans. B could reap the field in 15 days, and C in 18 days.

SECTION XVIII.

CUBIC AND HIGHER EQUATIONS.

ART. 226. A Cubic Equation is one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the third power.

As,
$$x^3 - ax^2 + bx = c.$$

227. A Biquadratic is an equation in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the fourth power.

As,
$$x^4 - ax^3 + bx^2 - cx = d.$$

228. An equation of the fifth degree is one in which the highest power of the unknown quantity is the fifth power.

As,
$$x^5-ax^4+bx^3-cx^2+dx=e$$
.

And so on, for all other higher powers.

There are many particular and very prolix rules given for the solution of the above-mentioned equations; but they all may be readily solved by the following easy

- Rule. 1. Find, by trial, two quantities as near the true root as convenient, and substitute them separately, in the given equation, instead of the unknown quantity, and find how much the terms collected together, according to their signs + or -, differ from the known members of the equation, noting whether these errors are in excess or deficiency.
- 2. Multiply the difference of the two quantities found, or taken by trial, by either of the errors, and divide the product by the difference of the errors when they are alike, but by their sum when they are unlike. Or, we may say, as the difference or sum of the errors is to the difference of the two assumed quantities, so is either error to the correction of its supposed quartity.
- 3. Add the quotient last found to the quantity belonging to that error when its supposed quantity is too little, but subtract it when too great, and the result will give the true root nearly.
 - 4. Take this root, and the nearer of the two former, or any

other that may be found nearer; and, by proceeding in like manner as above, a root will be obtained nearer than before. Proceeding in the same manner, we may obtain the answer to any degree of exactness required.

NOTE 1.—It is best always to employ two assumed quantities, that shall differ from each other only by unity in the last figure on the right, because then the difference, or multiplier, is only 1. It is also best to use always the less error in the above operation.

Note 2.—It will be convenient, also, to begin with a single figure at first, trying several single figures, till there be found the two nearest the truth, the one too little, and the other too great; and, in working with them, find only one more figure. Then substitute this corrected result in the equation for the unknown letter; and, if the result prove too little, substitute also the number next greater for the second supposition; but, if the former prove too great, then take the next less number for the second supposition; and, working with the second pair of errors, continue the quotient only so far as to have the corrected number to four places of figures. Then repeat the same process again with this last corrected number, and the next greater or less, as the case may require, carrying the third corrected number to eight figures, because each new operation commonly doubles the number of true figures. Proceed in this manner to any extent that may be wanted.

EXAMPLES.

Find the root of the cubic equation x³+x²+x=100.
 We see that x lies between 4 and 5. We assume, therefore,
 4 and 5 as the two values of x.

FIRST	SUPPOSITIO	DN.		SECOND	SUPPOSITION.
	4	=	\boldsymbol{x}	=	5
	16	==	x ²	=	25
	64	=	x^3	=	125
-	84	a ₁	ıms	•	155
	100	but sh	ould be		100
-		er	rors		 +55

Sum of the errors, 55+16=71.

Then, 71:1::16:.2.

Hence, x=4+.2=4.2 nearly.

Again, let x=4.2 and 4.3.

FIRST SUPPOSITION.		SECOND SUPPOSITION.
4.2	x	4.3
17.64	x^3	18.49
74.088	x ⁸	79.507
95.928	sums	102.297
100		100
-4.072		+2.297

Sum of the errors, 4.072+2.297=6.369.

As 6.369 : .1 :: 2.297 : 0.036.

Hence x=4.3-.036=4.264 nearly.

Again, let x=4.264 and 4.265.

FIRST SUPPOSITION.		SECOND SUPPOSITION.
4.264	$oldsymbol{x}$	4.265
18.181696	x^2	18.190225
77.526752	x^3	77.581310
99.972448		100.036535
100		100
0.027552		0.036535

Sum of the errors, .027552+.036535=.064087.

As .064087 : .001 :: .027552 : 0.0004299.

Hence, x=4.264+.0004299=4.2644299 nearly.

2. Find the root of the equation $x^3-15x^2+63x=50$.

Here it is evident that the root is more than 1. We then assume the two values of x to be 1.0 and 1.1.

Then	63.0	=	63x	=	69.3
	-15	=	$-15x^2$		-18.15
	1	=	x^3		1.331
	49		sums		52.481
	50		•		50
	-1	•	errors		+2.481

Sum of the errors, 1+2.481=3.481.

As
$$3.481:.1::1:.03$$
Add 1.00
Hence $x = 1.03$ nearly.

Again, let x = 1.03 and 1.02.

Then	64.89	63x	64.26	
	-15.9135	$-15x^2$	-15.6060	
	1.092727	x^3	1.061208	
	50.069227	sums	49.715208	
•	50		50	
	+.069227 $.284792$	errors	284792	
	.354019	: .01 :: .00	69227 : .001955	

Hence x=1.03-.0019555=1.02804 nearly.

- 3. Find the value of x in the equation $x^3 + 10x^2 + 5x = 260$.

 Ans. x = 4.1179857.
- 4. Find the value of x in the equation $x^3-2x=50$.

 Ans. x=3.8648854.
- 5. Find the value of x in the equation $x^4-3x^2-75x=10000$.

 Ans. x=10.2609.
- 6. Find the value of x in the equation $x^5+2x^4+3x^3+4x^2+5x=54321$.

 Ans. x=8.414455.
- 7. I have a cubical block of marble, and if the superficial contents were added to its solid contents, the sum would be 432 feet. What is the length of the block?

 Ans. 6 feet.
- 8. Five times the cube of a certain number exceeds ten times its square by 45. Required the number.

 Ans. 3.
- 9. The fourth power of a certain number exceeds ten times its square by 375. Required the number.

 Ans. 5.

SECTION XIX.

RATIOS.

- ART. 229. Ratio is the relation which one quantity bears to another of a similar kind, with respect to its magnitude.
- 230. The magnitude or value of a ratio is estimated by stating how often one quantity or number contains or is contained in another. Thus, in comparing 16 with 2, we observe that it has a certain relative magnitude with respect to 2, which it contains 8 times; and, if we compare 16 with 4, we observe that it has a different relative magnitude, for it contains 4 only 4 times. Hence, 16 is less relatively, when compared with 4, than it is when compared with 2.
- 231. The general method of expressing the ratio which one quantity or number bears to another is by placing two points between them. Thus,

The ratio of 12 to 4 is expressed by 12: 4.

" 19 to 9" " by 19: 9.

" a to b" " by a: b.

- 232. The first term of a ratio is called the Antecedent, and the last term the Consequent. The antecedents in the preceding ratios are, therefore, 12, 19, and a, and the consequents 4, 9, and b.
- 233. Ratios may, therefore, be represented in the form of fractions, by making the antecedents the numerators, and the consequents the denominators; thus,

$$\frac{12}{4}$$
, $\frac{19}{9}$, and $\frac{a}{b}$,

express the ratios of 12 to 4, of 19 to 9, and of a to b.

234. A ratio is said to be of equality when the antecedent is equal to the consequent.

Thus the ratio of 12:12, or of a:a, is a ratio of equality.

235. A ratio is of greater inequality when the antecedent is greater than the consequent. Thus,

The ratio of a+b:a, or of 12:6, is a ratio of greater inequality.

236. A ratio of less inequality is when the antecedent is less than the consequent. Thus,

The ratio of a: a+b, or of 6:12, is a ratio of less inequality.

Note. — It is evident that the ratio of equality may always be represented by unity.

COMPARISON BY RATIOS.

237. If the terms of a ratio are both multiplied or both divided by the same quantity, the value of the ratio is not altered.

The ratio of a:b is expressed by the fraction $\frac{a}{b}$. Let both terms of this fraction be multiplied by n, and it becomes $\frac{na}{nb}$. The ratio of 4:3 is expressed by the fraction $\frac{4}{3}$; and, if the terms of this fraction be multiplied by 3, it becomes $\frac{12}{9} = \frac{4}{3}$. Now, since the value of a fraction is not altered by multiplying both the numerator and denominator by the same quantity, $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{na}{nb}$, or the ratio a:b is the same as the ratio na:nb, and the ratio of 12:9 is the same as 4:3. Thus the ratio of 16:12, both terms being divided by 4, is the same as 4:3.

The ratio of 5: 7, both terms being multiplied by 3, is the same as the ratio of 15: 21. And the ratio of $a^2:ab$, by dividing by a, is the same as the ratio of a:b.

238. Ratios are compared together by reducing the fractions which represent them to a common denominator.

Thus the ratios of 7:9 and 10:13 are represented by the fractions $\frac{7}{9}$ and $\frac{10}{13}$, which are equivalent to $\frac{91}{117}$ and $\frac{90}{117}$; and

since $\frac{91}{117}$ is greater than $\frac{90}{117}$, we infer that the ratio of 7: 9 is greater than 10: 13.

- 239. When the antecedents or consequents are the same in two or more ratios, we immediately compare those ratios together by expressing them in a fractional form. Thus, since $\frac{17}{5}$ is greater than $\frac{17}{9}$, the ratio of 17:5 is greater than 17:9; and, since $\frac{a}{a+b}$ is less than $\frac{a}{b}$, the ratio of a:a+b is less than a:b.
- 240. A ratio of greater inequality is diminished, and a ratio of less inequality is increased, by adding the same quantity to both terms.

Let $\frac{a}{b}$ represent any ratio, and add n to each of the terms, then these two ratios will be $\frac{a}{b}$ and $\frac{a+n}{b+n}$, which are equivalent to $\frac{ab+an}{b(b+n)}$ and $\frac{ab+bn}{b(b+n)}$. Now, if a be greater than b, $\frac{a}{b}$ is a ratio of greater inequality, and $\frac{ab+an}{b(b+n)}$ is greater than $\frac{ab+bn}{b(b+n)}$, therefore $\frac{a}{b}$ is diminished by adding n to each of the terms. But, if a be less than b, then $\frac{a}{b}$ is a ratio of less inequality, and $\frac{ab+an}{b(b+n)}$ is less than $\frac{ab+bn}{b(b+n)}$; therefore, $\frac{a}{b}$ is increased by the addition of n to both terms.

COMPOUND RATIOS.

241. Ratios are compounded by multiplying their antecedents together to form a new antecedent, and their consequents to form a new consequent. The resulting ratio is called the *sum* of the compounding ratios.

Thus, the ratio of a:b is compounded with the ratio of c:d by multiplying the antecedents a and c together for a new antecedent, and the consequents b and d together for a new consequent, and the resulting ratio ac:bd is the sum of the compounding ratios a:b and c:d.

If the ratios 4:7, 6:11, and 7:9 are compounded together, the resulting ratio is $4\times6\times7:7\times11\times9$, or 168:693, which, reduced to its lowest terms by dividing both terms by 21, becomes the ratio 8:33.

242. When any ratio, a:b, is compounded with itself twice, thrice, or any number of times, denoted by n, then the resulting ratios are $a^2:b^2$, $a^3:b^3$, $a^4:b^4$, &c., and are called the duplicate, triplicate, quadruplicate, &c., ratios of the primitive.

As the indices or exponents, 2, 3, and n, express the number of times the ratio of a:b is compounded of itself, they are called the *measures* of these ratios.

Since the index may be any quantity, either integral or fractional, let the fraction be $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{m}$, &c.; then,

The ratio of $a^{\frac{1}{2}}: b^{\frac{1}{2}}$ is the square root of the ratio of a:b.

" $a^{\frac{1}{3}}:b^{\frac{1}{3}}$ is the cube root of " " of a:b.

" $a^{\frac{1}{4}}:b^{\frac{1}{4}}$ is the fourth root of " " of a:b.

" $a^{\frac{1}{m}}:b^{\frac{1}{m}}$ is the $\frac{1}{mn}$ root of " " of a:b.

243. The ratios of $a^{\frac{1}{2}}:b^{\frac{1}{2}},a^{\frac{1}{3}}:b^{\frac{1}{3}},a^{\frac{1}{4}}:b^{\frac{1}{4}}$, &c., are also called the subduplicate, subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c., ratios of a to b.

PROPORTION.

244. Proportion consists in the equality of ratios.

Thus, if the ratio of a:b is equal to that of c:d, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, then a, b, c, d, are said to be *proportional*. The numbers 3, 12, 4, 16, are proportionals, for $\frac{3}{12} = \frac{1}{4}$, and $\frac{4}{16} = \frac{1}{4}$.

This equality of ratios is expressed by writing the four quantities thus, a:b::c:d, and is read, a is to b as c to d.

245. In algebraic investigations the quantities are generally expressed like fractions, thus $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.

In the proportion $a:b::c\cdot d$, or $\frac{a}{b}=\frac{c}{d}$, a and d are the extremes, and b and c the means. The first term is also called the first antecedent, and the second the first consequent, the third term the second antecedent, and the fourth term the second consequent.

- **246.** If in a series of proportional quantities each consequent is identical with the next antecedent, these quantities are said to be in continued proportion. Thus, a:b::b:c::c:d::d:e::f, &c., the quantities a, b, c, d, e, f, &c., are said to be in continued proportion.
- **247.** When the second and third terms are identical, as in the proportion a:b::b:c, then b is said to be a mean proportional between the extremes a and c, and c is called the third proportional to a and b.
- 248. The product of any number of ratios, of which the con sequent of each ratio is the antecedent of the succeeding one, is the ratio of the first antecedent to the last consequent.

Let the ratios be a:b, b:c, c:d, d:e, e:f, then the resulting ratio is $a \times b \times c \times d \times e:b \times c \times d \times e \times f$, or the ratio of abcde: bcdef, which, reduced to its least terms by cancelling the same letters in each term, becomes a:f, or the first antecedent and the last consequent.

Again; let the ratios be 2:3,3:4,4:5,5:7,7:10, then the resulting ratio is,

 $2\times3\times4\times5\times7: 3\times4\times5\times7\times10$, or 840: 4200, which reduced is, 7:35, or 1:5.

249. Any ratio compounded with a ratio of greater inequality is increased, and compounded with a ratio of less inequality is diminished.

Let a+b:a represent the ratio of greater inequality, and a:a+b of less inequality. Then the ratio of a+b:a, compounded with that of c:d, gives ac+bc:ad, which is evidently greater than the ratio of c:d; and the ratio of a:a+b, compounded with that of c:d, gives ac:ad+bd, which is evidently less than the ratio of c:d.

Hence the ratio of c:d is increased by compounding it with the ratio of a+b:a, and diminished by compounding it with the ratio of a:a+b.

APPROXIMATION OF RATIOS.

250. The ratio of the powers or roots of two quantities whose difference is small with respect to themselves is found very nearly by multiplying that difference by the index or exponent of the power or root.

PROPOSITIONS.

Proposition I. If four quantities are proportional, the product of the extremes is equal to the product of the means, and conversely.

Let
$$a:b::c:d$$
, or $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$.

Multiplying both by bd, we obtain ad=bc.

Conversely. If the product of any two quantities is equal to the product of any other two, these four quantities are proportional, the factors of either of the products being made the extremes, and the factors of the other the means.

Let ad = bc, dividing both by bd, we obtain $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, or $\frac{c}{d} = \frac{a}{b}$; whence a : b :: c : d, or c : d :: a : b.

Prop. II. If three quantities are in continued proportion, the product of the extremes is equal to the square of the mean, and conversely.

Let a:b::b:c; $a\times c=b\times b$, or $ac=b^2$.

Conversely. If the product of any two quantities is equal to

the square of a third, the third is a mean proportional between the other two.

Let $ac=b^2$; and, dividing both by bc, we obtain $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{b}{c}$, or a:b::b:c.

Prop. III. Of four proportionals, any three being given, the fourth may be found.

Let
$$a:b::c:d$$
; then $ad=bc$.

Hence,
$$a=\frac{bc}{d}$$
; $b=\frac{ad}{c}$; $c=\frac{ad}{b}$; $d=\frac{bc}{a}$.

Hence, of three proportionals, any two being given, the third may be found; for $ad=b^2$, therefore $b=\sqrt{ad}$, $a=\frac{b^2}{d}$, and $d=\frac{b^2}{a}$.

PROP. IV. Quantities which have the same ratio to the same quantity are equal to one another, and conversely.

Let a:b::c:b, then $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{b}$; and, multiplying each by b, we obtain a = c.

Conversely. Quantities which are equal to one another have the same ratio to the same quantity.

Let a=c, and let b be a third quantity; then, dividing both by b, we obtain

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{b}$$
, therefore $a : b :: c : b$.

Prop. V. Ratios that are equal to the same ratio are equal to one another.

Let a:b::e:f, and c:d::e:f; then, also, a:b::c:d.

Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{e}{f}$, and $\frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, it is evident $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, and therefore a : b: c : d.

Or let
$$2:4::8:16$$
, and $3:6::8:16$.

Then
$$2:4::3:6$$
; for $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{1}{2}$, and $\frac{3}{6} = \frac{1}{2}$.

PROP. VI. If four quantities are proportionals, they will also

be proportionals when taken inversely; that is, the second will have the same ratio to the first that the fourth has to the third.

Let
$$a:b::c:d$$
, then $b:a::d:c$.

Since by Prop. I.

bc = ad

And, dividing by ac, we obtain $\frac{b}{a} = \frac{d}{c}$,

Hence, b:a::d:c.

Prop. VII. If four quantities are proportionals, they will also be proportionals when taken alternately; that is, the first will have the same ratio to the third that the second has to the fourth.

Let
$$a:b::c:d$$
; then, also, $a:c::b:d$;

As $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, if we multiply each quantity by $\frac{b}{c}$, we obtain

$$\frac{ab}{bc} = \frac{cb}{cd}$$
; which, reduced, is $\frac{a}{c} = \frac{b}{d}$, therefore $a:c::b:d$.

This may be illustrated by numbers; thus,

Let
$$2:4::3:6$$
, then $2:3::4:6$;

As $\frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6}$, if we multiply each side of the equation by $\frac{4}{3}$, the

result will be
$$\frac{2}{4} \times \frac{4}{3} = \frac{3}{6} \times \frac{4}{3}$$
; $\frac{8}{12} = \frac{12}{18}$; $\frac{2}{3} = \frac{4}{6}$; therefore 2:3 ::4:6.

Prop. VIII. If four quantities are proportionals, they will also be proportionals when taken jointly; that is, the sum of the first and second will have the same ratio to the second that the sum of the third and fourth has to the fourth.

Let
$$a:b::c:d$$
, then $a+b:b::c+d:d$.

Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, we add 1 to each quantity, and obtain $\frac{a}{b} + 1 = \frac{c}{d}$

+1, or
$$\frac{a+b}{b} = \frac{c+d}{d}$$
, therefore $a+b:b::c+d:d$.

This, also, may be made evident by taking numbers; thus,

Since
$$\frac{2}{4} = \frac{3}{6}$$
, we add 1 to each number, and obtain $\frac{2}{4} + 1 = \frac{3}{6} + 1$, or $\frac{2+4}{4} = \frac{3+6}{6}$.

Therefore, 2+4:4::3+6:6.

Prop. IX. If four quantities are proportionals, they will also be proportionals by *separation*; that is, the difference between the first and second will have the same ratio to the second that the difference between the third and fourth has to the fourth.

Let a:b::c:d, then a-b:b::c-d:d.

Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, we will subtract 1 from each quantity, and we

obtain $\frac{a}{b} - 1 = \frac{c}{d} - 1$, or $\frac{a - b}{b} : \frac{c - d}{d}$. Therefore, a - b : b :: c - d : d.

This demonstration may be illustrated by numbers; thus,

Let 4:2::6:3, then 4-2:2::6-3:3.

Since $\frac{4}{2} = \frac{6}{3}$, we subtract 1 from each term, and we have

$$\frac{4}{2}$$
-1= $\frac{6}{3}$ -1, or $\frac{4-2}{2}$ = $\frac{6-3}{3}$.

Therefore, 4-2:2::6-3:3.

PROP. X. If four quantities are proportionals, they will also be proportionals by *conversion*; that is, the first term will have the same ratio to the sum or difference of the first and second, that the third has to the sum or difference of the third and fourth.

Let a:b::c:d; then $a:a\pm b:c::c\pm d$. Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, and, by Prop. VIII. and IX., $\frac{a\pm b}{b} = \frac{c\pm d}{d}$, invert these fractions, and we have $\frac{b}{a\pm b} = \frac{d}{c\pm d}$; and, by multiplying the one by $\frac{a}{b}$, and the other by its equal $\frac{c}{d}$, we obtain $\frac{b}{a\pm b} \times \frac{a}{b} = \frac{d}{c\pm d} \times \frac{c}{d}$, or $\frac{a}{a\pm b} = \frac{c}{c\pm d}$, therefore $a:a\pm b::c:c\pm d$.

Let the pupil prove this by numbers.

Y Prop. XI. If four quantities are proportionals, the sum of the first and second has the same ratio to their difference that the sum of the third and fourth has to their difference.

Let a:b::c:d; then, also, a+b:a-b::c+d:c-d. For, by Prop. VIII. and IX. by alternation, a+b:c+d::b:d; and a-b:c-d::b:d; hence, by Prop. V., a+b:c+d::a-b:c-d, and, by alternation, a+b:a-b::c+d:c-d.

This is illustrated by numbers, thus; let 8:6::12:9; then 8+6:8-6::12+9:12-9.

For taking Prop. VIII. and IX. by alternation, 8+6: 12+9:: 6: 9; and by Prop. V., 8+6: 12+9:: 8-6: 12-9; therefore, by alternation, 8+6: 8-6:: 12+9: 12-9.

Prop. XII. In any number of proportionals, any antecedent has the same ratio to its consequent that the sum of all the antecedents has to the sum of all the consequents.

Let a:b::c:d::e:f::g:h; then, also, a:b::a+c+e+g:b+d+f+h.

Since ab=ba, ad=bc, af=be, ah=bg, we have

$$a(b+d+f+h)=b(a+c+e+g);$$

Whence,

$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{a+c+e+g}{b+d+f+h};$$

Therefore, a : b :: a+c+e+g : b+d+f+h.

In like manner it may be shown that c:d::a+c+e+g b+d+f+h.

This proposition may be illustrated by numbers, thus,

Let 2:3::4:6::8:12::14:21;

Then 2:3::2+4+8+14:3+6+12+21=2:3::28:42.

Prop. XIII. In two or more sets of proportionals, the product of the correspondent terms are also proportionals.

Let
$$a:b::c:d$$
,
 $e:f::g:h$,
 $i:k::l:m$,

Then, also, $aei:bfk::cgl:dhm$.

DEMONSTRATION.

Since
$$\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}, \frac{e}{f} = \frac{g}{h}, \frac{i}{k} = \frac{l}{m}; \frac{a \times e \times i}{b \times f \times k} = \frac{c \times g \times l}{d \times h \times m};$$

Whence $\frac{aei}{bfk} = \frac{cgl}{dhm}$, therefore, aei:bfk:cgl:dhm.

ILLUSTRATION BY NUMBERS.

Let 2:3::4:6 4:5::8:10 6:7::12:14

Then $2\times4\times6:8\times5\times7::4\times8\times12:6\times10\times14$.

Whence, 48:105::384:840.

Prop. XIV. If there are any number of quantities more than two, and as many others, which, taken two and two in order, are proportionals, then, by equality, are the extreme terms in the former series proportional to the extreme terms in the latter.

Let a, b, c, d, be any number of quantities, and let e, f, g, h, be as many others.

Let a : b :: e : f, b : c :: f : g, c : d :: g : h.
Then, also, a : d :: e : h.

DEMONSTRATION.

Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{e}{f}$, $\frac{b}{c} = \frac{f}{g}$, and $\frac{c}{d} = \frac{g}{h}$, we obtain, by multiplying the

alternate fractions together, $\frac{abc}{bcd} = \frac{efg}{fgh}$, or $\frac{a}{d} = \frac{e}{h}$; therefore, a:d:: e:h.

ILLUSTRATION BY NUMBERS.

Let $2: 3:: 4: 6 \ 3: 4:: 6: 8 \ 4:: 12:: 8: 24$ Then 2: 12:: 4: 24.

By multiplying the alternate fractions, we have

 $2 \times 3 \times 4 : 3 \times 4 \times 12 :: 4 \times 6 \times 8 : 6 \times 8 \times 24.$

Whence, 24:144::192:1152, or 2:12::4:24.

Prop. XV. If there are any number of quantities more than two, and as many others, which, taken two and two, in cross order, are proportionals, then inversely, by equality, are the extreme terms in the first set proportional to the extreme terms in the second.

Let a, b, c, d, be any number of terms, and e, f, g, h, as many others, and

Let
$$a:b::g:h$$

 $b:c::f:g$
 $c:d::e:f$

DEMONSTRATION.

Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{g}{h}$, $\frac{b}{c} = \frac{f}{g}$, and $\frac{c}{d} = \frac{e}{f}$, by multiplying the alternate fractions together, we obtain

$$\frac{abc}{bcd} = \frac{gfe}{hgf}, \text{ or } \frac{a}{d} = \frac{e}{h},$$

$$a : d :: e : h.$$

Therefore.

w . w . . c . /v.

LILUSTRATION BY NUMBERS.

 $2\times3\times4:3\times4\times3::8\times6\times8:12\times8\times6.$ Whence, 24:36::384:576.

By dividing the first two terms by 12, and the last two by 48, we obtain 2:3::8:12.

Prop. XVI. When four quantities are proportionals, if the first and second are multiplied or divided by the same quantity, and also the third and fourth by the same quantity, the resulting quantities will be proportionals.

Let a:b::c:d; then, also, ma:mb::nc:nd.

DEMONSTRATION.

Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, we multiply both terms of the first by m, and

both terms of the last by n, and we obtain $\frac{ma}{mb} = \frac{nc}{nd}$;

Therefore,

ma:mb::nc:nd,

where m and n may be any quantities, either integral or fractional.

ILLUSTRATION BY NUMBERS.

Let 2:4::3:6. Now, if we multiply the first two numbers by 7, and the last two numbers by 9, their products will be proportionals. Thus,

 $2\times7:4\times7::3\times9:6\times9=14:28::27:54;$ and if any other numbers were taken instead of 7 and 9, the products would be proportionals.

Prop. XVII. When four quantities are proportionals, if the first and third are multiplied or divided by the same quantity, and also the second and fourth by the same quantity, the resulting quantities will be proportionals.

Let a:b::c:d, then, also, ma:nb::mc:nd.

DEMONSTRATION.

Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, multiply both these quantities by $\frac{m}{n}$, and we obtain $\frac{ma}{nb} = \frac{mc}{nd}$, therefore, ma : nb :: mc : nd, where m and n may be any quantities, either integral or fractional.

ILLUSTRATION BY NUMBERS.

Let 12: 4::18:6, and we will multiply the first and third by 2, and the second and fourth terms by 4.

Thus, $12 \times 2 : 4 \times 4 :: 18 \times 2 : 6 \times 4 = 24 : 16 :: 36 : 24$.

It is evident these terms are proportionals;

For $\frac{24}{16} = \frac{36}{24}$, or $\frac{12}{8} = \frac{12}{8}$.

And if we divide the first and third terms by 3, and the second and fourth terms by 2, their quotients will be proportionals.

Thus, $12 \div 3 : 4 \div 2 :: 18 \div 3 : 6 \div 2$.

Or 4:2::6:3.

Whence,

$$\frac{4}{2} = \frac{6}{3}$$

If any other numbers be taken for multiplying or dividing, the result will be the same.

Prop. XVIII. If four quantities are proportionals, the like powers or roots of these quantities are also proportionals.

Let a : b :: c : d; then, also, $a^m : b^m :: c^m : d^m$.

Since $\frac{a}{b} = \frac{c}{d}$, raise each of these fractions to the power ex

pressed by m; then $\left(\frac{a}{b}\right)^m = \left(\frac{c}{d}\right)^m$, or $\frac{a^m}{b^m} = \frac{c^m}{d^m}$, therefore, a^m : b^m :: c^m : d^m , where m may be any quantity, either integral or fractional.

ILLUSTRATION.

Let 2:3::4:6, then $2^3:3^3::4^3:6^3$. If we raise each of these terms to the third power, the result will be

 $2\times2\times2=8:3\times3\times3=27::4\times4\times4=64:6\times6\times6=216.$

That 8, 27, 64, and 216, are proportionals, is evident from the fact that $\frac{8}{27} = \frac{64}{216}$, and, being reduced to their lowest terms, 8 8

$$\frac{8}{27} = \frac{8}{27}$$
.

Prop. XIX. Of any number of quantities in continued proportion, the first has to the third the duplicate ratio, to the fourth the triplicate ratio, to the fifth the quadruplicate ratio, &c., of that which it has to the second, or of that which the second has to the third, &c.

Let a:b::b:c::c:d::d:e::e:f::&c.&c.

Then $a:c::a^2:b^2$, or in the duplicate ratio of a:b.

 $a:d::a^3:b^3$, or in the triplicate ratio of a:b.

 $a:e::a^4:b^4$, or in the quadruplicate ratio of a:b.

DEMONSTRATION.

1st. a:b::b:c, or, by Prop. XVIII., $a^2:b^2::b^2:c^2$; but, by Prop. II., $b^2=ac$, therefore, $a^2:b^2::ac:c^2$,

or $a^2: b^2:: a:c$, hence $a: c^2: a^2: b^2$; also, $a^2: ac:: b^2: c^2$; therefore, $a: c:: b^2: c^2$.

2d. $a:c::a^3:b^3$; but c:d::a:b; therefore, $a:d::a^3:b^3::b^3::c^3::c^3:d^3$.

3d. But $d:e::a^3:b^3$; therefore,

 $a:e::a^4:b^4::b^4:c^4::c^4:d^4::d^4:e^4.$

The above may be easily illustrated by numbers.

PROBLEMS FOR PROPORTION.

1. Divide 50 into two such parts that the greater, increased by 3, shall be to the less, diminished by 3, as 3 to 2.

Let x = the greater number, and 50-x the less.

Then x+3:50-x-3::3:2.

Multiplying extremes, 2x+6=150-3x-9.

Transposing,

5x = 135.

Dividing,

x=27, the greater.

And

50-27=23, the less.

2. What number is that to which if 3, 8, 12, and 20, be severally added, their sums shall be proportional?

Let x =the number.

Then, x+3:x+8::x+12:x+20.

Multiplying extremes, $x^2+23x+60=x^2+20x+96$.

Transposing, 23x - 20x = 96 - 60.

Dividing, x=12. Ans.

VERIFICATION.

$$12+3:12+8::12+12:12+20=15:20::24:32.$$

3. If Mars, when in opposition to the sun, is 49,000,000 miles from the earth, and the quantity of matter in the earth is 11 times greater than that in Mars, at what distance from the earth, in a direction towards Mars, will a body remain at rest? See Art 218.

Let x = the distance from the earth.

Then 49,000,000-x =the distance from Mars.

And let a=49,000,000.

Then, $x^2:(a-x)^2::1:11.$

Multiplying extremes, $11x^2 = a^2 - 2ax + x^2$.

Transposing, $10x^2 + 2ax = a^2$.

Reducing, $x^2 + \frac{ax}{5} = \frac{a^2}{10}$.

Completing the squares, $x^2 + \frac{ax}{5} + \frac{a^2}{100} = \frac{a^2}{10} + \frac{a^2}{100} = \frac{11a^2}{100}$.

Evolving, $x + \frac{a}{10} = \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{11a^2}$.

Transposing, &c. $x = \frac{a}{10} \sqrt{11} - \frac{a}{10}$

And, by supplying the value of a, we have

$$x = \frac{1}{10} \sqrt{\left(11(49,000,000)^2\right) - \frac{49,000,000}{10}} = 11,351,430 \text{ miles.}$$

4. There are two numbers which are to each other as 5 to 3; and, if 4 be added to the greater and 8 to the less, they will then be to each other as 6 to 5. What are the numbers?

Ans. 20 and 12.

5. Divide the number 60 into two such parts that their product shall be to the difference of their squares as 2 to 3.

Ans. 40 and 20.

- 6. I have two square house-lots, which, together, contain 208 square rods; and the area of the greater is to the area of the less as 9 to 4. How many more square rods are there in the greater than in the less?

 Ans. 80 square rods.
- 7. The product of two numbers is 12, and the difference of their cubes is to the cube of their difference as 13 to 4. What are the numbers?

 Ans. 2 and 6.
- 8. Divide the number 100 into two such parts that 6 times their product shall be to the sum of their squares as 24 to 17. What are those parts?

 Ans. 80 and 20.
- 9. There are two numbers, whose product is 35, and the difference of their squares is to the square of their difference as 6 to 1. What are the numbers?

 Ans. 7 and 5.

10. There are two numbers in the triplicate ratio of 4 to 1, whose mean proportional is 32. What are the numbers?

Ans. 256 and 4.

- 11. Divide 20 into two such numbers, that the quotient of the greater divided by the less shall be to the quotient of the less divided by the greater as 9 to 4. What are those numbers?

 Ans. 12 and 8.
- 12. Divide 26 into three such parts, that the first shall have the same ratio to the second that the second has to the third, and that the first term shall be \(\frac{1}{2} \) the third term.

Ans. 2, 6, and 18.

SECTION XX.

ARITHMETICAL PROGRESSION.

ART. 251. An Arithmetical Progression is a series of numbers or quantities, increasing or decreasing by a constant difference.

It is sometimes called Progression by Difference.

252. The constant difference is called the Common Difference, or ratio of the progression.

Ratio here used is an Arithmetical rate.

Thus, let there be the two following series.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8)

First series, 1, 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, 22=92.

- Second series, 30, 26, 22, 18, 14, 10, 6, 2=128.
- 253. The numbers which form the series are called the terms of the progression.
- 254. The first is called an ascending series of progression, where the first term is 1, the common difference 3, the number of terms 8, the last term 22, and the sum of the series 92.

- 255. The second is called a descending series of progression, where the first term is 30, the common difference —4, the number of terms 8, the last term 2, and the sum of the series 128.
- 256. The first and last terms of the progression are called extremes, and the other terms are the means.
- 257. The number of common differences in any number of terms is one less than the number of terms.

Hence, if there be 8 terms, the number of common differences will be 7, and the sum of the differences will be equal to the difference of the extremes.

We therefore infer, that if the difference of the extremes be added to the first term, the sum will be the last term; also, if the difference of the extremes be taken from the last term, the remainder will be the first term.

258. Also, if the sum of the common differences be divided by the number of common differences, the quotient will be the common difference.

To illustrate this, we will examine the following series:

Here the first term is 2, the last term 20, the number of terms 7, and the common difference 3.

Now, if we had only the first term, number of terms, and common difference, to find the last term, we should have only to add the difference of the extremes to the first term.

The common difference is 3; and, as there are 7 terms, the number of common differences is 6. The difference of the extremes will, therefore, be $6\times3=18$, and the last term will be 2+18=20.

Hence, having the first term, common difference, and number of terms given, to find the last term, we have the following

RULE. Multiply the number of terms, less one, by the common difference, and to the product add the first term.

Again, if we invert the terms, we have

Here we have 20 for the first term, -3 for the common difference, and 7 for the number of terms, to find the last term.

$$6 \times -3 = -18$$
; 20-18=2 the last term.

The pupil will perceive that 18 is a negative term; and to add a negative term to a positive is to write their difference.

Again, we have given the extremes 2 and 20, and number of terms 7, to find the common difference.

Here the number of common differences is 6; for we have before shown that the number of common differences is always one less than the number of terms; therefore, $18 \div 6 = 3$, the common difference.

259. The principles of an arithmetical progression may be well illustrated by *literal terms*.

Let a be the first term of an ascending series, and d the common difference; then the second term will be a+d, and the the third term a+2d, and the series will be

(1) (2) (8) (4) (5) (6)

$$a$$
, $a+d$, $a+2d$, $a+3d$, $a+4d$, $a+5d$.

If it be required to form a descending series, when the first term is a and the common difference -d, it will be thus:

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
$$a, \dot{a}-d, a-2d, a-3d, a-4d, a-5d.$$

260. It is evident that the last term in both series is equal to the first term with the common difference repeated as many times, wanting one, as there are terms in the series.

Hence, if n represent the number of terms, the following will be the formula to find L, the last term.

$$L=a+(n-1)d$$
.

EXAMPLES.

1. If the first term be 7, the common difference 4, and the number of terms 20, required the last term.

$$L=a+(n-1)d=7+(20-1)4=83$$
. Ans.

2. If the first term is 3, the common difference 5, required the 50th term.

$$L=a+(n-1)d=3+(50-1)5=248$$
. Ans.

3. If the first term is 90, the common difference -7, required the 10th term.

$$L=a+(n-1)(-d)=90+(10-1)(-7)=27$$
. Ans.

4. If the first term is 3, the common difference 11, what is the 20th term?

$$L=a+(n-1)d=\frac{3}{4}+(20-1)1\frac{1}{4}=26\frac{1}{12}$$
. Ans.

5. If the first term is 18, the common difference —4, what is the 10th term?

$$L=a+(n-1)(-d)=18+(10-1)(-4)=-18$$
. Ans.

261. The formula for obtaining the first term, a, is obtained from the former by transposition.

Thus, if L=a+(n-1)d, then, by transposition,

$$a=L-(n-1)d$$
.

6. If the last term is 25, the number of terms 6, and the common difference 2, required the first term.

$$a=L-(n-1)d=25-(6-1)2=15$$
. Ans.

7. If the last term is 50, the common difference 6, the number of terms 10, required the first term.

$$a=L-(n-1)d=50-(10-1)6=-4$$
. Ans.

8. If the last term is 27, the common difference 2½, number of terms 10, required the first term.

$$a=L-(n-1)d=27-(10-1)2\frac{1}{2}=4\frac{1}{2}$$
. Ans.

262. The formula for obtaining the common difference, d, is obtained from the first by transposition and division.

Thus, L=a+(n-1)d.

Then, by transposition, L-a=(n-1)d.

And by division, $\frac{L-a}{n-1}=d$.

Changing terms, $d=\frac{L-a}{n-1}$.

9. If the extremes are 6 and 30, and the number of terms 13, what is the common difference?

$$d = \frac{L-a}{n-1} = \frac{30-6}{13-1} = 2$$
. Ans.

10. If the extremes are \(\frac{2}{4}\) and the number of terms 11, what is the common difference?

$$d = \frac{L-a}{n-1} = \frac{15\frac{3}{4} - \frac{3}{4}}{11-1} = 1\frac{1}{2}.$$
 Ans.

263. The formula for obtaining the number of terms may be obtained from the first formula.

Thus,
$$L=a+(n-1)d$$
. By transposition, $L-a=(n-1)d$. By division, $\frac{L-a}{d}=n-1$. By transposition, $\frac{L-a}{d}+1=n$. Changing terms, $n=\frac{L-a}{d}+1$.

11. If the extremes are 3 and 39, and the common difference 2, what is the number of terms?

$$n = \frac{L-a}{d} + 1 = \frac{39-3}{2} + 1 = 19$$
. Ans.

12. If the first term is 5, the last term 89, the common difference 7, required the number of terms.

$$n = \frac{L-a}{d} + 1 = \frac{89-5}{7} + 1 = 13$$
. Ans.

Having, therefore, any three of the four terms given, the other may be found, as we have demonstrated above, by the following

FORMULÆ.

(1.) To find the last term.

$$L=a+(n-1)d$$
.

(2.) To find the first term.

$$a=L-(n-1)d$$
.

(3.) To find the common difference.

$$d=\frac{L-a}{n-1}$$
.

(4.) To find the number of terms.

$$n=\frac{L-a}{d}+1.$$

When the series are descending, the unknown difference is a minus quantity in the 1st and 2d formulæ; thus, -d.

13. A man travelled 10 days; the first day he went 8 miles, the second day 13 miles, and thus increased his distance each day 5 miles. How far did he travel the last day?

Ans. 53 miles.

- 14. John Smith's family expenses for the first year were \$500; but, after he had been married 12 years, he found his last year's expenses to have been \$1325. By how much did he increase his expenses yearly?

 Ans. \$75.
- 15. A man set out from Boston to travel into the country; the first day he travelled 12 miles, the second day 9 miles, the third day 6 miles, and thus continued to travel each day 3 miles less than the preceding. How far did he go the tenth day?

 Ans. —15 miles.

264. To find the sum of the series.

ARITHMETICAL SERIES.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)

Let 2, 5, 8, 11, 14, 17, be the series.

And 17, 14, 11, 8, 5, 2, same series inverted.

19, 19, 19, 19, 19, 19, sum of both series.

LITERAL SERIES.

(1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) Let
$$a$$
, $a+d$, $a+2d$, $a+3d$, $a+4d$, $a+5d$ be a series. And $a+5d$, $a+4d$, $a+3d$, $a+2d$, $a+d$, a same series inverted.

²a+5d, 2a+5d, 2a+5d, 2a+5d, 2a+5d, 2a+5d, sum of both series.

We perceive, from the above arithmetical and literal series, that the sum of the extremes is equal to the sum of any two of the means equally distant from each extreme; and that, by adding the two series in their present arrangement, we have the same number for the same successive terms; also, that the sum of both series is twice the sum of either series. Therefore, if 19, the sum of the extremes in the arithmetical series, be multiplied by 6, the number of terms, the product will be the sum of both series. Thus, $19\times6=114$, sum of both series. Therefore, $114\div2=57$ will be the sum of either series.

Again, 2a+5d is the sum of the extremes in the *literal* series; and, if this sum be multiplied by 6, the number of terms, the product will be the sum of both series. Thus, (2a+5d)6=12a+30d, sum of both series. And (12a+30d) $\div 2=6a+15d$, the sum of either series.

Therefore, in all cases, we find that the sum of the series is equal to the sum of the extremes multiplied by half the number of terms; or, the number of terms multiplied by half the sum of the extremes.

If, therefore, the sum of any series be denoted by S, the first term by a, the last term by L, and the number of terms by n, the following will be the formula for obtaining its value:

$$S = \left(\frac{L+a}{2}\right)n$$
.

Therefore, if the extremes and the number of terms are given to find the sum of the series, we adopt the following

Rule. Multiply half the sum of the extremes by the number of terms.

The two following formulæ, or equations, contain five quantities: a, the first term of a progression; L, the last term; d, the common difference; n, the number of terms; and S, the sum of the series.

If any three of these be given the other two may be obtained.

(1.)
$$L=a+(n-1)d$$
. (2.) $S=\left(\frac{L+a}{2}\right)n$.

. 265. The pupil will find that twenty different cases may arise which may be solved by different combinations of the above equations.

To find n in the last equation.

$$(S = \frac{L+a}{2})n.$$
 By multiplication, $2S = (L+a)n.$ By division, $\frac{2S}{L+a} = n.$ Therefore, $n = \frac{2S}{L+a}.$

If, therefore, the extremes and the sum of the series are given to find the number of terms, we divide twice the sum of the series by the sum of the extremes.

16. Let the extremes be 3 and 39, and the sum of the series 399, to find the number of terms.

$$n = \frac{2S}{L+a} = \frac{2 \times 399}{39+3} = 19$$
. Ans.

266. To find the last term, L, from the second equation.

$$S = \left(\frac{L+a}{2}\right)n.$$
By multiplication,
$$2S = (L+a)n.$$
By division,
$$\frac{2S}{n} = L+a.$$
By transposition,
$$\frac{2S}{n} - a = L.$$

By transposition of terms, $L = \frac{2S}{n} - a$.

Therefore, having the first term, number of terms, and sum of the series, given to find the last term, we divide twice the sum of the series by the number of terms, and subtract the first term from the quotient.

267. To find the first term, a, from the second equation.

$$S = \left(\frac{L+a}{2}\right)n.$$

Multiplying,
$$2S = (L+a)n$$
Dividing, $\frac{2S}{n} = L+a$.

Transposing, $\frac{2S}{n} - L = a$.

Changing terms, $a = \frac{2S}{n} - L$.

Therefore, having the last term, number of terms, and sum of the series, given to find the first term, we divide twice the sum of the series by the number of terms, and subtract the last term from the quotient.

17. Let the last term be 39, number of terms 19, and the sum of the series 399, to find the first term.

$$a = \frac{2S}{n} - L = \frac{2 \times 399}{19} - 39 = 3$$
. Ans.

268. To find the common difference, d, from the 1st and 2d equation.

We find the value of L, in the first equation, to be

$$L=a+(n-1)d$$
.

Substituting this value of L for S in the 2d equation, and then transposing, we have

$$d = \frac{2S - 2an}{n(n-1)}$$
.

18. If the first term is 5, the number of terms 15, and the sum of the series 285, what is the common difference?

Ans. 2.

19. If the first term is 3, the number of terms 19, and the sum of the series 399, what is the common difference?

Ans. 2.

20. If the first term is 7, the number of terms 8, and the sum of the series 100, what is the common difference?

Ans. 14.

PROBLEMS.

1. The first term is 5, the common difference 3. What is the 7th term?

Ans. 23.

- 2. The first term is 3, the common difference 4\frac{1}{3}. What is the 5th term?

 Ans. 20\frac{1}{4}.
- 3. The first term is 18, the common difference \(\frac{1}{4}\). What is the 7th term?

 Ans. 19\(\frac{1}{2}\).
- 4. The first term is 7, the common difference 2½, and the number of terms 5. Required the last term.

 Ans. 17.
- 5. The first term is $\frac{3}{4}$, the common difference $\frac{4}{5}$. What is the 10th term?

 Ans. $7\frac{1}{2}\frac{3}{5}$.
- 6. The first term is 0, the common difference 1½. What is the 20th term?

 Ans. 28‡.
- 7. The first term is 10, the common difference -2. What is the 4th term?

 Ans. 4.
- 8. The first term is -8, the common difference -3. What is the 10th term?

 Ans. -35.
- 9. The first term of a descending series is 85, common difference 7. Required the 10th term.

 Ans. 22.
- 10. The first term is $3\frac{1}{3}$, the common difference $2\frac{1}{4}$. What is the 5th term, and the sum of the series? Ans. $12\frac{1}{3}$, and $39\frac{1}{4}$.
- 11. The first term in a descending series is $2\frac{1}{2}$, the common difference is $\frac{1}{4}$. What is the 10th term, and the sum of the series?

 Ans. $\frac{1}{4}$, and $13\frac{3}{4}$.
- 12. The first term is a, the common difference is d. What is the nth term?

 Ans. a+d(n-1).
 - 13. What is the sum of the odd numbers from 1 to 100?

 Ans. 2500.
- 14. If the first term is $4\frac{1}{2}$, the common difference $3\frac{1}{2}$, and number of terms 8, what is the sum of the series? Ans. 134.
- 15. If the first term is 7, the common difference —4, and the number of terms 6, what is the sum of the series?

Ans. -18.

16. If the first term is 5, the last term 19, and the number of terms 6, what are the other terms of the progression?

Ans. 7\frac{1}{2}, 10\frac{1}{2}, 16\frac{1}{2}.

17. If the extremes are -9 and 18, and the number of terms 5, what are the other terms of the progression?

Ans. $-2\frac{1}{4}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $11\frac{1}{4}$.

- 18. If the last term of an ascending series is 20, the common difference 5, and the number of terms 8, what is the sum of the series?

 Ans. 20.
- 19. There is a number consisting of three digits in arithmetical progression, whose sum is 12; and, if 396 be added to the number, the digits will be inverted. What is the number?

 Ans. 246.
- 20. There is a certain island 50 miles in circumference. Two men, A and B, set out to travel round it. A goes 10 miles each day. B goes 2 miles the first day, 5 miles the second day, and 8 miles the third day, travelling each day 3 miles further than the day preceding. How far will A and B be apart the 8th day?

 Ans. 30 miles.
- 21. John Smith and John Jones set out from Boston for the city of Washington, the distance being 440 miles. Smith started 5 days before Jones, and travels 15 miles per day. Jones travels 25 miles the first day, 23 miles the second day, and 21 miles the third day, travelling each day 2 miles less than the preceding. How far apart will Smith be from Jones at the end of the 20th day, and how far will each be from Washington?

Ans. 135 miles apart. Smith 140 miles from Washington. Jones 275 miles from Washington.

- 22. If the first term is $\frac{1}{2}$, the common difference $-\frac{1}{6}$, and the number of terms 20, what are the last term and the sum of the series?

 Ans. { Last term, $-2\frac{2}{3}$. { Sum of the series, $-21\frac{2}{3}$.
- 23. If one extreme is $\frac{1}{3}$, the common difference $-\frac{1}{12}$, and the sum of the series $-\frac{1}{2}$, what is the number of terms?

 Ans. 12.
- 24. If the first term is $\sqrt{2}$, last term $2\frac{1}{2}$, and the sum of the series 37, what is the number of terms?

 Ans. 24.

25. If the first term is 3, the last term 17, and the number of terms 29, what are the terms of the series?

Ans. 3, $3\frac{1}{2}$, 4, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, $5\frac{1}{2}$, &c.

- 26. The sum of the series is 16½, the number of terms 10, and the common difference ½, to find the first term. Ans. ½.
- 27. The first term of an arithmetical series is -5, the common difference 1½; what is the 9th term?

 Ans. 7.
 - 28. What are the three means between -1 and 15?

 Ans. 3, 7, and 11.
- 29. The first term is $1\frac{1}{4}$, number of terms 10, and the sum of the series $6\frac{7}{4}$. What is the common difference? Ans. $-\frac{1}{4}$.
- 30. There are three numbers in arithmetical progression whose sum is 10, and the product of the second and third is $33\frac{1}{3}$. What are those numbers?

 Ans. $-3\frac{1}{3}$, $3\frac{1}{3}$, and 10.
- 31. The number of terms of an arithmetical progression is equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ the common difference, the last term is equal to 4 times the first, and the sum of the series is equal to $\frac{3}{4}$ the square of the first term. What are the series, and the sum of the series?

Ans. { The series, 20, 32, 44, 56, 68, 80. Sum of the series, 300.

- 32. There are four numbers in arithmetical progression whose sum is 28, and the sum of whose squares is 216. What are those numbers?

 Ans. 4, 6, 8, and 10.
- 33. Find three numbers in arithmetical progression whose sum is 9, and the sum of whose cubes is 99.

Ans. 2, 3, and 4.

34. What are those four numbers in arithmetical progression the sum of the squares of whose first two terms is 34, and the sum of the squares of the last two is 130?

Ans. 3, 5, 7, and 9.

35. A certain number consists of three digits, which are in arithmetical progression; and, if the number be divided by the sum of its digits, the quotient will be 27‡, but, if 396 be added

to the number, the digits will be inverted. Required the number.

Ans. 579.

- 36. What are those four numbers in arithmetical progression the sum of the squares of whose extremes is 90, and the sum of the squares of the means is 74?

 Ans. 3, 5, 7, and 9.
- 37. What are those four numbers in arithmetical progression whose sum is 14, and whose continued product is 120?

Ans. 2, 3, 4, and 5.

- 38. There are four numbers in arithmetical progression, the product of whose extremes is 112, and that of the means 120. What are the numbers?

 Ans. 8, 10, 12, and 14.
- 39. A and B, 165 miles from each other, set out with a design to meet. A travels one mile the first day, two the second, three the thirl, and so on. B travels 20 miles the first day, 18 the second, 16 the third, and so on. How soon will they meet?

 Ans. 10 days, or 33 days.
- 40. There are four numbers in arithmetical progression, whose continued product is 1680, and common difference is 4. Required the numbers.

 Ans. 14, 10, 6, 2.
- 41. Five persons undertake to reap a field of 87 acres. The five terms of an arithmetical progression, whose sum is 20, will express the times in which they can severally reap an acre, and they all together can finish the job in 60 days. In how many days can each, separately, reap an acre?

Ans. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 days.

- 42. A gentleman set out from Boston for New York. He travelled 25 miles the first day, 20 miles the second day, each day travelling 5 miles less than the preceding. How far was he from Boston at the end of the eleventh day?

 Ans.
- 43. Suppose a number of stones were laid a rod distant from each other for twenty miles, and the first stone a rod from a basket. What length of ground will that man travel over, who gathers them up singly, returning with them, one by one, to the basket?

 Ans. 128,060 miles, 2 rods.

There are twenty different cases in Arithmetical Progression, all of which are exhibited in the following TABLE.

No.	Given.	Requir'd.	Formulæ.
1	a, d, n		l = a + (n-1)d.
2	a, d, S	l	$l = -\frac{1}{2}d \pm \sqrt{2dS + (a - \frac{1}{2}d)^2}.$
3	a, n, S		$l = \frac{2S}{n} - a.$
4	d, n, S		$l = \frac{S}{n} + \frac{(n-1)d}{2}.$
5	a, d, n		$S = \frac{1}{2}n[2a + (n-1)d].$
6	a, d, l	S	$S = \frac{l+a}{2} + \frac{l^2 - a^2}{2d}.$
7	a, l, n		$S = \left(\frac{l+a}{2}\right)n.$
8	d, n, l	·	$S = \frac{1}{2}n(2l - (n-1)d).$
9	a, n, l		$S = \frac{1}{2}n(2l - (n - 1)d).$ $d = \frac{l - a}{n - 1}.$
10	a, n, S	d	$d = \frac{2S - 2an}{n(n-1)}.$
11	a, l, S		$d=\frac{l^2-a^2}{2S-l-a}.$
12	n, l, S		$d = \frac{2nl - 2S}{n(n-1)}.$
13	d, n, l		a=l-(n-1)d.
14	d, n, S		$a = \frac{S}{n} - \frac{(n-1)d}{2}.$
15	d, l, S	a	$a = \frac{1}{2}d + \sqrt{(l + \frac{1}{2}d)^2 - 2dS}$.
16	n, l, S		$a = \frac{1}{2}d + \sqrt{(l + \frac{1}{2}d)^2 - 2dS}.$ $a = \frac{2S}{n} - \lambda$
17	a, d, l		$n=\frac{l-a}{d}+1.$
18	a, d, S	n	$n = \pm \frac{\sqrt{(2a-d)^2 + 8dS - 2a + d}}{2d}$.
19	a, l, S		$n=\frac{2S}{l+a}$.
20	d, l, S		$n = \frac{2l + d \pm \sqrt{(2l + d)^2 - 8dS}}{2d}$.

SECTION XXI.

GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION, OR PROGRESSION BY QUOTIENT.

- ART. 269. When there are three or more numbers, such that the same quotient is obtained by dividing the second by the first, and the third by the second, and the fourth by the third, &c.; or, such that they increase or decrease by a constant multiplier, they are said to be in Geometrical Progression, and are called a Geometrical Series. Thus,
 - (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6)
 - (1.) 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, 486 = 728, sum of the series.
 - (2.) 486, 162, 54, 18, 6, 2 = 728, sum of the series.

The first is called an ascending series, and the second a de scending series.

In the first the quotient or multiplier is 3, and it is called the *ratio*. In the second the ratio is $\frac{1}{3}$.

- 270. The first and last terms of a series are called the extremes, and the others are the means.
- 271. It will readily be perceived, in either of the above series that the product of the extremes is equal to the product of any two of the means equally distant from the extremes. Thus, $2\times486=6\times162=18\times54=972$.
- 272. If there are only three terms, the product of the extremes is equal to the square of the second term.
- 273. It is evident, by examining either the above series, that any term may be obtained by multiplying the first term by the ratio as many times, wanting one, as there are terms required.

If, therefore, the 1st term is 2, and the ratio 3, and we wish to obtain the 6th term, we have only to multiply the 1st term, 2, by the ratio 3, five times.

Thus, $2\times3\times3\times3\times3=486$, the 6th term,

The above may be generalized in the following manner:

Let a =first term of a series.

L = the last term.

r = the ratio.

n = the number of terms.

S = the sum of the series.

(1) (2) (8) (4) (5) (6)

Then a, ar, ar^2 , ar^3 , ar^4 , ar^5 , &c., may represent any geometrical series; and, if r, the ratio, is considered as more than a unit, the series is ascending; but, if r is less than a unit, the series is descending.

The exponent of r in the second term is 1, in the third term 2, in the fourth term 3, in the fifth term 4, and so on; therefore, the exponent of r in the last term will always be *one* less than the number of terms. The exponent of the nth term in the above series would therefore be ar^{n-1} .

274. If, therefore, in any series the number of terms be denoted by n, and the last term by L, the following will be the formula for finding the last term:

$$(1.) L = ar^{n-1}.$$

And $L=r^{n-1}$, when the first term is a unit.

In the above equation we have four quantities, a, L, r, and n; and, if any three of them be given, the others may be obtained as follows:

To find a, the first term, we divide both terms of the above equation by r^{n-1} , and transpose the terms; and we have

$$a=\frac{L}{r^{n-1}}.$$

To obtain r, the ratio, we divide the terms of the 1st equation by a, extract the (n-1)th root, and transpose the terms; and we have

$$(3.) r = \frac{1}{\sqrt{a}}.$$

To find n, we shall show when we come to treat of exponential quantities.

EXAMPLES.

1. If the first term is 7, the ratio 3, and the number of terms 5, required the last term.

$$L=ar^{-1}=7(3)^4=567$$
. Ans.

2. If the first term is 1, the ratio 5, and the number of terms 5, what is the last term?

$$L=r^{-1}=5^{4}=625$$
. Ans.

3. If the last term is 405, the ratio 3, and the number of terms 5, what is the first term?

$$a = \frac{L}{r^{n-1}} = \frac{405}{3^{5-1}} = 5$$
. Ans.

4. If the last term is 8, ratio 5, and the number of terms 4, what is the first term?

$$a = \frac{L}{r^{n-1}} = \frac{8}{5^{4-1}} = \frac{8}{125}$$
. Ans.

5. If the first term is 5, the last term 1215, and the number of terms 6, what is the ratio?

$$r = \left(\frac{L}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = \left(\frac{1215}{5}\right)^{\frac{1}{6-1}} = 243^{\frac{1}{6}} = 3.$$
 Ans.

6. If the first term is $\frac{1}{6}$, the last term $\frac{27}{320}$, and the number of terms 4, what is the ratio?

$$r = \left(\frac{L}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = \left(\frac{\frac{27}{320}}{\frac{1}{k}}\right)^{\frac{1}{4-1}} = \left(\frac{27}{320} \times \frac{5}{1}\right)^{\frac{1}{4-1}} = \left(\frac{27}{64}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}} = \frac{3}{4}. \quad Ans.$$

- 7. If the first term is \(\frac{1}{16}\), the last term 64, and the number of terms 6, required the ratio.

 Ans. 4.
- 8. If the last term is 135, the number of terms 4, the ratio 3, what is the first term?

 Ans. 5.
- 275. To find any number of geometrical means between any two given numbers.

In the 3d formula, we found
$$r = \int_{a}^{n-1} \frac{L}{a}$$
.

If we let m represent the number of means, then m+2=n, for the number of terms is always two more than the number of means.

Therefore,
$$\left(\frac{L}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{n-1}} = \left(\frac{L}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{m+1}}.$$
 Consequently,
$$r = \left(\frac{L}{a}\right)^{\frac{1}{m+1}}.$$

276. Having, therefore, the extremes given to find any number of means, we divide the greater extreme or number by the less extreme, and extract that root of the quotient denoted by the number of means plus 1. This root is the ratio; and having the ratio, the means are readily obtained.

EXAMPLES.

- 9. Find two geometrical means between 6 and 162.
- $162 \div 6 = 27$: $\sqrt[3]{27} = 3$, the ratio; $6 \times 3 = 18$, the first mean; $18 \times 3 = 54$, the second mean.
 - 10. What is the geometrical mean between 18 and 882?
- $882 \div 18 = 49$: $\checkmark 49 = 7$, the ratio; $18 \times 7 = 126$, the geometrical mean.
 - Required the five geometrical means between 1 and 64.
 Ans. 2, 4, 8, 16, 32.
- 12. A has a piece of land, which is 18 rods wide, and 288 rods long. Required the side of a square piece that shall contain an equal number of square rods.

 Ans. 72 rods.
 - 277. To find the sum of all the terms of a geometrical series. Let the following be the series:

By examining this series, we find the first term 2, the ratio 3, and the last term 162.

If we multiply each term in the series by the ratio 3, we obtain

It is evident that the sum of this last series is three times the

former; therefore the difference between them will be equal to twice the sum of the first series. Thus,

From 6, 18, 54, 162, 486, second series,

Take 2, 6, 18, 54, 162, first series.

-2 486=484, difference of the series.

From the above operation, it appears that 484 is twice the sum of the first series; and, therefore, 484:2=242 is the sum required.

By examining the process, we perceive that 242 is obtained by multiplying the last term of the first series, 162, by the ratio 3, and subtracting from the product the first term 2, and dividing the remainder, 484, by 2 a number which is *one* less than the ratio. Hence the propriety of the following

RULE. Multiply the last term by the ratio, find the difference between this product and the first term, divide this remainder by the difference between the ratio and unity, and we have the sum of the series.

278. We may generalize the above, as follows:

Let a represent the first term of a geometrical series, r the ratio, L the last term, n the number of terms, and S the sum of the series. Then

(1.)
$$S=a+ar+ar^3+ar^3+ar^4+ar^5$$
.

We next multiply each term of the above equation by r, and we have

(2.)
$$Sr = ar + ar^2 + ar^3 + ar^4 + ar^5 + ar^6$$
.

By subtracting the first equation from the second, we have

$$Sr-S=ar^{6}-a$$
.

Dividing by r-1, we have the formula for finding the sum of the series

$$S = \frac{ar^6 - a}{r - 1}$$
, or $\frac{ar^n - a}{r - 1}$, or $a \cdot \frac{(r^n - 1)}{r - 1}$.

If the ratio is less than a unit, we transpose the terms, thus:

$$S = \frac{a - ar^{8}}{1 - r}$$
, or $\frac{a - ar^{n}}{1 - r}$, $= a \frac{(1 - r^{n})}{1 - r}$.

279. The index of the ratio is always equal to the number of terms.

By the above formulæ, we have a method for finding the sum of the series without the last term, which may be expressed by the following

RULE. Raise the ratio to a power whose exponent is equal to the number of terms; multiply this power by the first term, find the difference between this product and the first term, and divide this remainder by the difference between the ratio and unity.

If we substitute the value of L as found in Art. 274, we shall have

$$S = \frac{Lr - a}{r - 1}$$
.

A rule for this formula would be the same as in Art. 278.

13. If the first term is 7, the ratio 3, and the number of terms 5, what is the sum of the series?

$$S = \frac{ar^n - a}{r - 1} = \frac{7 \times 3^5 - 7}{3 - 1} = 847$$
. Ans.

14. If the first term is 9, the ratio 2, and the number of terms 4, what is the sum of the series?

$$S = \frac{a - ar^{n}}{1 - r} = \frac{9 - (9 \times (\frac{2}{5})^{4})}{1 - \frac{2}{5}} = 14\frac{77}{125}.$$
 Ans.

- 15. If the first term is 144, the ratio 1.06, and the number of terms 4, what is the sum of the series?

 Ans. 629.945.
- 16. If the first term is 9, the ratio $\frac{1}{4}$, the number of terms 6, what is the sum of the series?

 Ans. 11+821.
- 17. If the first term is a, the ratio r, and the number of terms n, required the sum of the series.

Ans.
$$\frac{ar^{n}-a}{r-1} = \frac{a(r^{n}-1)}{r-1}$$
.

18. If the first term is 1, the ratio 2, and the number of terms 7, what is the sum of the series?

Ans. 127.

- 19. If the first term is 5, the ratio 10, and the number of terms 7, what is the sum of the series? Ans. 5555555.
- 20. If the first term is 4, the ratio 1, and the number of terms 5, what is the sum of the series? Ans. $5\frac{2}{6}$.
- 21. If the first term is 5, the ratio 1, and the number of terms 5, what is the sum of the series? Ans. 634.
- 22. A gentleman agreed with another to board him for 9 days; he was to pay 3 cents for the first day's board, 9 cents for the second day, 27 cents for the third day, and so on, in this ratio. What was the amount of the bill for the gentleman's Ans. \$295.23. board?

To find L, r, and a, from the following equation.

$$S = \frac{Lr - a}{r - 1}.$$
Multiplying by $r - 1$, $Sr - S = Lr - a$.
Resolving into factors, $S(r - 1) = Lr - a$.
Transposition, $Lr = S(r - 1) + a$.
Division, $L = \frac{S(r - 1) + a}{r}$.

To find r from the above equation.

Transposing,

$$S=rac{Lr-a}{r-1}.$$

Multiplying by $r-1$, $Sr-S=Lr-a.$

Transposing, $Sr-Lr=S-a.$

Dividing by $S-L$, $r=rac{S-a}{S-L}.$

To find a from the above equation.

 $S=rac{Lr-a}{r-1}.$

Multiplying by $r-1$, $Sr-S=Lr-a.$

Transposing, $a=Lr-(r-1)S.$

23. If the first term is 3, the ratio 2, and the sum of the series 93, what is the last term? Ans. 48.

- 24. Insert three geometrical means between $\frac{1}{2}$ and 128.

 Ans. 2, 8, 32.
- 25. If the first term is 2, the last term 4374, and the number of terms 8, what is the ratio?

 Ans. 3.
- 26. If the ratio is 2, the number of terms 6, and the greatest term 128, what is the least term?

 Ans. 4.
- 27. If the first term is 3\frac{1}{3}, the ratio \frac{3}{5}, the number of terms 8, what is the last term, and what is the sum of the series?

 Ans. Last term \frac{14.58}{15.62.5}, and the sum of series 8\frac{9.064}{2.687.5}.
- 28. If the first term is 1, the last term 64, and the number of terms 7, what are the ratio, and the sum of the series?

 Ans. Ratio, 2; the sum of the series, 127.
- 29. If the last term is 64, the number of terms 7, and the sum of the series 127, what are the ratio, and the first term?

 Ans. Ratio, 2; the first term, 1.
- 30. If the first term is 2, the ratio 4, and the number of terms 12, what are the last term, and the sum of the series?

 Ans. Last term, 8388608; sum of the series, 11184810.
- 31. The product of three terms in geometrical progression is 64, and the sum of their cubes is 584. What are those numbers?

 Ans. 2, 4, 8.
- 32. There are four numbers in geometrical progression, the second of which is less than the fourth by 24, and the sum of the extremes is to the sum of the means as 7 to 3. Required the numbers.

 Ans. 1, 3, 9, 27.
- 33. It is required to find four numbers in geometrical progression, such that the difference of the two means shall be 14, and the difference of the extremes 49.

Ans. 7, 14, 28, and 56.

The following are the two fundamental equations from which the twenty different cases are exhibited, —

$$L = ar^{n-1},$$

$$S = \frac{Lr - a}{r - 1},$$

and which are found in the following

TABLE.

No	Given.	Requir'd.	Formulæ.
1	a, r, n	Z	$l=ar^{n-1}$.
2	a, r, S		$l = \frac{a + (r - 1)S}{r}.$
3	a, n, S		$l(S-l)^{n-1} = a(S-a)^{n-1}$.
4	r, n, S		$l = \frac{(r-1)Sr^{n-1}}{r^n - 1}.$
5	a, r, n	S	$S = \frac{ar^n - a}{r - 1}.$
6	a, r, l		$S = \frac{lr - a}{r - 1}.$
7	a, n, l		$S = \frac{n-1 \sqrt{l^n - n-1} \sqrt{a^n}}{n-1 \sqrt{l} - n-1 \sqrt{a}}.$
8	r, n, l		$S = \frac{lr^n - l}{r^n - r^{n-1}}.$
9	a, n, l	r	$r = \sqrt[n-1]{\frac{l}{a}}$
10	a, n, S		$ar^n-rS=a-S.$
11	a, l, S		$r=rac{S-a}{S-l}$.
12	n, l, S		$\frac{(S-l)r^n - Sr^{n-1} = -l}{l}$
13	r, n, l		$a=\frac{l}{r^{n-1}}$.
14	r, n, S	a	$a = \frac{(r-1)S}{r^n-1}.$
15	r, l, S		a=lr-(r-1)S.
16	n, l, S		$a(S-a)^{n-1} = l(S-l)^{n-1}$.
17	a, r, l	n	$n = \frac{\log l - \log a}{\log r} + 1.$
18	a, r, S		$n = \frac{\log [a + (r - 1)S] - \log a}{\log r}.$
19	a, l, S		$n = \frac{\log l - \log a}{\log (S-a) - \log (S-l)} + 1.$
20	r, l, S		$n = \frac{\log l - \log \left[lr - (r - 1)S \right]}{\log r} + 1.$

The last four cases in the preceding table can be performed only by the aid of logarithms, as they belong to exponential or transcendental equations. They will, therefore, receive attention in their proper place.

SECTION XXII.

HARMONICAL PROGRESSION.

ART. 280. Three numbers are said to be in harmonical progression when the first is to the third as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the second and third.

Thus the numbers 3, 4, 6, are in harmonical proportion.

For

$$3:6::4-3:6-4$$

Or a, b, c, are in harmonical proportion when

$$a:c::b-a:c-b.$$

Thus, if the length of three strings of a musical instrument be as the numbers 3, 4, 6, they will sound an octave 3 to 6, a fifth 2 to 3, and a fourth 3 to 4.

281. Four numbers are in harmonical proportion when the first is to the fourth as the difference between the first and second is to the difference between the third and fourth. Thus the numbers 5, 6, 8, 10, are in harmonic proportion.

For
$$5:10::6-5:10-8$$
.

Strings of such lengths will sound an octave 5 to 10, a sixth greater 6 to 10, a third greater 8 to 10, a third less 5 to 8, and a fourth 6 to 8.

282. Any number of quantities, a, b, c, d, e, &c., are in harmonical progression if a:c::a-b:b-c; b:d::b-c:c-d:c:e::c-d:d-e, &c.

283. The reciprocal quantities in harmonical progression are in arithmetical progression.

Thus, if a, b, c, d, e, &c., are in harmonical progression, $\frac{1}{a}$, $\frac{1}{b}$, $\frac{1}{c}$, $\frac{1}{d}$, $\frac{1}{e}$, &c., will be in arithmetical progression.

SECTION XXIII.

INFINITE SERIES.

ART. 284. An infinite decreasing geometrical series is one whose ratio is less than unity, and the number of whose terms is infinite.

To find the sum of an infinite series decreasing in geometrical progression.

We have already found, Art. 277, that the sum of a descending series in geometrical progression may be ascertained by the following formula.

$$S = \frac{a - ar^n}{1 - r}$$
, or $S = \frac{a}{1 - r} - \frac{ar^n}{1 - r}$.

285. Now, if r^n be a fraction less than a unit, it is evident that the greater the number n, the smaller will be the quantity r^n . If, therefore, a great number of terms of a descending series be taken, the quantity r^n will be very small; and, if we suppose n greater than any assignable number, then the quantity, or its value, may be considered as nothing = 0.

Hence the latter part of the formula, $-\frac{ar^n}{1-r}$, should be omitted, and it will stand

Thus,
$$S = \frac{a}{1-r}$$

The rule, therefore, for finding the sum of the series, is as follows:

RULE. Divide the first term by the difference between unity and the ratio.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the sum of the infinite series, 1, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{27}$, $\frac{1}{81}$, &c.?

$$\frac{1}{1-\frac{1}{4}} = \frac{1}{\frac{2}{3}} = 1_{\frac{1}{2}}. \quad Ans.$$

- 2. What is the sum of 1, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, &c., to infinity? Ans. 2.
- 3. What is the sum of the series, 8, $\frac{8}{5}$, $\frac{8}{25}$, $\frac{8}{125}$, &c., carried to infinity?

 Ans. 10.
 - 4. Find the value of $\frac{2}{3}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, &c., to infinity. Ans. $1\frac{1}{3}$.
 - 5. Find the value of 4, 1, 1, 16, &c., to infinity. Ans. 51.
 - 6. What is the exact sum of 1, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{100}$, &c., to infinity?

 Ans. $1\frac{1}{5}$.
- 7. Find the exact value of the circulating decimal .444, &c., to infinity.

.444, &c.
$$=\frac{4}{10}+\frac{4}{100}+\frac{4}{1000}$$
, the ratio being $\frac{1}{10}$.

$$\frac{\frac{4}{10}}{1-\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{\frac{4}{10}}{\frac{1}{10}} = \frac{4}{10} \times \frac{10}{9} = \frac{4}{9} = \frac{4}{9}. \quad Ans.$$

[See National Abithmetic, page 128.]

8. What common fraction will exactly express the value of the repeating decimal .454545, &c.?

$$.454545 = \frac{45}{100} + \frac{45}{100000} + \frac{45}{1000000}$$
, the ratio being $\frac{1}{100}$.

$$\frac{\frac{45}{100}}{1-\frac{1}{100}} = \frac{\frac{45}{100}}{\frac{100}{100}} = \frac{45}{100} \times \frac{100}{100} = \frac{4500}{9900} = \frac{5}{11}. \quad Ans.$$

- 9. What common fraction is the exact value of the decimal 571428?

 Ans. \$4.
 - What common fraction is the exact value of .857142?
 Ans. \(\frac{9}{4} \).
 - 11. What is the exact value of .53?

 .53=50 and 180 + 10000 + 10000 + 100000, &c.

$$\frac{180}{1-1} = \frac{180}{2} = \frac{180}{180} = \frac{180}{180} \times \frac{10}{2} = \frac{30}{180} = \frac{1}{30}; \quad \frac{1}{10} + \frac{1}{30} = \frac{8}{15}. \quad Ans.$$

12. What is the value of .138?

Ans. $\frac{5}{35}$.

13. Find the ratio of an infinite series whose first term is 8, and the sum of the series 10.

Ans. 1.

- 14. Find the ratio of an infinite series whose first term is $\frac{2}{3}$, and whose sum is $1\frac{1}{3}$.

 Ans. $\frac{1}{2}$.
- 15. Find the first term of an infinite progression of which the ratio is $\frac{1}{2}$, and the sum 10.

 Ans. 8.

SECTION XXIV.

SIMPLE INTEREST.

ART. 286. Interest is the compensation which the borrower makes to the lender for the use of a certain sum of money for a given time.

Principal is the sum lent.

Rate per cent. is the sum agreed on for the loan of \$1, or \$100, for one year.

Amount is the sum of the interest and principal.

Legal interest is the rate per cent. established by law.

Let

p = principal.

r = rate per cent., written in hundredths.

t = time in years.

a = amount.

i or a-p = interest for the given time.

Hence, if r be the interest of one dollar for one year, it is evident that the interest of p dollars will be p times r=pr.

And if pr be the interest of p dollars for one year, it is certain that for t years it will be t times as much, = ptr, and that p+ptr will be the amount, and i or a-p will be the interest.

287. Hence, having the principal, rate per cent., and time given, to find the interest and amount, we have the following formulæ:

Formula for the interest,

i=ptr.

Formula for the amount,

a = p + ptr.

From the preceding formulæ we have, for finding the interest and amount, the following

Rule. Multiply the principal by the rate per cent., considered as a decimal, and this product by the time in years, and the result is the interest.

If there are months and days, let the months be considered as fractions of a year, and the days as fractions of a month.

By adding the interest to the principal, we have the amount.

[See National Arithmetic, page 164.]

EXAMPLES.

- 1. What is the interest of \$740 for 4 years, at 6 per cent.? $i=ptr=740\times.06\times4=\177.60 . Ans.
- 2. What is the interest of \$380 for 10 years, at 5 per cent.?

 Ans. \$190.
- 3. What is the interest of \$890.75 for 3 years, 6 months, at 8 per cent.?

 Ans. \$249.41.
- 4. What is the interest of \$17.18 for 5 years, 2 months, 10 days, at 4½ per cent.?

 Ans. \$4.02.
 - 5. What is the amount of \$144 for 3 years, at 8 per cent.? $a=p+prt=144+(144\times.08\times3)=\178.56 . Ans.
- 6. What is the amount of \$800 for 6 years, 1 month, 12 days, at 6 per cent.?

 Ans. \$1093.60.
- 7. What is the amount of \$670.18 for 3 years, 7 months, 20 days, at 9 per cent.?

 Ans. \$889.66.
- 288. Having the amount, time, and rate per cent. given, to find the principal.

By transposing, &c., the last equation, we have

$$p = \frac{a}{1+tr}$$

From which we have the following

RULE. Multiply the time by the rate per cent., and add 1 to the product; with this sum divide the amount, and the quotient is the principal.

8. Received \$472 for a certain sum that had been on interest, at 6 per cent., for 3 years. What was the sum lent?

$$p = \frac{a}{1+tr} = \frac{472}{1+(3\times.06)} = $400$$
. Ans.

- 9. What principal will amount to \$570 in 10 years, at 5 per cent.?

 Ans. \$380.
- 10. What principal will amount to \$1140.16 in 3 years, 6 months, at 8 per cent.?

 Ans. \$890.75.
- 11. Lent a certain sum for 5 years, 2 months, 10 days, at 4½ per cent., and received interest and principal \$21.20; what was the sum lent?

 Ans. \$17.18.
- 12. My friend borrowed of me a certain sum, which he kept 3 years, and for which I charged him 8 per cent., and received interest and principal \$178.56. What was the sum I lent him?

 Ans. \$144.
- 13. Received as interest and principal \$889.66 from a friend to whom I had loaned a certain sum for 8 years, 7 months, and 20 days, at 9 per cent. What was the consideration of his note?

 Ans. \$670.18.
- 289. Having the amount, principal, and rate per cent. given, to find the time.

By transposing and reducing the last equation, we have the following formula for finding the time, t.

$$t = \frac{a-p}{rp} = \frac{i}{rp}$$
.

From the above formula we have the following

Rule. Divide the interest by the product of the principal multiplied by the rate per cent., and the quotient is the time.

[See National Arithmetic, page 181.]

14. How long will it require \$300 to amount to \$372, at 6 per cent.?

Let
$$t = \frac{a-p}{rp} = \frac{372 - 300}{.06 \times 300} = 4$$
 years. Ans.

15: In what time will \$380 amount to \$570, at 5 per cent.?

Ans. 10 years.

16. Lent, at 8 per cent., \$890.75, for which I received \$1140.16; for how long time was the money lent?

Ans. 3 years, 6 months.

17. For \$17.18, which was loaned at 4½ per cent., there was received \$21.20. For how long time had it been lent?

Ans. 5 years, 2 months, 10 days

18. The interest and principal, on a certain sum, at 9 per cent., are \$889.66; and the interest is \$670.18 less than the amount. How long was the money at interest?

Ans. 3 years, 7 months, 20 days.

19. A has B's note, dated January 1, 1851, for \$320, at 9 per cent. When will the note amount to \$353.60?

Ans. March 1, 1852.

290. Having the principal, interest and time given, to find the rate per cent.

By transposing the last formula, we obtain the following for finding r, the rate per cent. Thus,

$$r=\frac{a-p}{pt}$$
, or $\frac{i}{pt}$.

The pupil will perceive that the amount is known when the interest and principal are given.

What is the rate per cent for \$300, that it shall amount to \$372 in 4 years?

$$r = \frac{a-p}{pt} = \frac{372-300}{300 \times 4} = .06$$
, or 6 per cent.

Hence we deduce the following

Rule. Divide the interest by the product of the principal multiplied by the time, and the quotient is the rate per cent.

- 20. If \$380 amount to \$570 in ten years, what is the rate per cent.?

 Ans. 5 per cent.
- 21. Lent \$890.75, for 3 years, 6 months, and received for the amount \$1140.16. What was the rate per cent.?

Ans. 8 per cent.

22. If \$17.18 amount to \$21.20 in 5 years, 2 months, and 10 days, what is the rate per cent.?

Ans. 4½ per cent.

23. If the interest of \$670.18 for 3 years, 7 months, and 20 days, be \$219.48, what is the rate per cent.?

Ans. 9 per cent.

- 24. John Smith, Jr., gave me his note, dated January 1, 1848, for \$144: but he having been unfortunate in business, I agreed, May 7, 1851, to give him up his note for \$153.64.8. What per cent. did I receive?

 Ans. 2 per cent.
- 25. My tailor informs me that my "freedom suit" will require 7½ square yards of cloth; but the cloth I am about to purchase will shrink 5 per cent. in width, and 4 per cent. in length, and the cloth is 60 inches wide. How many yards must I purchase?

 Ans. 4 yards, 33½ inches.

SECTION XXV.

DISCOUNT AT SIMPLE INTEREST.

ART. 291. Discount is an allowance for the payment of any sum of money before it becomes due, and is the difference between that sum and its present worth.

The present worth of any sum due some time hence is such a sum as, if put at interest, would, in the time for which the discount is to be made, amount to the sum then due.

To find the worth of any sum due at any time hence:

Let S = the sum due.

p = the present worth.

t = the time in years.

r == the rate per cent. considered as so many hundredths,

We have before shown, in Art. 287, that a=p+ptr.

We now substitute S for a, and consider p to represent the present worth; and, by transposing the equation, find

$$p=\frac{S}{1+tr};$$

from which we deduce the following

RULE. Multiply the time by the rate per cent., add 1 to the product, and divide the sum on which the discount is to be taken by this sum, and the quotient is the present worth.

If the present worth is taken from the sum due, the remainder is the discount.

[See NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, page 187.]

1. What is the present value of \$500, due 4 years hence, at 6 per cent.?

$$p = \frac{S}{1+tr} = \frac{500}{1+(4\times.06)} = $403.22+$$
. Ans.

By transposing the quantities in the above formula, we may obtain the values of s, t, and r.

- 2. What is the present worth of \$372, due 4 years hence, at 6 per cent.?

 Ans. \$300.
- 3. What is the present worth of \$133.20, due 20 months hence, at 81 per cent.?

 Ans. \$117.09.
- 4. What is the discount on \$21.20, due 5 years, 2 months, 10 days hence, at 4½ per cent.?

 Ans. \$4.02.
- 5. A has B's note, dated January 1, 1851, for \$353.60, to be paid March 1, 1852, without interest. What was the value of this note at the time it was given, if 9 per cent. discount is allowed?

 Ans. \$320.
- 6. Which is worth the most, A's note for \$144, due 10 years hence, at 6 per cent., or B's note for \$176.40, due 8 years hence, at 12 per cent.?

 Ans.
- 7. A legacy of \$1725 is due one year hence. What is its present value, at 15 per cent.?

 Ans. \$1500.
 - 8. James Brown has S. Smith's note for \$162, payable 6

months hence; but Brown, being obliged to raise money, sold the note for \$150. What per cent. did he allow?

Ans. 16 per cent.

- 9. Bought a farm for \$590, for which I was to pay in a certain time, without interest; but, by making prompt payment, I was allowed a discount of 6 per cent. for the whole time, and paid only \$500. How long was the time allowed for payment?

 Ans. 3 years.
- 10. Bought a horse for \$200, and gave my note, payable in 60 days. What ready money, at 15 per cent., will discharge the debt?

 Ans. \$195.12+.
- 11. What is the present worth of \$1827, due 100 years hence, at 6 per cent.?

 Ans. \$261.

SECTION XXVI.

PARTNERSHIP, OR COMPANY BUSINESS.

ART. 292. Partnership is the association of two or more persons in business, with an agreement to share the profits and losses in proportion to the amount of the capital stock contributed by each.

EXAMPLES.

1. Three men, A, B and C, enter into partnership for two years, with a capital of \$1600. A puts into the firm \$300, B \$500, and C \$800. They gain \$320. What is each man's share of the gain?

Let
$$x = A$$
's gain.

Then, as each man's share of the gain will be in proportion to his stock,

And
$$\frac{5x}{3} = \text{B's gain.}$$
 $\frac{8x}{3} = \text{C's gain.}$

And
$$x + \frac{5x}{3} + \frac{8x}{3} = \$320.$$

 $3x + 5x + 8x = 960.$
 $16x = 960.$
 $x = 60 = \text{A's gain.}$
 $\frac{5x}{3} = 100 = \text{B's gain.}$
 $\frac{8x}{3} = 160 = \text{C's gain.}$

VERIFICATION.

$$60+100+160=$320.$$

Or, let m, n, and p represent A, B, and C's stock, and a the sum gained.

Also, let
$$x = A$$
's gain.

Then, it is evident that each man must receive according to his capital.

That is, as A's stock is to his gain, so will B's stock be to his gain, &c.

Therefore,
$$m:x::n:\frac{nx}{m}=B$$
's.

And $m:x::p:\frac{px}{m}=C$'s.

Then, $x+\frac{nx}{m}+\frac{px}{m}=a$.

And $mx+nx+px=am$.

Therefore, $x=\frac{am}{m+n+p}=\frac{320\times300}{300+500+800}=\$60, A$'s gain.

Then, by the principle above stated,

$$m: \frac{am}{m+n+p}::n: \frac{an}{m+n+p} = \frac{320 \times 500}{300+500+800} = \$100$$
, B's gain.
And,
 $m: \frac{am}{m+n+p}::p: \frac{ap}{m+n+p} = \frac{320 \times 800}{300+500+800} = \160 , C's gain.

VERIFICATION.

$$\frac{am}{m+n+p} + \frac{an}{m+n+p} + \frac{ap}{m+n+p} = \frac{(m+n+p)a}{m+n+p} = a = $320.$$

Therefore, to find the gain or loss on any man's stock, we deduce from the above formulæ the following

Rule. Multiply the whole gain by each man's stock, and divide the product by the whole stock.

293. Having each man's gain, and the amount of stock given, to find each man's share in the stock.

2. A, B, and C, while in trade, gained as follows. A gained \$50, B \$70, and C \$90. The amount of their stock in trade was \$4200. What was the amount of each man's stock?

It is evident that each man's stock was in proportion to his gain.

Let
$$x=A$$
's stock.

Then $\frac{7x}{5}=B$'s stock.

And $\frac{9x}{5}=C$'s stock.

Therefore, $x+\frac{7x}{5}+\frac{9x}{5}=4200$.

 $5x+7x+9x=21000$.

 $21x=21000$.

 $x=1000$. A's stock.

 $\frac{7x}{5}=1400$. B's stock.

 $\frac{9x}{5}=1800$. C's stock.

 $\frac{9x}{5}=1800$. Proof.

If we change the symbols of the first question, putting m, n, and p, for the gain of each man respectively, and a for the stock, we obtain the following formulæ for finding the amount of each man's stock:

$$\frac{ma}{m+n+p} = \frac{50 \times 4200}{50+70+90} = \$1000. \quad \text{A's stock.}$$

$$\frac{na}{m+n+p} = \frac{70 \times 4200}{50+70+90} = \$1400. \quad \text{B's stock.}$$

$$\frac{pa}{m+n+p} = \frac{90 \times 4200}{50+70+90} = \$1800. \quad \text{C's stock.}$$

Hence, for finding each man's stock, we have the following RULE. Multiply the whole stock by each man's gain, and divide the product by the whole gain.

- 3. Two men, M and N, engaged in trade. M put in \$500, and N \$750. They gained \$120. What is each man's gain?

 Ans. M gained \$48, N gained \$72.
- 4. Q and X hired a field for \$120, which they used for a pasture. Q put in 11 cows, and X 15 cows. What sum should each man pay?

 Ans. Q pays \$50.7612, X pays \$69.2313.
- 5. A and B purchased a factory for \$17,000. A paid \$10,000, and B the remainder. They gained \$1500. What sum should each receive?

 Ans. A $$882_{17}^{*}$, B $$617_{\frac{1}{17}}$.
- 6. A, B, and C engaged in trade, with a capital of \$6000. They gained \$240. A's share of the gain was \$100, B's \$80, and C's \$60. What part of the stock did each own?

 Ans. A \$2500, B \$2000, and C \$1500.
- 7. A, B, and C hire a pasture for the season for \$100. A put in 5 horses, B 7 oxen, and C 9 cows. Two horses eat as much as 3 oxen, and 4 oxen eat as much as 5 cows. What part of the expense must each pay? Ans. A pays \$34.56 $^{48}_{217}$, B pays \$32.25 $^{175}_{275}$, and C pays \$33.17 $^{211}_{217}$.
- 8. Three men, A, B, and C, agreed to reap a field that was 40 rods square for \$32. A reaped a part that was 25 rods square, B reaped 400 square rods, and C the remainder. What sum did each receive?

 Ans. A \$12.50, B \$8, C \$11.50.

PARTNERSHIP ON TIME, OR DOUBLE FELLOWSHIP.

9. A, B, and C engaged in trade. A put in \$2000 for 4 months, B put in \$3000 for 8 months, and C put in \$4000 for

12 months. They gained \$780. What is each man's share of the gain?

Let m, n, p, represent each man's stock, a the whole gain, and t, t', t'', the time each man's stock was in trade. It is evident that each man's stock gains not only in proportion to its sum, but also in proportion to the time it is in trade. For \$2000 will gain four times as much in four months as it would in one month, and \$2000 for four months is the same as \$8000 for one month. We must, therefore, multiply each man's stock by the time it was in trade. It is therefore evident, that as A's gain is to B's gain, as A's stock multiplied by his time is to B's stock multiplied by his time, &c.

Let x, y, z = A, B, C's gain respectively.

Then x:y::mt:nt'.

Multiplying extremes, &c., $y = \frac{nt'x}{mt} = B's$ gain.

And x:z::mt:pt''.

Multiplying extremes, &c., $z = \frac{pt''x}{mt} = C$'s gain.

And $x + \frac{nt'x}{mt} + \frac{pt''x}{mt} = a$.

Multiplying by mt, mtx+nt'x+pt''x=mta.

Therefore,

 $x = \frac{mta}{mt + nt' + pt''} = \frac{2000 \times 4 \times 780}{2000 \times 4 + 3000 \times 8 + 4000 \times 12} = \$78.$ A's gain

But $y = \frac{nt'x}{mt}$.

And by substitution, $y = \frac{nt'}{mt} \times \frac{mta}{mt + nt' + pt''} = \frac{nt'a}{mt + nt' + pt''} = \frac{nt'a}{mt + nt' + pt''}$

 $\frac{3000\times8\times780}{2000\times4+3000\times8+4000\times12} = $234.$ B's gain.

And $z = \frac{pt''x}{mt}$.

And by substitution.

$$z = \frac{pt''}{mt} \times \frac{mta}{mt + nt' + pt''} = \frac{pt''a}{mt + nt' + pt''} = \frac{4000 \times 12 \times 780}{2000 \times 4 + 3000 \times 8 + 4000 \times 12} = $468.$$
 C's gain.

The above equations, by dividing the numerators each into two factors, may be expressed by the following proportions:

$$mt+nt'+pt'': mt:: a: x.$$

 $mt+nt'+pt'': nt':: a: y.$
 $mt+nt'+pt'': pt'':: a: z.$

Hence the following arithmetical

RULE. Multiply each man's stock by the time it was continued in trade, and then say, As the sum of all the products is to each man's product, so is the whole gain or loss to each man's gain or loss.

[See NATIONAL ARITHMETIC, Sec. LVI.]

10. A commenced business January 1, 1850, with a capital of \$3000. May 1, 1850, he took B into partnership, with a capital of \$4000. January 1, 1851, they had gained \$340. What was each man's share of the gain?

Ans. A's gain \$180, B's gain \$160.

11. A, B, and C traded in company. A put in \$300 for 10 months, B put in \$400 for 8 months, and C put in \$600 for 2 months. They gained \$120. What is the gain of each?

Ans. A's gain \$48.6437, B's \$51.8937, C's \$19.4535.

12. Three men, A, B, and C, hire a pasture in common, for which they are to pay \$76.80. A put in 24 oxen for 12 weeks, B put in 25 oxen for 12 weeks, and C put in 30 oxen for 6 weeks. What sum ought each to pay?

Ans. A \$28.80, B \$30, C \$18.

13. John Jones hired a house for one year for \$500, with the privilege of admitting two more families if he pleased, with the understanding that all the occupants should have equal privileges in the house. At the end of three months he took in John Smith, and at the end of 9 months Richard Roe. What share of the rent should each pay?

Ans. Jones \$2913, Smith \$1663, Roe \$412.

14. Two men, A and B, hired a coach in Boston to go to Worcester, the distance being 42 miles, for \$20, with the privilege of taking in two persons more. Having rode 30 miles, they take in C; and on their return from Worcester, when within 20 miles of Boston, they take in D. What ought each man to pay for his accommodation in the coach?

Ans. A \$7.46 $\frac{2}{2}$, B \$7.46 $\frac{2}{2}$, C \$3.88 $\frac{2}{2}$, D \$1.19 $\frac{12}{252}$.

15. A and B engage in trade. A puts in a dollars for b months, B puts in c dollars for d months, and they gain e dollars. What share of the gain shall each receive?

Ans.
$$\frac{abe}{ab+cd}$$
 A's gain. $\frac{cde}{ab+cd}$ B's gain.

16. A, B, and C engage in trade, with a capital of \$1911. A's money was in the firm 3 months, B's 5 months, and C's 7 months. They gained \$117, which was so divided as that the ½ of A's gain was equal to ½ of B's and ½ of C's gain. What was each man's stock and gain?

Ans. { A's stock \$693,273, B's \$6232,883, and C's \$594,2343. A's gain \$26, B's gain \$39, and C's gain \$52.

17. If 12 owen eat 33 acres of grass in 4 weeks, and 21 oxen eat 10 acres in 9 weeks, how many acres would 36 oxen eat in 18 weeks, the grass to be growing uniformly?

Ans. 24 acres.

18. Three men engage in partnership, for 20 months; A, at first, put into the firm \$4000, and at the end of 4 months he put in \$500 more; but, at the end of 16 months, he took out \$1000. B, at first, put in \$3000, but at the end of 10 months he took out \$1500, and at the end of 14 months he put in \$3000. C, at first, put in \$2000, and at the end of 6 months he put in \$2000 more, and at the end of 14 months he put in \$2000 more; but, at the end of 16, he took out \$1500. They had gained, by trade, \$4420. What is each man's share of the gain?

Ans. A's gain, \$1680; B's gain, \$1260; C's gain, \$1480.

SECTION XXVII.

INDETERMINATE ANALYSIS.

In the common rules of Algebra, such questions ART. 294. are usually proposed as require some certain or definite answer; in which case, it is necessary that there should be as many independent equations, expressing their conditions, as there are unknown quantities to be determined; otherwise the problem would not be limited.

But, in other branches of the science, questions frequently arise that involve a greater number of unknown quantities than there are equations to express them; in which instance, they are called indeterminate, or unlimited problems, being such as commonly admit of an indefinite number of solutions; although, when the question is proposed in integers, and the answers are required only in whole positive numbers, they are in some cases confined within certain limits, and in others the problem may become impossible.

Note. The rule of Alligation belongs to Indeterminate Analysis. See the Author's National Arithmetic, page 275.

EXAMPLES.

1. Let 5x+3y=49.

i a

It is required to solve the equation, and find all the integral and positive values of x and y which are possible.

- (1.) By transposition, 3y=49-5x.

(2.) Dividing as far as possible,

$$y=16-x-\frac{2x-1}{3}$$
.

By changing the fraction, for the sake of convenience, to a positive quantity,

(3)
$$y=16-2x+\frac{x+1}{3}$$
.

Since we consider only the integral values of y, the fraction must be a whole number.

Then
$$n=\frac{x+1}{3}$$
. $3n=x+1$.

$$x=3n-1.$$

Substituting this value of x in (3),

We have,
$$y=16-2 (8n-1)+n$$
.
Or, $y=18-5n$.

We have n_{0} the values of x and y in the terms of n, which must be whole numbers.

By trying various values for n, we shall find all the possible values of x = 1 y.

This last value of y, being negative, is not allowed by the conditions of the question.

The equation, therefore, admits of only three sets of answers

2. How can \$100 be paid with 100 pieces, using eagles, dollars, and "nine-pences," each of the latter equalling one eighth of a dollar?

(1) Then, x+y+z=100.

(2) And
$$10x+y+\frac{z}{8}=100$$
.

- (3) Multiplying (2) by 8, 80x+8y+z=800.
- (4) Subtracting (1) from (3), 79x+7y=700.
- (5) Transposing, 7y=700-79x.

(6) Dividing,
$$y=100-12x+\frac{5x}{7}$$
.

(7) Let
$$n = \frac{5x}{7}$$
.

(8)
$$7n = 5x.$$
(9)
$$x = \frac{7n}{\epsilon}.$$

(10) By substitution,
$$y=100-\frac{79n}{5}$$
.

Let n = 5, it being the smallest number that will give an integral value to x; and we find x=7, and y=21, and z=72.

Again, let n = 10, the next smallest number that will make x a positive whole number, and we find x=14, and y a negative quantity; and so with every value of n that can be assumed, except 5. The question, then, admits of but one answer; that is,

7 eagles, 21 dollars, and 72 nine-pences.

The answer might have been obtained by eliminating y, instead of z.

(1) Thus,
$$x+y+z=100$$
.

(2) And
$$10x+y+\frac{z}{8}=100$$
.

(3) Subtracting (1) from (2),
$$9x - \frac{7z}{8} = 0$$
.

(4) Multiplying,
$$7z = 72x$$
.

(5) Dividing,
$$z=10x+\frac{2x}{7}$$
.

(6) Let
$$n = \frac{2x}{7}.$$

(7) Multiplying,
$$7n=2x$$
.

(8) Dividing,
$$x = \frac{7n}{2}$$
.

Let n=2, it being the least number that will make x a whole number, and x=7, and z=72, and y=21.

If we suppose n=4, it being the next larger number that will make x an entire number, then x=14, and z=144, which is impossible, by the conditions of the question. It is, therefore, certain that no numbers but 7, 21 and 72, are correct.

3. Let
$$x+y+z=41$$
 to find all the integral and pos-And $24x+19y+10z=741$ itive values of x , y , and z .

(1) Conditions,
$$x+y+z=41$$
.

(2) And
$$24x+19y+10z=741$$
.

(3) Transposing (1),
$$z=41-x-y$$

(4) Transposing &c. (2),
$$z = \frac{741 - 24x - 19y}{10}$$
.

(5) Values of (3) and (4),
$$41-x-y=\frac{741-24x-19y}{10}$$
.

(6) Multiplying,
$$410-10x-10y=741-24x-19y$$
.

(7) Reducing,
$$9y + 14x = 331$$
.

(8) Transposing and dividing,
$$y = \frac{331 - 14x}{9} = 36 - x + \frac{-5x + 7}{9}$$
.

Changing the signs in the last term, so as to make

(9)
$$x$$
 positive, $y=36-x-\frac{5x-7}{9}$.

(10) Let
$$\frac{5x-7}{9} = n$$
.

(11) Multiplying,
$$5x-7=9n$$
.

(12) Dividing,
$$x = \frac{9n+7}{5}.$$

(13) Substituting this for the value of x in the equation (9), we have $y=36-\frac{9n+7}{5}-n$.

(14) Multiplying,
$$5y=180-9n-7-5n$$
.

(15) Reducing,
$$5y=173-14n$$
.

Let
$$n=2$$
, then $y=29$, and $x=5$, and $z=7$.

$$n=7$$
, " $y=15$, " $x=14$, " $z=12$.

$$n=12$$
, " $y=1$, " $x=23$, " $z=17$.

Another solution of the above question:

(1) Let
$$x+y+z=41$$
.

(2) And
$$24x+19y+10z=741$$
.

(3) Eliminating the x's, we have

$$14z = 243 - 5y$$
.

(4) Dividing,
$$z=17+\frac{5-5y}{14}$$
.

(5) Let
$$n = \frac{5-5y}{14}$$
.

- (6) Multiplying, 14n=5-5y.
- (7) Transposing, 5y=5-14n.
- (8) Dividing, $y=1-\frac{14n}{5}$.
- (9) Reducing, &c., $y=1-3n+\frac{n}{5}$.

We might use the first value of y; but, to do what it is convenient to do in some cases, let us introduce a second auxiliary quantity, to represent the fraction in the 2d value of y.

(10) Let
$$m = \frac{n}{5}.$$

- (11) Multiplying, 5m=n.
- (12) By substitution, y=1-14m.

(13) And
$$z=17+\frac{5-(5-70m)}{14}$$
.

(14) Therefore, z=17+5m.

The value of y requires that m should be zero, or negative.

Let us first suppose the value of m to be 0.

Then,
$$y=1-14(0)=1$$
.
And $z=17-5(0)=17$.
And $x=41-1-17=23$.

Let -1 be taken for the value of m.

And
$$y=1-(-14)=1+14=15$$
.
" $z=17+5(-1)=17-5=12$.
" $x=41-12-15=14$.

Again, let -2 be taken for the value of m.

And
$$y=1-14(-2)=29$$
.

And
$$z=17+5(-2)=7$$
.
" $x=41-29-7=5$.

Again, let -3 be taken for the value of m.

Then,
$$y=1-14(-3)=43$$
.

This value of y is more than the united values of x, y, and z by the conditions of the question.

The three values of m (0, -1, -2), then, are the only ones which will give integral and positive values for all the quantities.

The reason for using the second quantity (m) was to avoid fractions in the values of y and z. Three or four successive auxiliary quantities may be used advantageously in some cases.

295. To find two square numbers whose sum shall be a square.

4. Let
$$x^2+y^2=z^2$$
. Then $x^2=z^3-y^2=(z+y)(z-y)$. Multiplying both sides by m , we have $mx^2=m(z+y)(z-y)$. Assuming, $mx=z+y$, and $x=m(z-y)$, We have, $z+y=m^2(z-y)$. Therefore, $(m^2+1)y=(m^2-1)z=(m^2-1)(mx-y)=(m^2-1)mx-(m^2-1)y$. Therefore, $2m^2y=(m^2-1)mx$. And $x=\frac{2my}{m^2-1}$.

To obtain whole numbers without fractions, let $y=m^2-1$; then we have x=2m, and $z=m^2+1$. That is, the general forms of the three numbers will be x=2m, $y=m^2-1$, and $z=m^2+1$.

If
$$m=1$$
, we have $x=2$, $y=0$, and $z=2$.
 $m=2$, " $x=4$, $y=3$, " $z=5$.
 $m=3$, " $x=6$, $y=8$, " $z=10$.
 $m=4$, " $x=8$, $y=15$, " $z=17$.
 $m=5$, " $x=10$, $y=24$, " $z=26$.

The pupil will perceive that the values of x and y may

represent the base and perpendicular of a right-angled triangle, and z the hypothenuse.

296. To find two numbers the sum of whose squares is given. By substitution, we have

$$x = \left(\frac{2m}{m^2 + 1}\right)z$$
, and $y = \left(\frac{m^2 - 1}{m^2 + 1}\right)z$.

5. Find the values of x and y which will satisfy the equation $x^2+y^2=10^2$.

Here
$$x = \left(\frac{2m}{m^2+1}\right)10$$
, and $y = \left(\frac{m^2-1}{m^2+1}\right)10$.

In these equations, any number may be assigned for the value of m.

If
$$m=1$$
, we have $x=10$, and $y=0$.

 $m=2$, " $x=8$, " $y=6$.

 $m=3$, " $x=6$, " $y=8$.

 $m=4$, " $x=\frac{80}{17}$, " $y=\frac{150}{17}$.

 $m=8$, " $x=\frac{32}{13}$, " $y=\frac{126}{13}$, &c.

- 297. To find two square numbers whose difference shall be a square number.
- 6. Let $x^2-y^2=z^2$; therefore $(x+y)m(x-y)=mz^2$; whence, assuming x+y=mz, and m(x-y)=z, we have $x+y=m^2(x-y)$, and $(m^2+1)y=(m^2-1)x$.

Therefore, $x = \left(\frac{m^2+1}{m^2-1}\right)y$, and if $y=m^2-1$, then will $x=m^2+1$, and z=2m.

If
$$m=1$$
, we have $x=2$, $y=0$, and $z=2$.
 $m=2$, " $x=5$, $y=3$, " $z=4$.
 $m=3$, " $x=10$, $y=8$, " $z=6$.
 $m=4$. " $x=17$, $y=15$, " $z=8$, &c.

We might assume a fractional value for m.

298. If the difference of the two squares be given, we have the following formula for ascertaining their value;

$$m(x+y) = m^2z$$
, and $m(x-y) = z$.

Whence,
$$2mx = (m^2 + 1)z$$
, $x = \left(\frac{m^2 + 1}{2m}\right)z$, and $y = \left(\frac{m^2 - 1}{2m}\right)z$

7. What values of x and y will satisfy the equation $x^2 - y^2 = 24^3$?

Here
$$x = \left(\frac{m^2+1}{2m}\right)24$$
, and $y = \left(\frac{m^2-1}{2m}\right)24$,

where the values of m may be assumed at pleasure.

If m=1, we have x=24, and y=0.

$$m=2$$
, " $x=30$, " $y=18$.

$$m=3$$
, " $x=40$, " $y=32$.

$$m=4$$
, " $x=51$, " $y=45$, &c.

8. The difference between the squares of the ages of two persons at one period was 45, and at another it was 159. Required the age of each.

Ans. At the first period their ages were 9 and 6, and at the second 28 and 25. Or, at the first period they were 23 and 22, and at the second 80 and 79.

EXAMPLES.

1. How many pounds of sugar, at 11 cents per lb., shall be mixed with another kind, at 5 cents per lb., that the mixture shall be worth \$2.54?

Ans. 19 lbs. with 9 lbs.; 14 lbs. with 20 lbs.; 9 lbs. with 31 lbs.; and 4 lbs. with 42 lbs.

2. A person divides 65 shillings among 15 persons, men, women, and children. The share of a man is 7 shillings, that of a woman 3 shillings, and that of a child 2 shillings. How many persons were there of each class?

3. A gentleman has two farms, valued at \$2000. The best is worth \$21 per acre, and the other \$17 per acre. How many acres are there in each farm?

- Ans. The first may contain 92, 75, 58, 41, 24, or 7 acres, and the second may contain 4, 25, 46, 67, 88, or 109 acres.
- 4. I purchase wheat at 17 shillings and barley at 11 shillings a bushel, and expend in all £27 2s. How many bushels of each do I purchase?

 Ans. 6 of wheat and 40 of barley; or 17 of wheat and 23 of barley; or 28 of wheat and 6 of barley.
- 5. It is required to divide 100 into two such parts that one of them may be divisible by 7, and the other by 11.

Ans. The only parts are 56 and 44.

- 6. In how many ways can a debt of \$25 be paid with \$2 and \$3 bills?

 Ans. Four ways.
- 7. I wish to mix corn at 70 cents per bushel with wheat at \$1.90 per bushel. How many bushels of each must be taken to amount to \$9.20?

 Ans. 5 bushels of corn, and 3 of wheat.
- 8. It is required to find the least whole number which, being divided by 17, shall leave a remainder of 7, and, when divided by 26, shall leave a remainder of 13.

 Ans. 143.
- 9. A person wishes to purchase 20 animals for £20; sheep at 31 shillings, pigs at 11 shillings, and rabbits at 1 shilling each. In how many ways can he do it?
- Ans. He can buy 12 sheep, 2 pigs, 6 rabbits; or 11 sheep, 5 pigs, 4 rabbits; or 10 sheep, 8 pigs, 2 rabbits.

Note. - The question will admit of only these three answers.

- 10. It is required to find two numbers, one of which being multiplied by 7, and the other by 13, the sum of the products shall be equal to 71.
- Note. This question does not admit of an answer in whole numbers. No value can be given to the auxiliary unknown quantity (n), which will render x and y both integral and positive.
- 11. It is required to find two numbers the sum of whose squares shall be 1225.
 - Ans. The only positive and integral numbers are 21 and 28.
- 12. The difference of the squares of two numbers is 1521; what are the numbers?

 Ans. 52 and 65, or &c. &c.

SECTION XXVIII.

VARIATIONS, PERMUTATIONS, AND COMBINATIONS.

ART. 299. The different arrangements that can be made of any number of quantities, taking a certain number at a time, are called *Variations*.

Thus, if a, b, c, be taken two together, the variations will be ab, ba, ac, ca, bc, cb.

And if a, b, c, d, be taken three together, their variations will be 24. Thus,

abc	abd	acb	acd	adb	adc
bac	bad	bca	bcd	bda	bdc
cab	cad	cba	cbd	cda	cdb
dab	dac	dba	dbc	dca	dcb.

If all the quantities are taken together, their variations are called *Permutations*.

Thus the permutations of a, b, c, are abc, acb, bac, bca, cab, cba. The permutations of 1, 2, 3, are 123, 132, 213, 231, 312, 321.

The different collections that can be made of a number of things, taking a certain number of things together without regarding their order, are called *Combinations*. Thus the combinations of a, b, c, taken two together, are ab, ac, bc.

Each combination will supply as many corresponding variations as the number of things it contains admits of permutations.

VARIATIONS.

Let V = the number of variations required.

n = number of different things.

r =number of things taken.

The following, therefore, will be the formula for obtaining the number of variations of n things, taken r together.

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The number of variations of n things, taken r together, is $n(n-1)(n-2) \ldots [n-(r-1)]$.

Let a, b, c, d, &c., be the n things; then the number of variations which can be made, taking them singly, is n.

Let n-1 of these things, namely, b, c, d, &c., be taken singly; then the number of their variations is n-1; and, if a be placed before each, we shall have n-1 variations of n things, taken two together, in which a stands first. Similarly, we shall have n-1 such variations in which b stands first, and similarly for all the n things; hence there will be, on the whole, (n-1) variations of n things, taken two together.

Again, taking n-1 of these things, namely, b, c, d, &c., their variations, taken two together, will be n(n-1)(n-2); and proceeding as before, there will be, in the whole, (n-1)(n-2) variations of n things, taken three together.

Similarly, their variations, taken four together, will be n(n-1) (n-2)(n-3). Hence, if V_1 , V_2 , V_3 , &c., V_r , denote the variations of n things, taken 1, 2, 3, &c., r, together, we have

$$V_1 = n$$
, $V_2 = n(n-1)$, $V_3 = n(n-1)(n-2)$, &c.
 $V_r = n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3) \dots [n-(r-1)]$.

From the above we infer that the permutations (p) of n things are their variations taken all together; therefore, by writing n for r, we shall have

$$p=n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots(n-(n-2))(n-(n-1))=$$

 $n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots 2.1=1.2.3\ldots n.$

1. How many changes can be rung with 7 bells out of 10? $V=n(n-1)(n-2)\ldots (n-(r-1)).$

As there are 10 bells, n=10; and as they are taken 7 at a time, r=7, and r-1=6; therefore, n-(r-1)=10-6=4.

Hence $V_7 = 10.9.8.7.6.5.4 = 604800$ changes. Ans.

- 2. How many words can be made with 4 letters out of 5?

 Ans. 120.
- 3. How often can 4 boys change their places in a class of 8 so as not to preserve the same order?

 Ans. 1680.

PERMUTATIONS.

300. When a and b are different, their permutations are ab, ba; but, when a=b, they become aa.

Let a recur p times; b, q times; c, r times; and P be the number of permutations required. Then, if all the a's be changed into different letters, they will form $1. 2. 3. \ldots p$, permutations; and; out of each of the P permutations, we should form $1. 2. 3. \ldots$ permutations. In like manner, if all the b's were changed to different letters, they would form $1. 2. 3. \ldots q$ permutations; and, therefore, there would be P. $(1. 2. 3. \ldots p. 1. 2. 3. \ldots q)$ permutations. Now, when all the quantities have become different, the number of permutations is $1. 2. 3. 4. \ldots n$. by Art. 299.

Therefore,
$$P. (1. 2. 3. ... p. 1. 2. 3. ... q. 1. 2. 3. ... r. &c.)$$

=1. 2. 3. ... n.

Whence,
$$P = \frac{1. \ 2. \ 3. \dots n}{1. \ 2. \ 3. \dots p. \ 1. \ 2. \ 3. \dots q. \ 1. \ 2. \ 3. \dots r, \&c.}$$

4. In how many ways may the word enunciation be written? In this word there are 11 letters, of which 3 are n's and 2 are i's; therefore, n=11, p=3, q=2.

Hence,
$$P = \frac{1. \ 2. \ 3. \ 4. \ 5. \ 6. \ 7. \ 8. \ 9. \ 10. \ 11}{1. \ 2. \ 3. \ 1. \ 2} = 3326400 \text{ ways.}$$
 Ans.

- 5. In how many ways may the word algebra be written? Ans. 2520.
- 6. How many different numbers can be made with the following figures, 1225555?

 Ans. 105.
- 7. How many variations may be made of the letters in the word zaphnathpaaneah?

 Ans. 454053600.

COMBINATIONS.

301. The different collections that can be made of a number of things, taking a certain number together, without regarding their order, are called their *Combinations*.

Thus, the combinations of a, b, c, taken two together, are ab, ac, bc.

Each combination will supply as many corresponding variations as the number of things it contains admits of permutations.

Each combination of r things supplies 1. 2. 3. r variations of r things; hence, if C_r be the number of combinations of n things, taking r together, the following will be the formula.

$$C_r$$
 (1. 2. 3... r)= V_r = $n(n-1)(n-2)$ $(n-(r-1))$.
Therefore, C_r = $\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)$ $(n-(r-1))$.

8. Into how many different triangles may a decagon be divided, by drawing lines from the angular points?

Note. — The number of triangles will be equal to the number of lines that can be drawn by connecting 7 at a time of the 10 angles, with each angle; taken 7 together,

$$C = \frac{n(n-1)(n-2) \cdot \dots \cdot (n-(r-1))}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot \dots \cdot r} = \frac{10 \cdot 9 \cdot 8 \cdot 7 \cdot 6 \cdot 5 \cdot 4}{1 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 4 \cdot 5 \cdot 6 \cdot 7} = 120. \quad Ans.$$

- 9. How many different combinations can be made with 5 letters out of 8?

 Ans. 56.
- 10. From a company of 12 persons, it is proposed to ascertain how many parties, of ten each, can be selected, and no two parties to be composed of the same individuals. How many parties can be selected?

 Ans. 66.
- 11. A company of soldiers consists of 40 men, and 6 of them are selected every night to mount guard; on how many nights can a different guard of 6 sentinels be made? Ans. 3838380.
- 12. How many different numbers can be made out of one unit, two 2's, three 3's, and four 4's, supposing all the figures to be in every number?

 Ans. 12600.
- 13. What is the total number of combinations of 16 things, taken 1, 2, 3, &c., at a time?

 Ans. 65535.

SECTION XXIX.

LOGARITHMS.*

ART. 302. Logarithms are a series of numbers in arith metical progression, answering to another series of numbers in geometrical progression.

Thus, { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, indices, or logarithms. 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32, 64, geometrical progression.

Or, { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, indices, or logarithms. 1, 3, 9, 27, 81, 243, 729, geometrical progression.

Or, { 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, indices, or log. 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, 100000, geomet. prog.

From the above, it is evident that the same indices may serve equally for any geometrical series; and, consequently, there may be an endless variety of systems of logarithms to the same common numbers, by only changing the second term, 2, 3, or 10, &c., of the geometrical series of whole numbers; and, by interpolation, the whole system of numbers may be made to enter the geometrical series, and receive their proportional logarithms, whether integers or decimals.

It is also apparent, from the nature of these series, that, if any two indices be added together, their sum will be the index of

* The invention of Logarithms is due to Lord Napier, Baron of Merchiston, in Scotland, and is properly considered as one of the most useful inventions of modern times. A table of these numbers was first published by the inventor at Edinburgh, in the year 1614, in a treatise entitled Canon Mirificum Logarithmorum, which was eagerly read by all the learned throughout Europe. Mr. Henry Briggs, then professor of geometry at Gresham College, soon after the discovery went to visit the noble inventor; after which, they jointly undertook the arduous task of computing new tables on this subject, and reducing them to a more convenient form than that which was at first thought of. But, Lord Napier dying soon after, the whole burden fell upon Mr. Briggs; who, with prodigious labor and great skill, made an entire canon, according to the new form, for all numbers, from 1 to 20000, and from 90000 to 101000, to 14 places of decimals, and published it in London, in the year 1624.

that number which is equal to the product of the two terms in the geometrical progression to which those indices belong. Thus the indices 2 and 3, being taken together, make 5; and the numbers 4 and 8, or the terms corresponding to those indices, being multiplied together, make 32, which is the number answering to the index 5.

In like manner, if any one index be subtracted from another, the difference will be the index of that number, which is equal to the quotient of the two terms to which those indices belong. Thus the index 6, minus the index 4, is 2; and the terms corresponding to those indices are 64 and 16, whose quotient is 4, which is the number answering to the index 2.

For the same reason, if the logarithm of any number be multiplied by the index of its power, the product will be equal to the logarithm of that power. Thus, the index or logarithm of 4, in the above series, is 2; and, if this number be multiplied by 3, the product will be 6, which is the logarithm of 64, or the third power of 4.

And, if the logarithm of any number be divided by the index of its root, the quotient will be equal to the logarithm of that root. Thus, the index or logarithm of 64 is 6; and, if this number be divided by 2, the quotient will be 3, which is the logarithm of 8, or the square root of 64.

The logarithms most convenient for practice are such as are adapted to a geometrical series increasing in a ten-fold ratio, as in the last of the above forms; and are those which are to be found, at present, in most of the common tables on this subject. The distinguishing mark of this system of logarithms is, that the index or logarithm of 10 is 1; that of 100, 2; that of 1000, 3, &c.

In decimals, the logarithm of .1 is —1, and that of .01 is —2, that of .001 is —3, and so on. The logarithm of 1 in every system being 0, it follows that the logarithm of any number between 1 and 10 must be 0 and some fractional parts, and that of a number between 10 and 100 will be 1 and some fractional part, and so on for any other number whatever. And, since the integral part of a logarithm, usually called the Index or Charac-

teristic, is always thus readily found, it is commonly omitted in the tables; being left to be supplied by the operator himself, as occasion requires.

303. Another definition of Logarithms is, that the logarithm is the index of that power of some other number which is equal to the given number. So, if there be N=r, then n is the logarithm of N; where n may be either positive or negative, or nothing, and the root, r, any number whatever, according to the different systems of logarithms.

When n is = 0, then N is = 1, whatever the value of r is, which shows that the logarithm of 1 is always 0 in every system of logarithms. When n = 1, then N = r; so that the radix, r, is always that number whose logarithm is 1, in every system. When the radix r = 2.718281828459, &c., the indices n are the hyperbolic, or Napier's logarithm of numbers, N; so that n is always the hyperbolic logarithm of the number N, or (2.718281828459).

304. When the radix r = 10, then the index n becomes the common or Briggs' logarithm of the number N; so that the common logarithm of any number 10^n or N is n, the index of that power of 10 which is equal to the said number. Thus, 100 being the second power of 10, will have 2 for its logarithm; and 1000, being the third power of 10, will have 3 for its logarithm Hence, also, if $50 = 10^{1.69697}$, then is 1.69897 the common logarithm of 50. That is, 10 has been raised to the 169897th power, and the 100000d root has been extracted, which is found to be 50, nearly. And, in general, the following decuple series of terms, namely,

10⁴, 10³, 10², 10¹, 10⁰, 10⁻¹, 10⁻², 10⁻³, 10⁻⁴, or 10000, 1000, 100, 10, 1, .1, .01, .001, .0001, have 4, 3, 2, 1, 0, -1, -2, -3, -4, for their logarithms, respectively. And from this scale of numbers and logarithms the same properties easily follow, as above mentioned.

305. To compute the Logarithm to any of the Natural Numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c., we have the following

RULE. Take the geometrical series, 1, 10, 100, 1000, 10000, &c., and apply it to the arithmetical series, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c., as logarithms.

Find a geometrical mean between 1 and 10, or between 10 and 100, or any other two adjacent terms of the series, between which the number proposed lies.

In like manner, between the mean thus found, and the nearest extreme, find another geometrical mean; and so on, till you arrive within the proposed limit of the number whose number is sought.

Find, also, as many arithmetical means in the same as you found geometrical ones, and these will be the logarithms answering to the said geometrical means.

EXAMPLE.

Calculate the logarithm of 9.

Here the proposed number lies between 1 and 10.

First, then, the log. 10 is 1, and the log. of 1 is 0.

Therefore $(1+0)\div 2=1=.5$ is the arithmetical mean.

And $(10 \times 1)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 3.1622777$, the geometrical mean.

Hence the log. of 3.1622777 is .5.

Secondly, the log. of 10 is 1, and the log of 3.1622777 is .5.

Therefore $(1+.5)\div 2=.75$, the arithmetical mean.

And $(10\times3.1622777)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ =5.6234132, the geometrical mean. Hence the log. of 5.6234132 is .75.

Thirdly, the log. of 10 is 1, and the log. of 5.6234132 is .75.

Therefore $(1+.75)\div 2=.875$ is the arithmetical mean.

And $(10 \times 5.6234132)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 7.4989422$ the geometrical mean.

Hence the log. of 7.4989422 is .875.

Fourthly, the log. of 10 is 1, and the log. of 7.4989422 is .875.

Therefore, (1+.875)÷2=.9375 is the arithmetical mean.

And $(10 \times 7.4989422)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8.6596431$, the geometrical mean. Hence the log. of 8.6596431 is .9375.

Fifthly, the log. of 10 is 1, and the log. of 8.6596431 is .9375. Therefore, $(1+.9375) \div 2=.96875$ is the arithmetical mean.

And $(10 \times 8.6596431)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 9.3057204$, the geometrical mean.

Hence the log. of 9.3057204 is .96875.

Sixthly, the log. of 8.6596431 is .9375, and the log. of 9.3057204 is .96875.

Therefore, $(.9375 + .96875) \div 2 = .953125$ is the arithmetical mean.

And $(8.6596431 \times 9.3057204)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 8.9768713$, the geometrical mean.

Hence the log. of 8.9768713 is .953125.

By proceeding in this manner, after 25 extractions, it will be found that the logarithm of 8.9999998 is .9542425, which may be taken for the logarithm of 9, as it differs so little from it, and is sufficiently exact for all practical purposes; and in this manner were the logarithms of almost all the prime numbers at first computed.

- 306. Another method of computing logarithms is by the aid of a given decimal.
- RULE. Let b be the number whose logarithm is required to be found, and a the number next less than b, so that b—a=1, the logarithm of a being known; and let s denote the sum of the two numbers, a+b. Then
- 1. Divide the constant decimal .8685889638 by s, and reserve the quotient; divide the reserved quotient by the square of s, and reserve this quotient; divide this last quotient, also, by the square of s, and again reserve the quotient; and thus proceed, continually dividing the last quotient by the square of s, as long as division can be made.
- 2. Write these quotients orderly, under one another, the first uppermost, and divide them respectively by the odd numbers, 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c., as long as division can be made; that is, divide the reserved quotient by 1, the second by 3, the third by 5, the fourth by 7, and so on.

3. Add all these last quotients together, and the sum will be the logarithm of b÷a. To this logarithm add, also, the given logarithm of the said next less number, a; the last sum will be the logarithm of the number b proposed.

EXAMPLES.

1. Let it be required to find the logarithm of the number 2.

Here the given number b is 2, and the next less number a is 1, whose logarithm is 0; also, the sum 2+1=3=s, and its square $s^2=9$. Then the operation will be as follows.

3)	868588964	1)	289529654	(289529654
9)	289529654	3)	32169962	(10723321
9)	32169962	5)	3574440	į (714888
9)	357444 0	7)	397160	į (56737
9)	397160	9)	44129	Ò	4903
9)	44129	11)	4903	į.	446
9)	4903	13)	545	Ċ	42
9)	545	15)	61	Ċ	4
9)	61			• • •	

Logarithm of 2=.301029995 Add logarithm of 1=.000000000

Logarithm of 2=.301029995

2. Compute the logarithm of the number 3.

Here b=3, the next less number a=2, and the sum a+b=5=s, whose square $s^2=25$.

5)	.868588964	1)	.173717793	(.173717793
25)	.173717793	3)	6948712	į.	2316237
25)	6948712	5)	277948	(55590
25)	277948	7)	11118	į.	1588
25)	11118	9)	44 5	(50
25)	44 5	11)	18	(2
·	18			•	

Logarithm of 3=.176091260 Logarithm of 2 add.=.301029995

Logarithm of 3=.477121255

307. Because the sum of the logarithms of numbers gives the logarithm of their product, and the difference of the logarithms gives the logarithm of the quotient of the number, we may, therefore, from the above two logarithms, and the logarithm of 10, which is 1, raise a great many logarithms, as will appear by the following

EXAMPLES.

1. To find the logarithm of 4, we multiply the logarithm of 2=.301030 by 2, because twice 2 are 4.

Logarithm of 2=.301030

2

Logarithm of 4=.602060

2. Find the logarithm of 6.

Because $2 \times 3 = 6$, we add their logarithms.

Logarithm of 2=.301030

Logarithm of 3=.477121

Logarithm of 6 = .778151

3. Find the logarithm of 8.

Because 23=8, therefore

Logarithm of 2 = .301030

Multiplied by 3= 3

Gives logarithm of 8=.903090

4. Find the logarithm of 9.

Because 32=9, therefore

Logarithm of 3=.477121

Multiplied by - 2= 2

Gives logarithm of 9=.954242

5. Find the logarithm of 5.

Because 10=5, therefore

From logarithm of 10=1.000000

Subtract logarithm of 2= .301030

Logarithm of 5. Ans. .698970

Having computed by the general rule the logarithms of the other prime numbers, 7, 11, 13, 17, 19, 23, &c., then, by composition and division, we may easily find as many logarithms as we please.

Note. — The index of every logarithm is always one less than the untegers to the given number.

- 308. To find in the table the logarithm of any number.
- (1.) If the given number be less than 100, or consist of only two figures.

Rule. Enter the first page of the table, which contains all the numbers from 1 to 100, and opposite the given number will be found the logarithm with the index prefixed.

(2.) If the given number be more than 100, and less than 1000.

RULE. Find the given number in the left-hand column of the table, and opposite, in the next column, will be found the logarithm to which the index, 2, must be prefixed.

Thus, if the logarithm of 189 were required, we find this number in the table, and, opposite to it, we find the logarithm .276462. To this we prefix the index, 2, and we have 2.276462.

(3.) If the given number be more than 1000, and less than 10000.

Rule. Find the first three figures of the given number in the left-hand column, and, opposite to it, in the column marked at the top with the fourth figure, is the logarithm required. To which must be prefixed the index, 3.

Thus, if the logarithm of 3568 were required, we find opposite 356, in the left-hand column, and under 8, found at the top of the column, .552425. To this we prefix the index, 3, because there are four figures in the given number, thus, 3.552425.

(4.) If the given number be more than 10000.

Rule. Find the logarithm of the first four figures as before, also the next greater logarithm; subtract the one logarithm from the other, as also their corresponding numbers, the one

from the other. Then say, As the difference between the two numbers is to the difference of their logarithms, so is the remaining part of the given number to the proportional part of the logarithm; which part, being added to the less logarithm before taken out, gives the whole logarithm nearly.

EXAMPLES.

1. Find the logarithm of 340926.

The logarithm of 340900 is = .532627The logarithm of 341000 is = .532754The differences are = 100

Then, as 100: 127:: 26: 33, the proportional part. This added to the first logarithm (.532627-33) gives .532660. To this we prefix the index 5, because the given number had six figures.

(5.) To find the logarithm of a number consisting of an integer and decimal.

RULE. Find the logarithm of the decimal part the same as if all its figures were integral; then this, having prefixed to it the proper index, will give the logarithm required; remembering that the index will always be one less than the integer.

Thus the logarithm of 42.25 is 1.625827.

(6.) To find the logarithm of a proper fraction.

RULE. Subtract the logarithm of the denominator from the logarithm of the numerator, and the remainder will be the logarithm sought; which, being that of a decimal fraction, must always have a negative index.

2. What is the logarithm of 37?

Logarithm of 37 =1.568202 Logarithm of 94 =1.973128 Logarithm of \$\frac{37}{24} =-1.595074

(7.) To find the logarithm of a mixed number.

RULE. Reduce the mixed number to an improper fraction, and find the difference of the logarithms of the numerator and denominator in the same manner as above.

3. What is the logarithm of 1714?

First $17\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{3} = \frac{405}{23}$. Then,

Logarithm of 405 = 2.607455

Logarithm of 23 =1.361728

Logarithm of $17\frac{1}{2}\frac{4}{3}$ =1.245727

(8.) To find the logarithm of any decimal.

Rule. Find the logarithm of the decimal as of an integer, and if the first significant figure in the decimal occupy the place of tenths, the index will be -1. Thus the logarithm of .375 will be -1.574031. If the first decimal place occupy the place of hundredths, the index will be -2. If the decimal is preceded by two ciphers, the index will be -3, and so on.

Thus the logarithm of .234 \implies -1.369216

of .0234 = -2.369216

of .00234 = -3.369216

of $.000234 \implies -4.369216$

of .0000234 = -5.369216

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the logarithm of 1728?	Ans. 3.237544.
2. What is the logarithm of 23.56?	Ans. 1.372175.
3. What is the logarithm of 89632?	Ans. 4.952462.
4. What is the logarithm of 17?	Ans1.261966.
5. What is the logarithm of $\frac{3}{107}$?	Ans. -2.447737 .
6. What is the logarithm of 19_{37}^2 ?	Ans. 1.279987.
7. What is the logarithm of .3076?	Ans1.487986.
8. What is the logarithm of .00016?	Ans4.204120.
9. What is the logarithm of .0000006?	Ans. -7.778151 .

309. To find the natural number to any given logarithm.

This is to be found in the tables by the reverse method to the former, by searching for the proposed logarithm among those in the table, and taking out the corresponding number by inspection, in which the proper number of integers is to be pointed off, that is, one more than the index. For, in finding the number answering to any given logarithm, the index always shows how far the first figure must be removed from the place of units to the left hand, or integers, when the index is affirmative, but the right hand, or decimals, when it is negative.

Thus the number to the logarithm 1.532882 is 34.11.

And the number of the logarithm -1.532882 is .3411.

But, if the logarithm cannot be exactly found in the table, we adopt the following

RULE. Take out the next greater and the next less, subtracting one of these logarithms from the other, as also their natural numbers the one from the other, and the less logarithm from the logarithm proposed. Then say, As the difference of the first, or tabular logarithms, is to the difference of their natural numbers, so is the difference of the given logarithm and the least tabular logarithm to the corresponding numeral difference; which, being annexed to the least natural number above taken, gives the natural number sought, corresponding to the proposed logarithm.

EXAMPLE.

1. What is the natural number answering to the given logarithm 1.532708?

Next greater, 532754; its number, 341000; given log., 532708 Next less, 532627; its number, 340900; next less, 532627

127 100 81

Then, as 127: 100:: 81: 64, nearly the numeral difference. Therefore, 340900 +64=34.0964, marking off two integers, because the index of the given logarithm is 1.

Had the index been -1.532708, its corresponding number would have been .340964, wholly a decimal.

MULTIPLICATION OF LOGARITHMS.

RULE. Take out the logarithms of the factors from the table, then add them together, and their sum will be the logarithm of the product required. Then take out from the table the natural number answering to the sum for the product sought. Add what is to be carried from the decimal part of the logarithm to the affirmative index or indices, or else subtract it from the negative. Also, adding the indices together, when they are of the same kind, both affirmative or both negative; but subtracting the less from the greater when the one is affirmative and the other negative, and prefixing the sign of the greater to the remainder.

EXAMPLES.

1. Multiply 23.14 by 5.062.

Product,

Numbers.		Logarithms.
23.14	=	1.364363
5.062	=	0.704322
117.1343	_	2.068685

2. Multiply 2.581926 by 3.457291.

	Numbers.		Logarithms
	2.581926	=	0.411944
	3.457291	=	0.538736
Product,	8.92647	=	0.950680

3. What is the continued product of 3.902, 597.16, and .0314728?

	Numbers.		Logarithms.
	3.902	=	0.591287
	597.16	=	2.776091
	.0314728	=-	-2.497935
Product,	73.335	=	1.865313

Here the -2 cancels the +2, and the 1 to carry from the decimal is set down.

Product.

5. What is the continued product of 3.586, 2.1046, 0.8372, and 0.0294?

 $\begin{array}{cccc} \text{Numbers.} & \text{Logarithms.} \\ 3.586 & = & 0.554610 \\ 2.1046 & = & 0.323170 \\ 0.8372 & = & -1.922829 \\ \underline{0.0294} & = & -2.468347 \\ \underline{-1.268956} & = & -1.268956 \end{array}$

Here the 2 to carry cancels the -2, and there remains -1 to set down.

DIVISION BY LOGARITHMS.

Rule. From the logarithm of the dividend subtract the logarithm of the divisor, and the number answering to the remainder will be the quotient required. Change the sign of the index of the divisor from affirmative to negative, or from negative to affirmative; then take the sum of the indices, if they be of the same name, or their difference, when of different signs, with the sign of the greater, for the index to the logarithm of the quotient. And also, when 1 is borrowed in the left-hand place of the decimal part of the logarithm, add it to the index of the divisor when that index is affirmative, but subtract it when negative; then let the sign of the index arising from hence be changed, and worked with as before.

EXAMPLES.

1. Divide 24163 by 4567.

Logarithm of 24163 = 4.383151Logarithm of 4567 = 3.659631Quotient, 5.29078 = 0.723520

2. Divide 37.149 by 523.76.

Logarithm of 37.149 = 1.569947Logarithm of 523.76 = 2.719132Quotient, .0709275 = -2.850815 3. Divide .06314 by .007241.

 $\begin{array}{ll} \text{Logarithm of} & .06314 = -2.800305 \\ \text{Logarithm of} & .007241 = -3.859799 \end{array}$

Quotient, 8.71978 = 0.940506

Here 1 carried from the decimals to the -3 makes it become -2, which, taken from the other -2, leaves 0 remainder.

4. Divide .7438 by 12.9476.

Logarithm of .7438 = -1.871456Logarithm of 12.9476 = 1.112189Quotient, .057447 = -2.759267

Here 1 taken from the -1 makes it become -2 to set down

310. To find the Arithmetical Complement of the logarithm of any number.

Rule. Subtract the logarithm of the number from the logarithm of 1, which is zero (0).

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the arithmetical complement of 1.462398?

2. What is the arithmetical complement of -1.397940?

0. -1.397940 ------0.602060

3. What is the arithmetical complement of -3.678914?

4. What is the arithmetical complement of 3.614582?

0. 3.614582 -4.385418

- What is the arithmetical complement of -4.321617?
 Ans. 3.678383.
- What is the arithmetical complement of 0.781562?
 Ans. -1.218438.
- 7. What is the arithmetical complement of 5.321463?

 Ans. —6.678537.
- 8. What is the arithmetical complement of 3.456321?

 Ans. -4.543679.

The pupil will understand the rationale of this rule, by observing that the product of a, multiplied by b, is the same as a divided by $\frac{1}{b}$.

Thus,
$$a \times b = ab$$
, or $a \div \frac{1}{b} = ab$.

Or, 12 multiplied by 5 is the same as 12 divided by $\frac{1}{2}$.

Thus,
$$12 \times 5 = 60$$
; or $12 \div \frac{1}{5} = 60$.

The same by logarithms.

Logarithm of 12, =1.079181

Logarithm of 5, =0.698970

Logarithm of the product, 60=1.778151.

Or,

Logarithm of 12, =1.079181

Logarithm of $\frac{1}{2}$ =.2=-1.301030 Arith. Com. =0.698970

Logarithm of the product, 60, =1.778151.

- 311. Any number may be divided by adding the arithmetical complement of the divisor to the logarithm of the dividend. Their sum will give the logarithm of the quotient.
 - 9. Divide 1728 by 12.

Logarithm of 1728,

=3.237544

Logarithm of 12 = 1.079181 Arith. Com. = -2.920819

Ans. 144=2.158363

10. What is the value of x in the following equation?

		8×14			•
	36	×18×	(12		
Log.			•	=	3.237544
Log.	144			=	2.158362
Log.	6			=	0.778151
Log.	36=1.556303	Arith.	Com.	=-	-2.443697
Log.	18 = 1.255273	"	"	=-	-2.744727
Log.	12 = 1.079181	"	"	=-	-2.920819
					
			Ans.	192=	=2.283300

11. What is the value of x in the following equation?

$$x = \frac{48 \times .75 \times 72 \times .0625}{.027 \times 120}.$$
Log. 48 = 1.681241
Log. .75 = -1.875061
Log. 72 = 1.857332
Log. .0625 = -2.795880
Log. .027 = -2.431364 Arith. Com. = 1.568636
Log. 120 = 2.079181 " " = -3.920819

Ans. $50 = 1.698969$

12. What is the value of x in the following equation?

$$x = \frac{654 \times 320 \times .3691}{87 \times 9 \times .045}$$
. Ans. 2192.28.

13. What is the value of x in the following equation?

$$x = \frac{.69 \times 7.5 \times 32.71 \times .003}{87 \times 8968 \times .0008}$$
. Ans. .000813.

14. Multiply three hundred twenty-seven ten-thousandths by three hundred twenty-seven thousand.

Ans. 10692.9.

15. What is the product of one thousand and twenty-five, multiplied by three hundred twenty-seven ten-thousandths?

Ans. 33.5175.

16. Multiply .0716 by 1.326. Ans. .0949416. 17. Multiply .0009 by .009. Ans. .0000081.

INVOLUTION BY LOGARITHMS.

RULE. Take out the logarithm of the given number from the table. Multiply the logarithm thus found by the index of the power proposed. Find the number answering to the product, and it will be the power required.

Note. — In multiplying a logarithm with a negative index by an affirmative number, the product will be negative; but that which is to be carried from the decimal part of the logarithm will be affirmative: and, therefore, their difference will be the index of the product, and is always to be made of the same kind with the greater.

EXAMPLES.

	PAYME IN	45.	
1. What is the square	of 2.579?	!	
Logarithm of	2.579	=	0.411451 2
A	ns. 6.651	_	0.822902
2. What is the third ;	power of 32	2.16?	
Logarithm of	32.16	=	1.507316
			3
Ans.	33261.9	=	4.521948
3. Required the fourt	h power of	.09163.	
Logarithm of	.09163	=	2.962038
			4
Ans000	070494	==	-5.848152

Here 4 times the negative index being -8, and 3 to carry, the difference -5 is the index of the power.

EVOLUTION BY LOGARITHMS.

RULE. Take the logarithm of the given number out of the table; divide the logarithm thus found by the index of the root; then the number answering to the quotient will be the root.

When the index of the logarithm to be divided is negative, and does not exactly contain the divisor without some remainder, increase the index by such a number as will make it exactly divisible by the index, carrying the units borrowed, as so many

tens, to the left-hand place of the decimal, and then divide as in whole numbers.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the square root of 365?

Logarithm of
$$365 = 2.562293(2$$
Ans. $19.10409 = 1.281146$.

2. What is the third root of 12340?

Logarithm of 12340
$$=$$
 4.091315(3
Ans. 23.108 $=$ 1.363771 $\frac{3}{4}$.

3. What is the seventh root of 6?

Logarithm of
$$6 = 0.778151(7$$

Ans. 1.2917 $= 0.1111643$.

4. Find the tenth root of 9.

Logarithm of 9 =
$$0.954243(10$$

Ans. 1.245 = $0.095424\frac{3}{10}$

5. Find the square root of .083.

Logarithm of .083
$$=$$
 -2.919078(2
Ans. .28809 $=$ -1.459539.

6. Find the cube root of .00059.

Logarithm of .00059
$$=$$
 -4.770852(3
Ans. .083872 $=$ -2.923617.

Here the divisor 3, not being exactly contained in -4, it is augmented by 2, to make up 6, in which the divisor is contained just 2 times; then the 2 thus borrowed, being carried to the decimal figure 7, makes 27; which, being divided by 3, gives 9, &c..

7. What is the value of x in the following equation?

$$x = \left(\frac{27 \times 38 \times 15.61}{.36 \times 1.37}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$$

Ans. 2419.05=3.383645

8. Find the value of x in the following equation.

$$x = \frac{37}{223} \cdot \left(\frac{14.21 \times .00208}{.035}\right)^{\frac{4}{3}}$$
. Ans. .182438.

9. What is the value of x in the following equation?

$$x = \frac{7}{11} \left(\frac{144}{237}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}} \cdot \left(\frac{703}{819}\right)^{\frac{3}{6}}$$
. Ans. .416532.

10. Find the value of x in the following equation.

$$x = \frac{345}{417} \cdot \left(\frac{872 \times .0065}{.038 \times 4685} \right)^{\frac{3}{5}} \cdot Ans. .10457.$$

11. What is the value of x in the following equation?

$$x = \frac{25}{476} \cdot \left(\frac{873}{956}\right)^3 \cdot \left(\frac{278}{1973}\right)^{\frac{3}{4}}$$
. Ans. .0091979.

12. What is the value of x in the following equation?

$$x = \frac{17}{112} \left(\frac{13.73 \times .0706}{.253} \right)^{\frac{3}{2}}$$
. Ans. 1.13835.

13. Find the value of x in the following equation.

$$x = \left(\frac{38.47 \times .463}{.037 \times 576}\right)^{\frac{2}{3}}$$
. Ans. .887264.

14. Required the value of x in the following equation.

$$x = \left(\frac{475 \times 329 \times 1728}{128}\right)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
. Ans. 128.2.

SECTION XXX.

COMPOUND INTEREST.

ART. 312. Compound Interest is interest charged not only on the principal, but also on the interest of preceding years.

Let p = principal.

r = rate per cent., considered as a decimal, or hundredths.

t = time in years.

A = amount.

Then 1+r will represent the amount of \$1, or $1\pounds$, for one year.

And p(1+r) will be the amount of any principal (p) for 1 year.

The amount for two years will be p(1+r). $(1+r)=p(1+r)^2$; the amount for 8 years will be $p(1+r)^2$. $(1+r)=p(1+r)^3$; for 4 years it will be $p(1+r)^3$. $(1+r)=p(1+r)^4$.

Hence, for any number of years, it will be $p(1+r)^n$; or $p(1+r)^t$.

Putting A for amount, we have the following formula for ascertaining the amount of any principal at any rate per cent. for any definite time, at compound interest.

$$A = p(1+r)'$$
.

This equation contains four quantities, A, p, r, and t; any three of which being given, the other may be obtained.

Thus, we have the following

PORMULA

(1.)
$$A = p(1+r)^{t}$$
.
(2.) $p = \frac{A}{(1+r)^{t}}$.
(3.) $r = \left(\frac{A}{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1$.
(4.) $t = \frac{\log\left(\frac{A}{p}\right)}{\log_{x}(1+r)}$.

From the first formula, the pupil will perceive the following 25

Rule may be deduced for finding the amount of any sum at compound interest.

RULE. Add 1 to the ratio, then raise this sum to a power whose exponent is equal to the time, multiply this power by the principal, and the product is the amount.

By logarithms the operation is much facilitated, especially when the time is of much length.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the amount of \$78.39 for 8 years, at 6 per cent. compound interest?

OPERATION BY THE FIRST FORMULA.
$$A=p(1+r)'=78.39(1+.06)^8$$
. Log. $(1+r)=1.06$ = 0.025306 Multiply by $t=8$, 8 $(1+r)'=(1.06)^8$ = 0.202448 Log. $p=78.39$ = 1.894261 $A=\$124.94$. Ans. = 2.096709

2. What is the amount of \$144 for 6 years, 9 months, at compound interest, at 5 per cent.?

Log.
$$(1+r)=1.05$$
 $= 0.021189$ Multiply by t , 6 $(1+r)'=(1.05)'$ $= 0.127134$ Log. $p=144$ $= 2.158362$ Log. of amount for 6 years $= 2.285496$ Log. (1.0375) $= 0.015988$ $A=$200.21$. Ans. $= 2.301484$

We have just found the logarithm of the amount for 6 years, and to this we have added the logarithm of 1.0375, it being the amount of \$1 for 9 months, at 5 per cent.

3. What is the amount of \$500 for 9 years, at 6 per cent. per annum, the interest to be paid semi-annually?

As the time, t, is to be calculated in half-years, and as r is considered the interest of \$1 for one year, therefore 2t will represent the time, and $\frac{r}{2}$ the interest of \$1 for half a year. The formula will therefore be

$$A = p \left(1 + \frac{r}{2}\right)^{2t} = 500(1 + .03)^{18}.$$

Log. $\left(1 + \frac{r}{2}\right) = 1.03$ = 0.012837

Multiply by 18 half-years, 18

Log. $\left(1 + \frac{r}{2}\right)^{2t}$ = 0.231066

Log. $p = 500$ = 2.698970

 $A = $851.21.$ Ans. = 2.930036

4. What principal, at compound interest, will amount to \$4000 in 10 years, at 6 per cent.?

This question must be performed by the second formula.

$$p = \frac{A}{(1+r)^{\epsilon}} = \frac{4000}{(1.06)^{10}}.$$
Log. 1.06=0.025306
$$10$$
0.253060 Arith. Com. = -1.746940
Log. A=4000
$$p = $2233.57$$
: Ans. = 3.349000

5. At what rate per cent. must \$2233.57 be, at compound interest, to amount to \$4000 in 10 years?

This question should be performed by the third formula.

$$r = \left(\frac{A}{p}\right)^{\frac{1}{t}} - 1 = \left(\frac{4000}{2233.57}\right)^{\frac{1}{10}} - 1.$$

Log.
$$A=4000$$
 = 3.602060
Log. $p=2233.57$ = 3.849000
0.258060(10)
Log. $(1+r)=1.06$ = 0.025306
1
06, that is, 6 per cent. Ans.

6. In what time will \$2233.57, at compound interest, at 6 per cent., amount to \$4000?

This question is solved by the fourth formula.

$$t = \frac{\text{Log.}\left(\frac{A}{p}\right)}{\text{Log.}(1+r)} = \frac{\text{Log.}\left(\frac{4000}{2233.57}\right)}{\text{Log.}(1+.06)} = \frac{\text{Log.} \ 4000 - \text{log.} \ 2233.57}{\text{Log.}(1+.06)}$$

$$= \frac{\text{Log.} \ A = 4000}{\text{Log.} \ p = 2233.57} = \frac{3.849000}{0.253060}$$

$$= \frac{0.253060}{0.025306}$$

Therefore
$$t = \frac{253060}{25306} = 10$$
 years. Ans.

The value of this fraction can be ascertained by logarithms.

Thus, Log. 253060 = 5.403223

Log. 25806 = 4.403223

1.000000

t=10 years, as before.

- 7. What will \$16 amount to in 30 years, at 5 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$69.15.
- 8. What will \$2000, at compound interest, amount to in 11 years, at 8 per cent.?

 Ans. \$4663.31.
- 9. What will \$27.18 amount to in 8 years, 8 months, at 4 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$37.56.

- 10. What is the compound interest of \$1728 for 8 years, 6 months, at 6 per cent. per annum, the interest to be paid every 3 months?

 Ans. \$1138.74.
- 11. What is the amount of \$18.29 for 8 years, 8 months, 12 days, at 4 per cent.?

 Ans. \$25.73.
- 12. What sum, at compound interest, will amount to \$800 in 7 years, at 5 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$568.54.
- .13. What sum will amount to \$500 in 9 years, at 6 per cent. per annum, the interest to be paid every 3 months?

Ans. \$292.54.5.

- 14. At what rate per cent. will \$800, at compound interest, amount to \$1609.76 in 12 years?

 Ans. 6 per cent.
- 15. In how many years will \$3726 amount to \$5007.43, at 3 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. 10 years.
- 16. How many years will it require for any sum to double itself, at 6 per cent. compound interest?

Let 2p= the amount. Then, 2p= $p(1+r)^t$. And 2= $(1+r)^t$. t= $\frac{\text{Log. 2}}{\text{Log. }(1+r)}$. Log. 2 =0.301030 Log. 1.06 =0.025306

Therefore $\frac{301030}{25306}$ = 11.89 years. Ans.

- 17. How many years will it require any sum to triple itself, at 5 per cent. compound interest? Ans. 22 years, 188 days.
- 18. In 1840, the number of inhabitants in the United States was 17,068,666; in 1850, the number was 23,267,498. What was the gain per cent. per annum?

 Ans. .03146 per cent.
- 19. At the same rate as in the last question, in what year will there be 100,000,000 inhabitants? Ans. May 3d, 1897.

Note. — This answer is on the presumption that the census is taken the first day of May.

- 20. Required the compound interest upon \$155, for 9 years, at 31 per cent.

 Ans. 56.24+.
- 21. Required the amount of \$820 for 21 years, at 41 per cent. per annum, the interest being paid half-yearly.

Ans. \$916.49+.

- 22. What sum at compound interest, for 2½ years, at 4½ per cent., the interest payable every six months, will amount to \$458.25?

 Ans. \$410.02.
 - 23. At what rate per cent. will \$2000, at compound interest, amount to \$4668.31 in 11 years?

 Ans. 8 per cent.

DISCOUNT AND PRESENT VALUE AT COMPOUND INTEREST.

313, Let

p = the present value.

s = the sum due.

t =the time.

d =the discount.

Then, by principles before explained, we have the following

(1.)
$$p = \frac{S}{(1+r)^i}$$
 (2.) $d = s \left(1 - \frac{1}{(1+r)^i}\right)$.

EXAMPLES.

- 1. What is the present worth of \$600, due 3 years hence, at 6 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$503.77.
- 2. John Smith, Jr., owes me \$312.50, which is due 2 years hence, at 4½ per cent. compound interest. What sum will now discharge the debt?

 Ans. \$286.16.
- 3. What is the present value of \$1000, due 4 years hence, at 5 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$822.70.
- 4. What is the discount on \$8700, due 10 years hence, at 5 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$1428.51.
- 5. What is the present worth of \$3456, due 5 years hence, at 6 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$2582.52.

- 6. What is the discount on \$1000, due four years hence, at 6 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$207.91.
- 7. Rented a house for 5 years, at \$400 a year, the rent to be paid quarterly. What is the present worth of this rent, at 8 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. \$1653.47.
- 8. Loaned a *friend* \$100 for one year, at 2 per cent. per month, compound interest; that is, the interest is to be added to the principal each month. What is the amount at the close of the year?

 Ans. \$126.82.
- 9. Which is the greater present value, \$400 due three years hence, at 5 per cent. compound interest, or \$500 due 4 years hence, at simple interest?

 Ans. \$500 is better by \$71.13.
- 10. What sum shall I put into the Savings Bank, which pays 5 per cent. compound interest, that shall in 6 years amount to \$1000?

 Ans. \$746.21.

SECTION XXXI.

DEPOSITS.

- ART. 314. A deposit is a sum of money lodged in the hands of some person or corporation, for safe keeping.
- 1. Deposited annually in a Savings Bank, which pays 6 per cent. compound interest, \$144 for 20 years. How much money shall I have in the bank at the end of the 20th year?

Let a =the sum annually deposited.

r = the rate of interest.

t =the time.

A = the amount.

By the rule of compound interest, the sum first deposited will amount to $144(1+.06)^{20}$, or $a(1+r)^{r}$; for the second year,

 $144(1+.06)^{19}$, or $a(1+r)^{-1}$; for the third year, $144(1+.06)^{18}$, or $a(1+r)^{-2}$; for the last year, $144(1+.06)^{1}$, or $a(1+r)^{1}$.

315. We have now a regular series in Geometrical Progression, where the extremes are $a(1+r)^t$ and $a(1+r)^1$, the ratio 1+r, to find the sum of the series.

Hence, by Art. 276, we have the following formula for obtaining the amount of the deposits.

$$A = \frac{a(1+r)[(1+r)^{t}-1]}{r}$$
.

OPERATION BY LOGARITHMS.

Log. $(1+r)=1.06$	=0.025306		
Multiply by $t=20$	•	=	20
Log. $(1+r)^{t=20}$	3.207	=0.5	06120
Subtract	1		
Log.	$\overline{2.207}$	=0.3	43802
Log. $(1+r)=1.06$	=0.0	25306	
Log. $a=144$	=2.1	58362	
Log. r=.06=-2.	=1.2	21849	

Ans. \$5614.60 = 3.749319

- 2. A gentleman has a daughter, who is 10 years old; and he wishes to give her, as soon as her age shall be 21 years, \$2000. What sum must he deposit annually in a bank, which pays 5 per cent. compound interest, to be able to accomplish it?
- 316. The question given above may be solved by the following formula, which is obtained from the last by transposition, &c.

$$a = \underbrace{\frac{Ar}{(1+r)[(1+r)^t-1]}}_{\underbrace{-(1.05).[(1+.05)^{11}-1]}}.$$

OPERATION BY LOGARITHMS.

- 3. A gentleman, when his daughter was 10 years old, deposited for her, annually, \$134.14 in a bank, which paid 5 per cent. compound interest. This sum remained until the time of her marriage; the amount then was \$2000. What was then her age?
- 317. The formula for the operation of the above question is obtained from the former by transposition, &c.

 $.232996 \div .021189 = 11$ years, nearly. 10+11=21 years. Ans.

- 4. A certain town in the United States, at the beginning of 1840, had 1000 inhabitants. There has been an emigration to this town each successive year, on the 1st of January, of 1000 additional inhabitants. Now, supposing the population each year to gain 3 per cent., how many inhabitants would there be in this town at the end of 10 years?

 Ans. 11,807.
- 5. A gentleman, at the time of his marriage, deposited in a savings' bank, for the use of his wife, the sum of \$150. This he continued to do for every six months until she was fifty years old. Now, if the bank pay a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. compound interest, and the gentleman's wife at the time of her marriage was 25 years old, what is the amount of the deposits?

 Ans. \$12,939.97.
- 6. If a man deposits annually in a bank \$47, in how long time will it amount to \$400, at 6 per cent. compound interest?

 Ans. 6 years, 273 days.
- 7. A gentleman has a son who is 15 years old, and a daughter who is 10 years old. He intends that each of them, at the age of 21, shall have \$5000 in a savings' bank, which pays an annual dividend of 4½ per cent. What sum shall he deposit annually for each?

Ans. \$712.48 for the son, \$345.71 for the daughter.

- 8. Deposited annually, in a bank which pays 4 per cent. compound interest, a certain sum, which in 10 years amounted to \$300. What was the annual deposit?

 Ans. \$24.02,8.
- 9. A certain young lady deposited \$10 in a savings' bank, and this she continued every three months. Now, if the bank pays 1½ per cent. compound interest at the end of each quarter, what will be the amount of her deposits in 10 years?

Ans. \$550.81.

10. Now, if the lady in the last question had deposited \$40 annually at the commencement of each year, and had received 6 per cent. compound interest, would her deposits at the end of 10 years have been more or less than before?

Ans. \$8.02 more.

SECTION XXXII.

EXPONENTIAL OR TRANSCENDENTAL EQUATIONS.

Art. 318. To what power must 7 be raised to amount to 2401?

Let x be the power.

Then $7^{*}=2401$.

The second power of 7 is found by multiplying the logarithm of 7 by 2; and the fifth power of 7 is found by multiplying the logarithm of 7 by 5, see Art. 300; therefore the xth power of 7 is found by multiplying the logarithm of 7 by x.

We have, therefore, the following equation, the logarithm of 7 being 0.845098, and the logarithm of 2401=3.380392.

$$x \times 0.845098 = 3.380392$$
.

Therefore,

$$x = \frac{3.380392}{0.845098} = 4$$
th power. Ans.

The value of x is obtained by dividing the logarithm of the numerator by the logarithm of the denominator.

The value of the logarithms may also be obtained by subtracting the logarithm of the denominator from the logarithm of the numerator, and finding the value of the remainder. Thus,

Log. 3.380392 = 0.528967 Log. 0.845098 =-1.926907

Ans. 4th power, as before, = 0.602060

319. If the form of the equation be $x^x = a$, the value of x may be found by the following

RULE. First, find by trial two numbers as near the true value of x as possible, and substitute them for x separately. Then say, As the difference of the results is to the difference of the two assumed numbers, so is the difference of the true result, and either of the former, to the difference of the true number and the supposed one belonging to the result last used. Add this dif-

ference to the supposed number, or subtract from it, according as it may be either too little or too great, and it will give the true value nearly.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the value of x in the following equation, $x^{z}=100$? Here $x \times \log_{x} x = \log_{x} 100 = 2$.

We find the value of x, upon trial, to be between 3 and 4.

Log. 3 = 0.477121

Log. 4 = 0.602060

 $Log. 3 \times 3 = 0.477121 \times 3 = 1.431363$

 $Log. 4 \times 4 = 0.602060 \times 4 = 2.408240$

Difference of results =0.976877

2.000000 1.431363

Difference from the true result = .568637

Therefore, .976877: 1::.568637: .582 3+.582=3.582=x nearly.

This value of x is found, on trial, to be too small, and 3.6 is found to be too great; therefore, by substituting each of these, we have

Log. 3.582 = 0.554126

Log. 3.6 =0.556303

 $Log. 3.582 \times 3.582 = 0.554126 \times 3.582 = 1.984879$

Log. 3.6 ×36 =0.556303×3.6 =2.002690

0.017811

3.6 - 3.582 = .018; 2.000000 - 1.984879 = 0.015121.

Then .017811 : .018 : : 0.015121 : .0152.

Therefore, .0152 + 3.582 = 3.5972, very nearly.

2. Given $x^z = 10$ to find x.

First, let x=2.5.

Then log. 2.5 = 0.397940.

EXPONENTIAL OR TRANSCENDENTAL EQUATIONS. 301

And 0.397940×2.5 = .994850. Secondly, let x=2.6. Then log. 2.6 = 0.414973. And 0.414973×2.6 = 1.078929. 1.078929-.994850 = .084079. 1.-.994850=.005150; 2.6-2.5=.1. Then .084079: .1::.005150:.006.

2.5+.006=2.506, nearly.

3. Required the value of x in the following equation: $x^x=256$. Ans. x=4.

- 4. Given $x^2 = 5$ to find the value of x. Ans. x = 2.129.
- 5. Required the value of x in the following equation: $7^x=343$. Ans. x=3.
- 6. Find the value of x in the following equation: $x^2 = 3125$.

 Ans. x = 5.
- 320. This rule will apply to solving questions in geometrical progression, when we wish to obtain the number of terms.

EXAMPLES.

7. If the first term is 5, the last term 405, and the ratio 3, what is the number of terms?

In Art. 274, we find $L=ar^{n-1}$, and this equation, by transposition, &c., is

$$n = \frac{\text{Log.}\left(\frac{L}{a}\right)}{\text{Log. }r} + 1 = \frac{\text{Log. }L - \text{Log. }a}{\text{Log. }r} + 1.$$

OPERATION.

Log. 405 = 2.607455 Log. 5 = 0.698970 1.908485 Log. 1.908485 = 0.280688 Log. 0.477121 = -1.678628 4 = .602060

4+1=5, the number of terms. Ans.

8. If the first term is 4, the ratio 3, and the sum of the series 484, what is the number of terms?

In Art. 278, we find

$$S = \frac{ar^n - a}{r - 1}$$
, or $\frac{a(r^n - 1)}{(r - 1)}$.

Therefore, by transposition, we have

Ans. 5, the number of terms.

- 9. How long must \$78.39 be at compound interest, at 6 per cent., to amount to \$124.94?

 Ans. 8 years.
- 10. January 1, 1840, lent my friend John Brown \$2000, at 8 per cent. compound interest, and he agreed to pay me in 5 years; but, owing to certain circumstances, he could not pay until the amount of the note was \$4663.31. When was the note paid?

 Ans. January 1, 1851.
- 11. How long will it require \$800, at 6 per cent. compound interest, to amount to \$1609.76?

 Ans. 12 years.
- 12. Loaned \$2000, at compound interest, for 11 years, and received, interest and principal, \$4663.31. At what rate per cent. was the money lent?

 Ans. 8 per cent.
- 13. A gentleman agreed with another to board him for a certain number of days, on the following terms: he was to pay 3 cents for the first day's board, 9 cents for the second day, 27 cents for the third day, and so on in this ratio. The amount of the gentleman's bill was \$295.23. How many days was the gentleman boarded?

 Ans. 9 days.

SECTION XXXIII.

ANNUITIES.

- ART: 321. Annuity is a term used for any periodical income arising from money lent, or from tenements, land, salaries, pensions, &c., payable from time to time, but generally by annual payments.
- 322. Annuities are divided into those that are in Possession, and those that are in Reversion; the former meaning such as have commenced, and the latter such as will not begin till some particular event has happened, or till after some certain time has elapsed.
- 323. When an annuity is forborne for some years, or the payment is not made for that time, the annuity is said to be in arrears.
- 324. An annuity may also be for a certain number of years; or it may be without any limit, and then it is called a perpetuity.
- 325. The amount of an annuity, forborne for any number of years, is the sum arising from the addition of all the annuities for that number of years, together with the interest due upon each after it became due.
- 326. The present worth, or value of an annuity, is the price or sum which ought to be given for it at the present time.

EXAMPLES.

1. A man is desirous to bequeath his son a certain sum of money, which shall be deposited in an annuity office, that pays 6 per cent., that his son may receive, at the close of each year, \$100 for the term of 12 years, at which time the principal and interest shall be exhausted. What is the sum bequeathed?

Let A = the sum put at interest.

a = the sum taken out annually.

r = the rate per cent.

t =the time.

327. The amount of the sum, a, taken out at the close of the first year, would be, at the end of the time, $100(1+.06)^{11}$, or $a(1+r)^{i-1}$; that taken out at the close of the second year would amount to $100 \ (1+.06)^{10}$, or $a(1+r)^{i-2}$; that taken out at the end of the third year would be $100(1+.06)^3$, or $a(1+r)^{i-3}$; that taken out at the end of the 12th year would be only a, or \$100 without interest.

Thus, we have a regular series in Geometrical Progression, where we have the extremes, a and $a(1+r)^{i-1}$, and the ratio (1+r), given to find the sum of the series.

Therefore, by Art. 277, we find the sum of the series to be $\frac{a(1+r)^{t-1}(1+r)-a}{r} = \frac{a(1+r)^t-a}{r} = \frac{a[(1+r)^t-1]}{r} = \text{the amount}$

of all the sums deposited. This, by the hypothesis, must be equal to $A(1+r)^t$.

Therefore,
$$A(1+r)^{i} = \frac{a[(1+r)^{i}-1]}{r}$$
.

By division.
$$A = \frac{a[(1+r)^t-1]}{r(1+r)^t} = \text{sum put at interest.}$$

We, therefore, have the first of these formulæ for finding the amount of the sums drawn out annually, or at stated periods; and the last formula for ascertaining what sum must be deposited, or put at interest.

$$A = \frac{a[(1+r)^{t}-1]}{r(1+r)^{t}} = \frac{100[(1.06)^{12}-1]}{.06(1+.06)^{12}}.$$

OPERATION BY LOGARITHMS.

Log.
$$1+r=1.06=0.025306$$

$$12$$

$$2.0122 = 0.303672$$

$$1$$
Log. 1.0122

$$=0.005266$$

$$=2.000000$$
From 2.005266

Log.
$$(1+r)^{i} = (1.06)^{12}$$
 = 0.303672
Log. $r = .06$ = -2.778151
Take -1.081823
\$838.38. Ans. = 2.923443

2. A gentleman deposited, in an annuity office, \$2000. How much can be receive annually, if the annuity continue 15 years, at 5 per cent. compound interest?

By transposition, &c., of the last formula, we obtain the following for ascertaining the value of the annuity, a.

$$a = \frac{Ar(1+r)^{t}}{(1+r)^{t}-1}. = \frac{2000 \times .05(1.05)^{15}}{(1.05)^{15}-1}.$$

$$Log. 1+r=1.05 = 0.021189$$

$$15$$

$$(1+r)^{t}=2.0789 = 0.317835$$

$$1.$$

$$Log. 1.0789 = 0.032981 \text{ Arith. Com.} = -1.967019$$

$$Log. (A) = 2000 = 3.301030$$

$$Log. (r) = .05 = -2.698970$$

$$Log. (1+r)^{t}=(1.05)^{15} = 0.317835$$

$$a = \$192.68. Ans. = 2.284854$$

In the operation of the above question, we find it more convenient to commence with the denominator of the formula.

- 3. A gentleman deposited in an annuity office, which pays 5 per cent. compound interest, \$8000; in how many years will this sum be exhausted, if he draw out, annually, \$850?
- 328. From the equation, $A = \frac{a[(1+r)^t-1]}{r(1+r)^t}$, we obtain, by transposition, &c.,

$$t = \frac{\text{Log.}\left(\frac{a}{a - Ar}\right)}{\text{Log.}\left(1 + r\right)}. = \frac{\text{Log.}\left(\frac{850}{850 - (8000 \times .05)}\right)}{\text{Log.}}.$$

Log.
$$(A)=850$$
 =2.929419
 $Ar=8000\times.05=400$
Log. $(850-400)=450$ =2.653213
 0.276206
Log. $(1+r)=1.05$ =0.021189
Therefore, $\frac{276206}{21189}=13.035=13$ years, 12 days. Ans.

329. But the same result will be obtained by subtracting the logarithm of the denominator from the logarithm of the numerator, and finding the number corresponding with the remainder. Thus,

Log. 276206 =5.441233 Log. 21189 =4.326110 Ans. 13.035=13 years, 12 days, =1.115123

- 4. John Smith, believing he shall live 20 years, has purchased an annuity, which affords him \$500 each year. What sum has he deposited in the annuity office, which pays for deposits 5 per cent. compound interest? The principal and interest are to be exhausted at the close of the 20th year.

 Ans. \$6230.81.
- 5. If John Smith die at the end of 10 years, what sum will remain in the effice?

 Ans. \$3850.27.
- 6. Or, if the office have agreed, for his deposit, to give him, at the close of each year, \$500, and if Smith should live 30 years, what will the office lose?

 Ans. \$6289.
- 7. A gentleman bequeathed to his wife \$1728, which she deposited in an office which pays 4 per cent. compound interest. How large a sum shall she receive, annually, from the office, that the annuity may continue 10 years?

 Ans. \$213.09.
- 8. A certain Savings Bank will pay 1½ per cent. compound interest, semi-annually. If I deposit in this bank \$4000, and take from it, at the end of every six months, \$500, in what time shall I have withdrawn all my money from the bank?

Ans. 4 years, 106 days.

draw on it every 3 months for \$90? The bank pays on deposits 1 per cent. each quarter of the year, and I wish to continue drawing on the bank for 10 years.

Ans. \$2954.84.

SECTION XXXIV.

INVOLUTION OF BINOMIALS.

ART. 330. A binomial or residual quantity may be raised to any power, without the trouble of continual involution, by the following

Rule. 1. To find the terms without the coefficients.

The index of the first, or leading quantity, begins with the index of the given power; and, in the succeeding terms, decreases continually by 1, in every term, to the last; and in the second, or following quantity, the indices of the terms are 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., increasing by 1. That is, the first term will contain only the first part of the root, with the same index as the required power. The last term of the series will contain only the second part of the given root, raised to the intended power; but all the other intermediate terms will contain the product of some powers of both members of the root, that the powers or indices of the first or leading member will always decrease by 1, while those of the second member will increase by 1.

2. To find the coefficients.

The first coefficient is always 1, and the second is the same as the index of the required power; to obtain the third coefficient, multiply that of the second term by the index of the leading letter in the same term, and divide the product by 2, and so on; that is, multiply the coefficient of the term last found by the index of the leading quantity in that term, and divide the product by the number of terms to that place, and it will give the coefficient of the term next following. In this manner all the coefficients will be obtained.

Note 1.— The whole number of terms will be one more than the index of the given power; and, when both terms of the root are +, all the terms of the power will be +; but, if the second term be —, all the odd terms will be +, and all the even terms —, which causes the terms to be + and — alternately.

NOTE 2.—The sum of the two indices in each term is always the same number, that is, the index of the required power; and, reckoning from the middle of the series, both ways, or towards the right and left, the indices of the two terms are the same figures at equal distances, but mutually changed places. Also, the coefficients are the same numbers at equal distances from the middle of the series towards the right and left; so, by whatever numbers they increase to the middle, by the same, in the reverse order, they decrease to the end.

EXAMPLES.

1. Let a+x be involved to the 5th power.

The terms without the coefficients, by the first rule, will be

$$a^5$$
, a^4x , a^3x^2 , a^2x^3 , ax^4 , x^5 ,

The coefficients by the second rule will be

1, 5,
$$\frac{5\times4}{2}$$
, $\frac{10\times3}{3}$, $\frac{10\times2}{4}$, $\frac{5\times1}{5}$,=

Therefore, the fifth power with the coefficients is a^5 , $5a^4x$, $10a^3x^2$, $10a^2x^3$, $5ax^4$, x^5 .

2. Involve a-x to the sixth power.

Ans. The terms with the coefficients will be,

$$a^6 - 6a^5x + 15a^4x^2 - 20a^3x^3 + 15a^2x^4 - 6ax^5 + x^6$$
.

3. Required the tenth power of a+x.

Ans.
$$\begin{cases} a^{10} + 10a^9x + 45a^8x^2 + 120a^7x^3 + 210a^6x^4 + 252a^5x^5 \\ + 210a^4x^6 + 120a^3x^7 + 45a^2x^8 + 10ax^9 + x^{10}. \end{cases}$$

4. Raise x+y to the seventh power.

Ans.
$$x^7 + 7x^6y + 21x^5y^2 + 35x^4y^3 + 35x^3y^4 + 21x^2y^5 + 7xy^6 + y^7$$
.

5. What is the ninth power of a-b?

Ans.
$$\begin{cases} a^9 - 9a^8b + 36a^7b^2 - 84a^6b^3 + 126a^5b^4 - 126a^4b^5 + 84\\ a^3b^6 - 36a^2b^7 + 9ab^8 - b^9. \end{cases}$$

The coefficients of the first twelve powers will be found in the following

TABLE.

First power,	1, 1
Second "	1, 2, 1
Third "	1, 3, 3, 1
Fourth "	1, 4, 6, 4, 1
Fifth "	1, 5, 10, 10, 5, 1
Sixth "	1, 6, 15, 20, 15, 6, 1
Seventh "	1, 7, 21, 35, 35, 21, 7, 1
Eighth "	1, 8, 28, 56, 70, 56, 28, 8, 1
Ninth "	1, 9, 36, 84, 126, 126, 84, 36, 9, 1
Tenth "	1, 10, 45, 120, 210, 252, 210, 120, 45, 10, 1
Eleventh "	1, 11, 55, 165, 330, 462, 462, 330, 165, 55, 11, 1
Twelfth "	1, 12, 66, 220, 495, 792, 924, 792, 495, 220, 66, 12, 1.

By examining the preceding table, we readily perceive the law by which the coefficients are obtained.

If we wish to obtain the coefficients of the 6th power, we add together the coefficients of the 5th power, two and two.

Thus, 1+5=6; 5+10=15; 10+10=20; 10+5=15; 5+1=6. By this process we obtain all the coefficients of the 6th power, except the first and last, which are always 1 in every power.

To obtain the coefficients of the 10th power, we add those of the 9th. Thus,

$$1+9=10$$
; $9+36=45$; $36+84=120$; $84+126=210$; $126+126=252$; $126+84=210$; $84+36=120$; $36+9=45$; $9+1=10$.

We therefore find the coefficients to be,

6. Raise a+4b to the third power.

Let n=4b. Then a+n=a+4b. The third power of a+n, by Art. 330, = $a^3+3a^2n+3an^2+n^3$. Substituting 4b for n, we have

$$a^{3}+3a^{2}(4b)+3a(4b)^{2}+(4b)^{3}=$$

 $a^{3}+12a^{2}b+48ab^{2}+64b^{3}$. Ans.

7. What is the third power of a+b+c?

Let

$$n=b+c$$
.

Then

$$a+n=a+b+c$$
.

The third power of a+

 $a+n=a^3+3a^2n+3an^2+n^3$.

Substituting the values of n, we have

$$a^{3}+3a^{2}(b+c)+3a(b+c)^{3}+(b+c)^{3}=$$
Ans.
$$\begin{cases} a^{3}+3a^{2}b+3a^{2}c+3ab^{2}+6abc+3ac^{3}\\ +b^{3}+3b^{2}c+3bc^{2}+c^{3}. \end{cases}$$

8. What is the 3d power of a+b+c+d?

Let

$$x=a+b$$
, and $y=c+d$.

Then And

$$(x+y)^8 = (a+b+c+d)^8$$
.
 $(x+y)^8 = (x^3+3x^2y+3xy^2+y^3)$.

Substituting these values of x and y, we have

$$(a+b)^3+3(a+b)^2(c+d)+3(a+b)(c+d)^2+(c+d)^3 = a^3+3a^2b+3ab^2+b^3+(3a^2+6ab+3b^2)(c+d)+(3a+3b)(c^2+2cd+d^2)+(c^3+3c^2d+3cd^2+d^3) =$$

 $a^3 + 3a^2b + 3ab^2 + b^3 + 3a^2c + 6abc + 3b^2c + 3a^2d + 6abd + 3b^2d + 3ac^2 + 6acd + 3ad^2 + 3bc^2 + 6cbd + 3bd^2 + c^3 + 3c^2d + 3cd^2 + d^3$. Ans.

- 9. What is the 3d power of $2a-b+c^2$?

 Ans.
- 10. What is the 5th power of 4a-5b? Ans.
- 11. What is the 6th power of $3a^2-2b^3$?

 Ans.
- 12. What is the 4th power of m+n-p?

 Ans.
- 13. What is the 8th power of $m^2 + n^3$?

 Ans.
- 14. What is the 7th power of $1+x^2$?

 Ans.
- 15. What is the 2d power of a+b+c+d+e+f? Ans.
- 16. What is the 10th power of $a^3 + b^3$?

 Ans. 17. What is the *n*th power of $a + b^3$?

 Ans.
- 18. What is the 6th power of a-b+c? Ans.
- 19. What is the 4th power of $a^{5}-x$? Ans.
- 20. What is the 3d power of $2a^2-3b^3$? Ans.

SECTION XXXV.

BINOMIAL THEOREM.

ART. 331. The Binomial Theorem is a general algebraical expression or formula, by which any power or root of a given quantity, consisting of two terms, is expanded into a series; the form of which, as it was first proposed by Sir Isaac Newton. being as follows:

$$(P+PQ)^{\frac{m}{n}} = P^{\frac{m}{n}} \left[1 + \frac{m}{n} Q + \frac{m}{n} \left(\frac{m-n}{2n} \right) Q^{3} + \frac{m}{n} \left(\frac{m-n}{2n} \right) \right]$$

$$\left(\frac{m-2n}{3n} \right) Q^{3} + \frac{m}{n} \left(\frac{m-n}{2n} \right) \left(\frac{m-2n}{3n} \right) \left(\frac{m-3n}{4n} \right) Q^{4} + \&c.$$
Or,
$$(P+PQ)^{\frac{m}{n}} = P^{\frac{m}{n}} + \frac{m}{n} A Q + \frac{m-n}{2n} B Q + \frac{m-2n}{3n} C Q$$

$$+ \frac{m-3n}{4n} D Q + \&c.,$$

where P is the first term of a binomial, Q the second divided by the first, $\frac{m}{n}$ the index of the power or root, and A, B, C, &c., the terms immediately preceding those in which they are first found, including their signs + or -.

332. This theorem may be applied to any particular case, by substituting the numbers or letters in the given example for P Q, m, and n, in either the above formulæ, and then finding the result according to the rule.

When the index of the binomial is a whole number, the series will terminate, as observed under the article Involution; but when it is a negative or fractional number, as in the following examples, the series will proceed on ad infinitum, and will become more convergent the less the second term of a binomial is with respect to the first.

EXAMPLES.

1. It is required to convert $(a^2+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ into an infinite series.

Let
$$P=a^2$$
, $Q=\frac{x}{a^2}$, $\frac{m}{n}=\frac{1}{2}$, or $m=1$ and $n=2$.

Then
$$P^{\frac{m}{n}} = (a^2)^{\frac{m}{n}} = (a^2)^{\frac{1}{2}} = a = A$$
.

$$\frac{m}{n}AQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a}{1} \times \frac{x}{a^3} = \frac{x}{2a} = B.$$

$$\frac{m-n}{2n}BQ = \frac{1-2}{4} \times \frac{x}{2a} \times \frac{x}{a^2} = -\frac{x^3}{2.4a^3} = C.$$

$$\frac{m-2n}{3n}CQ = \frac{1-4}{6} \times -\frac{x^3}{2.4a^3} \times \frac{x}{a^3} = \frac{3x^3}{2.4.6a^5} = D.$$

$$\frac{m-3n}{4n}DQ = \frac{1-6}{8} \times \frac{3x^3}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6a^5} \times \frac{x}{a^2} = -\frac{3.5x^4}{2\cdot 4\cdot 6\cdot 8a^7} = E.$$

$$\frac{m-4n}{5n}EQ = \frac{1-8}{10} \times -\frac{3.5x^4}{2.4.6.8a^7} \times \frac{x}{a^3} = \frac{3.5.7x^5}{2.4.6.8.10a^9} = F.$$

Therefore $(a^2+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ =

$$a + \frac{x}{2a} - \frac{x^2}{2.4a^8} + \frac{3x^3}{2.46a^5} - \frac{3.5x^4}{2.46.8a^7} + \frac{3.5.7x^5}{2.46.810a^9} -$$
, &c.

The pupil will readily perceive that the law of formation of the several terms of the series is sufficiently evident.

2. Required the development of $\frac{x^2}{(x^2-y)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ in a series.

Here
$$\frac{x^3}{(x^2-y)^{\frac{1}{2}}} = x^2(x^2-y)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$
, $P = x^2$, $Q = -\frac{y}{x^3}$, $m = -1$, and $n = 2$.

Hence
$$P^{\frac{m}{n}} = (x^2)^{\frac{m}{n}} = (x^2)^{-\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{x} = A$$
.

$$\frac{m}{n}AQ = -\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{x} \times -\frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{y}{2x^3} = B.$$

$$\frac{m-n}{2n}BQ = \frac{-1-2}{4} \times \frac{y}{2x^3} \times -\frac{y}{x^3} = \frac{3y^2}{2.4x^3} = C.$$

$$\frac{m-2n}{3n}CQ = \frac{-1-4}{6} \times \frac{3y^3}{2.4x^5} \times -\frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{3.5y^3}{2.4.6x^7} = D.$$

$$\frac{m-3n}{4n}DQ = \frac{-1-6}{8} \times \frac{3.5y^3}{2.4.6x^7} \times -\frac{y}{x^2} = \frac{3.5.7y^4}{2.4.6.8x^5} = E.$$
Therefore,
$$\frac{1}{(x^2-y)\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{1}{x} + \frac{y}{2x^3} + \frac{3y^3}{2.4x^5} + \frac{3.5y^3}{2.4.6x^7} + \frac{35.7y^4}{2.4.6.8x^3} + , &c.$$
And,
$$\frac{x^3}{(x^3-x)^3} = x + \frac{y}{2x} + \frac{3y^3}{2.4x^3} + \frac{3.5y^5}{2.4.6x^5} + \frac{3.5.7y^4}{2.4.6.8x^7} + , &c.$$

This last equation is obtained from the former by multiplying each term of the equation by x^2 .

3. Required the cube root of 9.

Here,
$$9^{\frac{1}{3}} = (8+1)^{\frac{1}{3}}$$
.

Therefore, $P=8$, $Q=\frac{1}{8}$, $m=1$, and $n=3$.

Whence, $P^{\frac{n}{n}} = 8^{\frac{n}{n}} = 8^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 = A$.

 $\frac{m}{n}AQ = \frac{1}{3} \times 2 \times \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} = B$.

 $\frac{m-n}{2n}BQ = \frac{1-3}{6} \times \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^2} \times \frac{1}{2^3} = -\frac{1}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 2^4} = C$.

 $\frac{m-2n}{3n}CQ = \frac{1-6}{9} \times -\frac{1}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 2^4} \times \frac{1}{2^3} = \frac{5}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot 2^7} = D$.

 $\frac{m-3n}{4n}DQ = \frac{1-9}{12} \times \frac{5}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot 2^7} \times \frac{1}{2^3} = -\frac{5 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot 12 \cdot 2^{10}} = E$.

Therefore,

 $9^{\frac{1}{3}} = 2 + \frac{1}{3 \cdot 2^3} - \frac{1}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 2^4} + \frac{5}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot 2^7} - \frac{5 \cdot 8}{3 \cdot 6 \cdot 9 \cdot 12 \cdot 2^{10}} + , &c.$

5.Z- 5.0.Z- 5.0.9.

Here,
$$\frac{m}{n} = \frac{1}{2}$$
, $P = a$, and $Q = \frac{b}{a}$.

4. What is the square root of a+b?

Then,
$$P^{\frac{m}{n}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} = A$$
 $\frac{m}{n}AQ = \frac{1}{2} \times \frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1} \times \frac{b}{a} = \frac{a^{\frac{1}{2}}b}{2a} = \frac{a^{-\frac{1}{2}}b}{2} = B.$

$$\frac{m-n}{2n}BQ = \frac{1-2}{4} \times \frac{a^{-\frac{1}{2}b}}{2} \times \frac{b}{a} = -\frac{a^{-\frac{1}{2}b^2}}{8a} = -\frac{a^{-\frac{3}{2}b^2}}{8} = C.$$

$$\frac{m-2n}{3n}CQ = \frac{1-4}{6} \times \frac{a^{-\frac{3}{2}b^2}}{8} \times \frac{b}{a} = \frac{3a^{-\frac{3}{2}b^3}}{48a} = \frac{a^{-\frac{5}{2}b^3}}{16} = D.$$

And
$$\frac{m-3n}{4n}DQ = \frac{1-6}{8} \times \frac{a^{-\frac{5}{2}b^3}}{16} \times \frac{b}{a} = \frac{5a^{-\frac{5}{2}b^4}}{128a} = -\frac{5a^{-\frac{7}{2}b^4}}{128} = E.$$

Therefore,
$$(a+b)^{\frac{1}{2}} = a^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{a^{-\frac{1}{2}b}}{2} - \frac{a^{\frac{3}{2}b^3}}{8} + \frac{a^{\frac{5}{2}b^3}}{16} - \frac{5a^{-\frac{7}{2}b^4}}{128}$$
, &c.

5. What is the cube root of 7?

Ans.
$$2 - \frac{1}{3.2^2} - \frac{1}{3.6.2^4} - \frac{5}{3.6.9.2^7} - \frac{5.8}{3.6.9.12.2^{10}}$$
, &c...

6. Expand $(1-a)^{\frac{2}{5}}$ into an infinite series.

Ans.
$$1-\frac{2a}{5}-\frac{2.3.a^2}{5.10}-\frac{2.3.8.a^3}{5.10.15}$$
, &c.

7. It is required to convert $\frac{1}{(1+x)^{\frac{1}{5}}}$, or its equal $(1+x)^{-\frac{1}{5}}$, into an infinite series.

Ans.
$$1-\frac{x}{5}+\frac{6x^2}{5.10}-\frac{6.11x^3}{5.10.15}+\frac{6.11.16x^4}{5.10.15.20}-$$
, &c.

8. It is required to convert $(a-b)^{\frac{1}{4}}$ into an infinite series

Ans.
$$a^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(1 - \frac{b}{4a} - \frac{3b^2}{4.8a^2} - \frac{3.7.b^3}{4.8.12a^3} - \frac{3.7.11b^4}{4.8.12.16a^4} - \right)$$
, &c.

INDETERMINATE COEFFICIENTS.

333. This is a general method of obtaining a series from fractions, and other expressions, without either performing the division or extracting the root.

RULE. Assume a series with unknown but constant coefficients of x, increasing or decreasing in the same way as if the operation was performed at length; then make this scries equal to the given expression, and, clearing the equation of fractions, bring all the terms to one side, so as to make the equation = 0; next make the first term of the coefficients of the several powers of x each = 0, and there will arise as many independent equations as there are unknown coefficients, from which their values may be found and substituted for them in the assumed series.

EXAMPLES.

1. Let it be required to expand $\frac{a}{b+x}$ into a series.

=(

Assume $\frac{a}{b+x} = A + Bx + Cx^2 + Dx^3 + &c.$; then, multiplying both sides by b+x, and transposing a, we obtain $Ab-a+(Bb+A)x+(Cb+B)x^2+(Db+C)x^3+&c.=0$, an equation which must be true, whatever be the value of x. Now, making the first term, and the coefficients of the several powers of x, each = 0, we have Ab-a=0, or $A=\frac{a}{b}$; Bb+a=0, or $B=\frac{A}{b}=-\frac{a}{b^2}$; Cb+B=0, or $C=\frac{B}{b}=+\frac{a}{b^3}$; Db+c=0, or $D=\frac{C}{b}=-\frac{a}{b^4}$, &c. And, substituting these values of A, B, C, D, &c., in the assumed series, we get $\frac{a}{b+x}=\frac{a}{b}-\frac{ax}{b^2}+\frac{ax^3}{b^3}-\frac{ax^3}{b^4}+&c.$, in which, it is obvious, that the signs are alternately + and -, and the exponents, both in the numer ator and denominator, increase continually by 1, that of x in the numerator being always 1 less than that of b in the denominator.

2. Expand $\frac{a^2}{a^2+2ax-x^2}$ into a series.

Ans. $1-\frac{2x}{a}+\frac{5x^2}{a^2}-\frac{12x^3}{a^3}+$, &c.

3. Expand $\sqrt{(a^2-x^2)}$ into a series.

Ans.
$$a = \frac{x^2}{2a} = \frac{x^4}{8a^3} = \frac{x^6}{16a^5} = \frac{x^6}{6a^5}$$
, &c.

4. Expand $\frac{1+2x}{1-x-x^2}$ into a series.

Ans.
$$1+3x+4x^2+7x^3+11x^4+18x^5+$$
, &c.

This is a recurring series, in which each of the coefficients, after the second, is the sum of the two preceding ones.

5. Expand $\sqrt{(1-a)}$ into a series.

Ans.
$$1-\frac{a}{2}-\frac{a^3}{2.4}-\frac{3a^3}{2.4.6}-\frac{3.5a^4}{2.4.6.8}-\frac{3.5.7a^5}{2.4.6.8.10}-$$
, &e.

6. Expand $\frac{1-x}{1-2x-3x^2}$ into a series.

Ans.
$$1+x+5x^2+13x^3+41x^4+121x^5+365x^8$$
, &c.

7. What is the expansion of $(a-b)^{\frac{1}{2}}$?

Ans.
$$a^{\frac{1}{4}} \left(1 - \frac{b}{4a} - \frac{3b^3}{4.8a^3} - \frac{3.7b^3}{4.8.12a^3} - \frac{3.7.11b^4}{4.8.12.16a^4} - \right)$$
, &c.

8. It is required to expand $(a+x)^{-3}$.

Ans.
$$\frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{2x}{a^3} + \frac{3x^2}{a^4} - \frac{4x^3}{a^5} +$$
, &c.

9. It is required to expand $\frac{1}{(a+2x)^3}$.

Ans.
$$\frac{1}{a^3} - \frac{6x}{a^4} + \frac{24x^2}{a^5} - \frac{80x^3}{a^6}$$
, &c.

10. It is required to find the expansion of $\frac{2}{(c+x)^2}$.

Ans.
$$\frac{2}{c^3} - \frac{4x}{c^3} + \frac{6x^2}{c^4} - \frac{8x^3}{c^5} +$$
, &c.

11. It is required to find the expansion of $\frac{a^3}{(a+2b)^3}$.

Ans.
$$\frac{1}{a} \left(1 - \frac{6b}{a} + \frac{24b^2}{a^2} - \frac{80b^3}{a^3} + , &c. \right)$$

12. What is the value of $\frac{1}{(b^2+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ in a series?

Ans.
$$\frac{1}{b} - \frac{x}{2b^3} + \frac{3x^3}{2.4b^5} - \frac{3.5x^3}{2.4.6b^7} + \frac{3.5.7x^4}{2.4.6.8b^9}$$
, &c.

SECTION XXXVI.

SUMMATION AND INTERPOLATION OF SERIES.

ART. 334. The Summation of Series is the method of finding a terminated expression equal to the whole series.

Interpolation is the method of finding any term of an infinite series, without producing all the rest.

DIFFERENTIAL METHOD.

335. The Differential Method consists in finding, from the successive differences of the terms of a series, any intermediate term, or the sum of the whole series.

PROBLEM I.

336. To find the several orders of differences.

Let a+b+c+d+e+, &c., be any series; subtract each term from the one following it, and the differences -a+b, -b+c, -c+d, -d+e, &c., will form a new series, called the first order of differences. Again, subtract each term of this new series from the one that follows it, and the differences a-2b+c, b-2c+d, c-2d+e, &c., will form another series, called the second order of differences. Proceed in like manner for the third, fourth, fifth, &c., order of differences, until they at last become equal to 0, or are carried as far as is required.

- 337. When the several terms of the series continually increase, the differences will all be positive; but, when they decrease, the differences will be alternately negative and positive.
 - 1. Required the several order of differences of the series 1, 6, 20, 50, 105, 196, &c.
 - 1, 6, 20, 50, 105, 196, &c., the given series.
 - 5, 14, 30, 55, 91, &c., 1st differences.
 - 9, 16, 25, 36, &c., 2d
 - 7, 9, 11, &c., 3d "
 - 2, 2, &c., 4th "
 - 0, &c., 5th "

- 2. Required the several order of differences of the series of 12, 22, 32, 42, 52, &c.
 - 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, &c., the given series.
 - 3, 5, 7, 9, &c., 1st differences.
 - 2, 2, 2, &c., 2d
 - 0, 0, &c., 3d "
- 3. Required the several order of differences of the series of cubes, 1³, 2³, 3³, 4³, 5³.

 Ans.
- 4. Find the order of differences in the series $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{16}$, $\frac{1}{32}$, &c. Ans.

PROBLEM II.

338. To find the first term of any order of differences.

Let d', d'', d''', d'''', &c., represent the first terms of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, &c., order of differences; then d'=-a+b, d''=a-2b+c, d'''=-a+3b-3c+d, d''''=a-4b+6c-4d+e, &c.; from which it is obvious that the coefficients of the several terms of any order of differences are respectively the same as those of the terms of an expanded binomial, and are obtained in the same manner; for the terms that are subtracted are actually added, but with contrary signs. Hence we infer that d^n , or the first difference of the nth order of differences, is $\pm a \mp nb \pm n \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}$

 $c = n \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{n-2}{3} d \pm$, &c., to n+1 terms; in which formula the *upper* signs must be taken when n is an even number, and the *under* when n is an odd number.

5. Required the first of the fifth order of differences of the series 6, 9, 17, 35, 63, 99, 148, &c.

Let a, b, c, d, e, f, &c. = 6, 9, 17, 35, 63, 99, 148, &c., and n=5. Then

$$-a+nb-\frac{n(n-1)}{2}c+\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2.3}d-\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2.3.4}e$$

$$+\frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)(n-4)}{2\cdot 3\cdot 4\cdot 5}f = -a + 5b - \frac{5\cdot 4}{2}c + \frac{5\cdot 4\cdot 3}{2\cdot 3}d -$$

$$\frac{5.4.3.2}{2.3.4}e + \frac{5.4.3.2.1}{2.3.4.5}f = -6 + 45 - 170 + 350 - 315 + 99 = 494 - 491 = +3.$$
 Ans.

6. Required the first of the sixth order of differences of the series 3, 6, 11, 17, 24, 36, 50, 72, &c.

Ans. —14.

PROBLEM III.

339. To find the *n*th term of the series a,b,c,d,e,f, &c.

As we have found in the last problem that d'=-a+b, therefore b=a+d', and, in the same manner, we find c=a+2d'+d'', d=a+3d'+3d''+d''', e=a+4d'+6d''+4d'''+d'''', &c.; whence the *n*th term is

$$=a+\frac{n-1}{1}d'+\frac{n-1}{1}\cdot\frac{n-2}{2}d''+\frac{n-1}{1}\cdot\frac{n-2}{2}\cdot\frac{n-3}{3}d'''+$$
, &c.

7. Required the 7th term of the series 3, 5, 8, 12, 17, &c.

3, 5, 8, 12, 17, &c., the given series.

2, 3, 4, 5, 1st difference.

1, 1, 1, 2d difference.

0, 0, 3d difference.

Here d'=2, d''=1, d'''=0, and n=7.

Therefore
$$a+\frac{n-1}{1}d'+\frac{n-1}{1}\cdot\frac{n-2}{2}d''=3+\frac{7-1}{1}\cdot2+\frac{7-1}{1}\cdot\frac{7-2}{2}\cdot1=3+12+15=30=$$
 the 7th term.

- 8. Required the 9th term of the series 1, 5, 15, 35, 70, &c.

 Ans. 495.
- 9. Required the 10th term of the series 1, 3, 6, 10, 15, 21, &c.

 Ans. 55.

PROBLEM IV.

340. To find the sum of n terms of the series a, b, c, d, e, &c. If we add the values of a, b, c, &c., as found in the last problem, we obtain 2a+d'=a+b, 3a+3d'+d''=a+b+c, 4a+

6d'+4d''+d'''=a+b+c+d, &c. Wherefore it is evident that the sum of n terms must be

$$na + n \cdot \frac{n-1}{2}d' + n \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{n-2}{3}d'' + n \cdot \frac{n-1}{2} \cdot \frac{n-2}{3} \cdot \frac{n-3}{4}d''' + ,$$
 &c.

- 341. When the differences become at last = 0, any term, or the sum of any numbers, can be accurately found; but, when the differences do not vanish, the formulæ in this and the preceding problem give only an approximation, which will come nearer the truth as the differences diminish.
 - 10. Required the sum of 8 terms of the series 2, 5, 10, 17, &c. Here n=8, a=2, d'=3, d''=2, and d'''=0.

Hence,
$$na+n$$
. $\frac{n-1}{2}d'+n$. $\frac{n-1}{2}$. $\frac{n-2}{3}d''=8.2+8.\frac{7}{2}.3+$

- $8.\frac{7}{2}.\frac{6}{3}.2=16+84+112=212=$ the sum of 8 terms.
- 11. Required the sum of 100 terms of the series 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, &c.

Here 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, &c., given series.

1, 1, 1, 1, 1, &c., 1st difference.

0, 0, 0, 0, &c., 2d difference.

Here n=100, a=1, and d=1.

$$na+n.\frac{n-1}{2}d=100+100.\left(\frac{100-1}{2}\right)1=5050.$$
 Ans.

- 12. Required the sum of 12 terms of the series, 1, 4, 10, 20, 35.

 Ans. 1365.
- 13. Required the sum of n terms of the series 1², 2², 3², 4², 5², 6², 7², &c.

Here 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, &c., given series.

3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 13, &c., 1st difference.

2, 2, 2, 2, &c., 2d difference.

0, 0, 0, &c., 3d difference.

Let
$$a=1$$
, $d'=3$, and $d''=2$.

Then
$$na + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d' + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3}d'' = \frac{n(n+1)\cdot(2n+1)}{6}$$
.

14. Required the sum of n times of the series

Here 1, 8, 27, 64, 125, 216, &c., given series.

7, 19, 37, 61, 91, &c., 1st difference.

12, 18, 24, 30, &c., 2d difference.

6, 6, &c., 3d difference.

0, 0, &c., 4th difference.

Let a=1, d'=7, d''=12, d'''=6. Then

$$na + \frac{n(n-1)}{2}d' + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)}{2}d'' + \frac{n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2}d.'''$$

$$= n + \frac{7n(n-1)}{2} + \frac{12n(n-1)(n-2)}{2} + \frac{6n(n-1)(n-2)(n-3)}{2} + \frac{6}{2} \cdot \frac{3}{3} \cdot \frac{4}{4}$$

$$= n + \frac{7n^2 - 7n}{2} + 2n^3 - 6n^2 + 4n + \frac{n^4 - 6n^3 + 11n^2 - 6n}{4} =$$

$$\frac{4n}{4} + \frac{14n^2 - 14n}{4} + \frac{8n^3 - 24n^2 + 16n}{4} + \frac{n^4 - 6n^3 + 11n^2 - 6n}{4} =$$

$$\frac{n^4 + 2n^3 + n^2}{4} = \frac{n^2(n+1)^2}{4} = \text{sum of } n \text{ terms, as required.}$$

- 15. What is the number of cannon-shot in a square pile, the bottom row consisting of 25 shot*?

 Ans. 5525.
- 16. I have 10 square house-lots, whose sides measure 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, &c., rods, respectively. What is their value, at 25 cents per square foot?

 Ans. \$67,041,56\frac{1}{4}.
 - * Shots and shells are generally piled in three different forms, called triangular, square, or oblong piles, according as their base is either a triangle, a square, or a rectangle.

A square pile is formed by the continual laying of square, horizontal courses of shot, one above another, in such a manner as that the sides of their courses decrease by unity from the bottom to the top row, which ends also in one shot.

- 17. There are 5 cubical blocks of marble, whose sides measure, respectively, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 feet? What is their value at \$2.75 per cubic foot?

 Ans. \$1210.
- 18. What is the number of shot in a square pyramidical pile, whose side at the base contains 100 shot?

 Ans. 338350.
- 19. What is the sum of 20 terms of the series 1⁸, 2⁸, 3³, 4⁸, 5⁵, 6⁵, &c.?

 Ans. 44100.
- 20. What is the sum of 20 terms of the series 14, 24, 34, 44, 54, 64, &c.?

 Ans. 722666.

PROBLEM V.

342. To find a fraction that will express the value of a geometrical series to infinity.

In Art. 284 we find that the sum of an infinite series is obtained by the following formula:

$$S = \frac{a}{1-r}$$
;

and, by this formula, we may find the sum of algebraic series.

EXAMPLES.

1. What is the sum of the series $1+a+a^2+a^3+a^4$, &c., carried to infinity?

Ans. $\frac{1}{1-a}$.

By the above formula, the first term of the series will be the numerator of the fraction, and the denominator is obtained by subtracting the second term from the first.

- 2. What fraction will express the exact value of the series 1+5+25+125, &c., to infinity?

 Ans. $\frac{1}{1-5}$.
- 3. What fraction will express the infinite series $1-a+a^2-a^3+a^4-a^5$, &c.?

 Ans. $\frac{1}{1-a}$.
- 4. What fraction will express the series $\frac{h}{a} + \frac{bh}{a^2} + \frac{b^2h}{a^3} +$, &c., to infinity?

 Ans. $\frac{h}{a-b}$.

5. What is the sum of the series
$$\frac{1}{x} + \frac{1}{x^2} + \frac{1}{x^3} + \frac{1}{x^4} + \frac{1}{x^6}$$
, &c., to infinity?

Ans. $\frac{1}{x-1}$.

- 6. What fraction will express the series 1+2+4+8+16, &c., to infinity?

 Ans. $\frac{1}{1-2}$.
- 7. What fraction is equal to the series $\frac{1}{a} \frac{x^2}{a^3} + \frac{x^4}{a^5} \frac{x^6}{a^7} +$, &c., to infinity?

 Ans. $\frac{a}{a^2 + x^2}$.
- 8. What fraction will express the value of 1+1+1+1+1, &c., to infinity?

 Ans. $\frac{1}{1-1}$.
- 9. Express by a fraction the value of the series $x + \frac{x^2}{a} + \frac{x^3}{a^2} + \frac{x^4}{a^3} + \frac{x}{a^3} + \frac{x}{a^$
- 10. What is the value of the series $1-\frac{x}{a}+\frac{x^2}{a^2}-\frac{x^3}{a^3}+$, &c., to infinity?

 Ans. $\frac{a}{a+x}$.
- 11. Required the sum of the series $\frac{1}{1.2} + \frac{1}{2.3} + \frac{1}{3.4} +$, &c., continued to infinity.

 Ans. 1.

This question may be performed by separating the factors of the denominators so as to form two series, and then subtracting the less from the greater, as follows:

Let $1+\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}$, &c. = the greater series. And $\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{3}+\frac{1}{4}$, &c. = the less series.

Then 1 = the sum of the series.

Note. - Another method may be found in the Key.

12. Required the sum of the series $\frac{1}{1.4} + \frac{1}{2.5} + \frac{1}{3.6} + \frac{1}{4.7} + \frac{1}{4.7}$. &c., to infinity.

Ans. $\frac{11}{18}$.

SECTION XXXVII.

CUBIC EQUATIONS, CONTAINING ONLY THE THIRD AND SECOND POWERS.

ART. 343. Any numerical equation, containing only the third and second powers of the unknown quantity, and having one rational root, may be reduced by rendering both of its members perfect squares, and extracting the square root of both sides; completing the operation by former rules. The only difficulty lies in multiplying the equation by such a number that, after adding to each side the fourth power of the unknown quantity, and the second power with a coefficient easily determined, both sides will be perfect squares. This multiplier must be ascertained by trial; for, though a general formula might be given for obtaining it, yet it would be so complicated as to be of no practical use. It may be either an integer or a fraction, and is positive or negative according to the sign of the known quantity.

Though there always is such a multiplier whenever the un known quantity has one rational value, yet, when the numbers are very large, or the equation is very complicated, it may not be readily found, and the process of trial may become too tedious to be of service. Whenever the equation does not contain too large numbers, the pupil will find little difficulty, if he thoroughly understands the following

RULE. Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the unknown cube, if it have any expressed. Place the third power of the unknown quantity on one side of the equation, and the second power, with the known quantity, on the other. Multiply both sides by the number nearest to unity which will make the known quantity a positive square; or, which is the same thing, separate the known number into two factors, one of which shall be the greatest square contained in it, and multiply both sides by the other factor.

Multiply the last equation by 4; add the fourth power of the

unknown quantity, and the second power, with a coefficient equal to the square of half the coefficient of the third power, to each side; and extract the square root of both sides, if possible. By taking like signs of the two members of the equation in evolving, we shall obtain one root; and, by taking unlike signs, the other two may be found by quadratic equations.

But, if that member of the equation which contains the known quantity is not a perfect square, substitute 1, 9, 16, $\frac{9}{4}$, $\frac{4}{5}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, or some other square number, in the place of 4, and proceed as above, till, by trial, a number is found which will accomplish the object.

- Note.—1. The sum of the three values of the unknown quantity should always be equal to the coefficient of the second power in the original equation, after dividing by the coefficient of the cube, and placing it on the same side with the known quantity, opposite the positive cube; hence, if two values were known, the other might easily be found.
- 2. When one of the values is known, the others might be found by the usual method; bringing all the terms of the original equation to the same side, and dividing by the difference between the unknown quantity and its known value, reducing, by quadratic equations, the equation thus produced. But the three values are here given directly, by using the different signs in evolving, thus rendering the solution shorter, and more satisfac-It is evident that, in extracting the square root of an equation, both sides may be considered positive, or both negative, or either one positive and the other negative. Thus the square root of the equation $4a^2-8ab+4b^2=c^2+2cd+d^2$, is +(2a-2b)=+(c+d), or -(2a-2b)=-(c+d), or +(2a-2b)=-(c+d), or -(2a-2b)=+(c+d). But, if both sides take like signs, the result will be the same, whether they are both positive or both negative, as the signs of both sides of an equation may always be changed; while, if they take unlike signs, a different equation will be produced, it making no difference which side is positive. Hence, there are but two results that can be obtained, and we have preferred to express them, in the following examples, by the same method as in quadratic equations; prefixing the sign ± to the right-hand member of the equation produced by evolution.
- 3. By observing whether the root of the known quantity is greater or less than half the coefficient of the second power on the same side, if we also notice the sign, we may usually know whether the multiplier we have used is too small or too large. When there are two rational values of the unknown quantity, of course the third will be rational, and there will be three different multipliers, which will answer our purpose, thus giving three different solutions for the same example.

EXAMPLES.

1. What are the values of x in the equation $x^3-x^2=4$?

Here the multiplier, which would make the known quantity a perfect square, is unity; therefore we transpose, and multiply by 4, $4x^3=4x^3+16$.

Adding
$$x^4$$
 and $(\frac{4}{2})^3x^2$ to each side, $x^4+4x^5+4x^3=x^4+8x^2+16$.

Evolving,

$$x^2+2x=\pm(x^2+4.)$$

Taking the positive sign and cancelling,

$$2x = 4$$
.

Dividing,

$$x^{2}+2x=-x^{2}-4.$$

Taking the negative sign, Transposing and dividing,

$$x^2 + x = -2$$
.

By quadratics,

$$x = \frac{-1 \pm \sqrt{-7}}{2}$$

Hence
$$x=2$$
, or $\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{-7}}{2}$. Ans.

The sum of their values,
$$2+\frac{-1+\sqrt{-7}}{2}+\frac{-1-\sqrt{-7}}{2}$$
, is 1

2. What are the values of x in the equation $4x^3+10x^2=9$? Conditions, $4x^2+10x^2=9$.

Dividing by 4 and transposing,

$$x^3 = -\frac{5}{2}x^3 + \frac{9}{4}$$

 $\frac{9}{4}$ being a square, multiply by 4,

$$4x^3 = -10x^2 + 9$$
.

Adding
$$x^4$$
 and $\left(\frac{4}{2}\right)^3 x^2$,

$$x^4 + 4x^3 + 4x^3 = x^4 - 6x^3 + 9$$
.

Evolving,

$$x^2+2x=\pm(x^2-3)$$
.

Taking the positive sign and cancelling,

$$2x = -3$$
.

Dividing,

$$x = -\frac{3}{5}$$

Taking the negative sign,

$$x^2 + 2x = -x^2 + 3$$
.

$$x^2 + x = \frac{8}{2}$$

By quadratics.

$$x=\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{7}}{2}$$

Hence
$$x=-\frac{3}{2}$$
, or $\frac{-1\pm\sqrt{7}}{2}$. Ans.

The sum of these roots is $-\frac{5}{2}$.

- 3. Given $3x^3-2x^2=931$ to find the values of x.
- (1.) Conditions,

$$3x^3-2x^2=931.$$

(2.) Dividing and transposing,

$$x^3 = \frac{2x^3}{3} + \frac{931}{3}$$

(3.) The greatest square in $\frac{931}{R}$ is $\frac{49}{1}$;

therefore

$$\frac{981}{8} = \frac{49}{1} \times \frac{19}{3}$$
.

Multiplying (2) by
$$\frac{19}{3}$$
,

$$\frac{19x^3}{8} = \frac{38x^3}{8} + \frac{17689}{9}.$$

Multiplying by 4,

$$\frac{76x^3}{3} = \frac{152x^3}{3} + \frac{70756}{9}.$$

Adding
$$x^4$$
 and $\left(\frac{38}{8}\right)^3 x^3$, $x^4 + \frac{76x^3}{8} + \frac{1444x^3}{9} = x^4 + \frac{532x^3}{8} + \frac{70756}{9}$.

Evolving,

$$x^3 + \frac{38x}{8} = \pm \left(x^3 + \frac{266}{3}\right)$$
.

Taking the positive sign and cancelling, 88x=266.

Dividing,

$$x=7$$

Taking the negative sign,

$$x^3 + \frac{38x}{8} = -x^3 - \frac{266}{3}$$

Transposing and dividing,

$$x^3 + \frac{19x}{8} = -\frac{133}{8}$$
.

By quadratics,

$$x = \frac{-19 \pm \sqrt{-1285}}{6}$$

Hence z=7, or $\frac{-19\pm\sqrt{-1235}}{6}$. The sum of these is $\frac{2}{3}$.

4. Given $x^3 = 12x^2 - 81$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,

$$x^3 = 12x^2 - 81$$

By multiplying both sides by -1, -81 becomes a positive square,

$$-x^3 = -12x^2 + 81.$$

We find that neither 4, 9, 16, nor 25, will answer our purpose, and we

$$-36x^3 = -432x^2 + 2916$$
.

Adding x^4 and $\left(\frac{36}{2}\right)^2 x^3$, $x^4 - 86x^3 + 324x^2 = x^4 - 108x^2 + 2916$.

Evolving,

$$x^{2}-18x=\pm(x^{2}-54).$$

Taking the positive sign and cancelling, -18x = -54.

Changing signs and dividing,

$$x=3$$
.

Taking the negative sign,

multiply by 36,

$$x^2-18x=-x^2+54.$$

Transposing and dividing.

$$x^2-9x=27.$$

Completing the square,

$$x^{2}-9x+\frac{81}{4}=27+\frac{81}{4}=\frac{189}{4}$$

Evolving,

$$x-\frac{9}{2}=\frac{3\sqrt{21}}{2}$$
.

Transposing,

$$x=\frac{9\pm3\sqrt{21}}{2}.$$

Hence x=3, or $\frac{9\pm3\sqrt{21}}{2}$ The sum of these is 12.

5. Given $x^3 + x^2 = -4$ to find the value of x.

Ans.
$$-2$$
, or $\frac{1\pm\sqrt{-7}}{2}$.

6. Given $7x^3 = x^3 + 36$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=6$$
, or 3, or -2 .

7. Given $x^3-4x^2=-9$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=3$$
, or $\frac{1\pm\sqrt{13}}{2}$.

8. Given $2x^3 = 99 - 5x^3$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=3$$
, or $\frac{-11\pm\sqrt{-143}}{4}$.

9. Given $4x^3 + 10x^2 = 125$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=2\frac{1}{2}$$
, or $\frac{-5\pm 5\sqrt{-1}}{2}$.

10. Given $x^3 = 8x^2 + 363$ to find the values of \dot{x} .

Ans.
$$x=11$$
, or $\frac{-3\pm\sqrt{-123}}{2}$.

11. Given $37x^3 = 7x^3 + 144$ to find the values of x.

Ans. x = 4, or 3, or -15.

CUBIC EQUATIONS CONTAINING ONLY THE THIRD AND FIRST POWERS.

ART. 344. Any numerical equation containing only the third and first powers of the unknown quantity, and having one rational root, may be reduced by multiplying both sides of the equation by the unknown quantity, and adding the second power to each side, with such a coefficient as, after adding a number readily determined, will make them perfect squares. The only difficulty lies in finding this coefficient, which must be ascertained by trial; though, by adopting the following rule, it can readily be found, unless the equation is so complicated, or the numbers so large, as to render the operation tedious.

In this and also the preceding case, the rule might perhaps be so framed as to obtain the roots without reducing the coefficient of the cube to unity, the two methods bearing somewhat the same relation to each other as the two in quadratic equations. But we have preferred to use fractions occasionally, rather than render the rule more complicated.

RULE. Divide both sides of the equation by the coefficient of the unknown cube,* if there be any expressed. Place the two powers of the unknown quantity on one side, and the known quantity on the other, and multiply both sides by the unknown quantity with such a sign as shall render the fourth power positive.

Separate the coefficient of the first power of the unknown quantity in the equation, thus produced, into two factors, and add the second power, with a coefficient equal to the square of one of these factors, usually the smaller, to each side. If it make the

* Until the factors are found, it is sometimes better to give the known quantity and the first power a common denominator, even though the former might be reduced to a whole number.

coefficient of the square, on the same side as the fourth power equal to the other factor, add the square of half this coefficient to each side, and extract the square root of both members, completing the operation by former rules.

But, if the above coefficient be not equal to the other factor, separate the same number into two other factors, or perhaps exchange the same, and proceed in the same way till the right ones are found.

- Note 1.—The sum of the three values of the unknown quantity should always be 0, as there is no second power in the original equation; hence, if two are known, the third will be equal to their sum, with the sign changed; and there must always be one positive and one negative value, the other being sometimes positive and sometimes negative.
- 2. We obtain the three values by the same method as in the preceding case, prefixing the sign \pm to the right-hand member of the equation in evolving. Taking the positive sign, we obtain either one or two values, and the negative sign gives the remaining values or value. When one of the values is known, the others might also be found by bringing all the terms of the original equation to the same side, and dividing by the difference between the unknown quantity and its known value.
- 3. When two of the values are rational, the third will of course be rational; and there may be three different methods of separating into factors, each of which will answer the purpose, thus giving three different solutions of the same equation.

EXAMPLES.

1. Given $x^3-3x=2$ to find the values of x.

Conditions, $x^3-3x=2$.

Multiplying by x, $x^4-3x^3=2x$.

Separating the coefficient of 2x into factors, 2×1 .

Adding $(1)^2x^2$ to each side, $x^4-2x^3=x^2+2x$.

Add $(\frac{2}{2})^3$, $x^4-2x^9+1=x^3+2x+1$ Evolving, $x^2-1=\pm(x+1)$.

Taking the positive sign, and transposing, $x^3-x=2$.

By quadratics, x=2, or -1. Ans.

The sum of these is 1; hence the other value is -1, and the equation has two equal roots, -1, and -1.

2. Given $10x = x^3 + 3$ to find the values of x.

$$10x = x^3 + 3$$
.

Transposing,

$$-x^3+10x=3$$
.

Multiplying by -x,

$$x^4 - 10x^2 = -3x$$
.

Separating into factors,

$$3=3\times1$$
.

Adding $(3)^2x^2$ to each side,

$$x^4 - x^2 = 9x^2 - 3x$$
.

Since coef. of x^2 = the other factor,

$$x^4-x^2+\frac{1}{4}=9x^2-3x+\frac{1}{4}.$$

 $x^2-\frac{1}{4}=+(3x-\frac{1}{4}).$

Evolving, Taking the positive sign, and cancelling, $x^2 = 3x$.

Dividing,

$$x=3$$
.

Taking the negative sign,

$$x^2 - \frac{1}{2} = -3x + \frac{1}{2}.$$

Transposing,

$$x^{2}+3x=1$$
.

By quadratics,

$$x = \frac{-3 \pm \sqrt{13}}{2}.$$

Hence, x=3, or $\frac{-9\pm\sqrt{18}}{9}$. The sum of these is 0.

3. Given $4x^3+3x=182$ to find the values of x.

Conditions,

$$4x^3 + 3x = 182$$
.

Dividing by coefficient of x^3 ,

$$x^3 + \frac{3x}{4} = \frac{182}{4}$$

Multiplying by x,

$$x^4 + \frac{3x^3}{4} = \frac{182x}{4}$$
.

Separating $\frac{182}{4}$ into factors,

$$\frac{182}{4} = \frac{14}{4} \times 13.$$

Adding $(\frac{14}{4})^3 x^2$ to each side, $x^4 + 13x^2 = \frac{49x^2}{4} + \frac{91x}{2}$.

$$x^4 + 13x^2 = \frac{49x^2}{4} + \frac{91x}{2}$$

Since coefficient of x^3 == the other factor,

$$\left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^{3}$$
, $x^{4} + 13x^{3} + \left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^{3} = \frac{49x^{3}}{4} + \frac{91x}{2} + \left(\frac{13}{2}\right)^{7}$

Evolving,

$$x^3 + \frac{13}{2} = \pm \left(\frac{7x+13}{2}\right)$$

Taking the positive sign and cancelling, $x^2 = \frac{7x}{9}$.

Dividing,
$$x = \frac{7}{2}$$
.

Taking the negative sign, $x^3 + \frac{13}{2} = -\frac{7x}{2} = \frac{13}{2}$.

Transposing, $x^2 + \frac{7x}{2} = -13$.

Completing the square, $x^4 + \frac{7x}{2} + \frac{49}{16} = -13 + \frac{49}{16} = -\frac{159}{16}$.

Evolving, $x + \frac{7}{4} = \pm \frac{\sqrt{-159}}{4}$.

The sum of these values is 0.

Transposing,

4. Given $x^3-7x=6$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=3$$
, or -1 , or -2 .

 $x = \frac{7 \pm \sqrt{-159}}{4}$

5. Given $x^3 = 37x + 84$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=7$$
, or -3 , or -4 .

6. Given $2x^3+7x=474$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=6$$
, or $\frac{-6\pm\sqrt{-122}}{2}$.

7. Given $9x^3 = 169x + 280$ to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=5$$
, or $-\frac{7}{8}$, or $-\frac{8}{8}$.

8. Given x^3 —3x=322 to find the values of x.

Ans.
$$x=7$$
, or $\frac{-7\pm 3\sqrt{-15}}{2}$.

PROBLEMS.

1. There is a cubical block of marble; and if 50 be added to the number of square feet in half its surface, it will be equal to the number of cubic feet in its contents. What are the solid contents of the block?

Let x = the side of the cube.

Then, x^3 = the contents of the block.

And x^2 = the superficial contents of one side of the block.

Then, $3x^2$ = the superficial contents of one-half the surface of the block.

Therefore, $x^3 = 3x^2 + 50$.

Multiplying both sides by 8,

 $8x^3 = 24x^2 + 400$.

Adding x^4 and square of 4x, $x^4 + 8x^3 + 16x^2 = x^4 + 40x^2 + 400$.

Evolving,

 $x^3+4x=x^2+20$. 4x=20.

Cancelling,

x = 5.

Dividing,
Therefore the contents,

 $x^3 = 125$ cubic.

2. A gentleman having asked a lady her age, she replied, that if 29 times the square of her age were subtracted from twice its cube, the remainder would be 225. What was the lady's age?

Let

x = lady's age.

Then,

 $2x^3-29x^3=225$.

Transposing,

 $2x^3 = 29x^2 + 225$.

Adding x^4 and the square of x, $x^4+2x^3+x^2=x^4+30x^2+225$.

Evolving,

 $x^2+x=x^2+15.$

Cancelling,

x=15 years.

3. A boy, being asked what he gave for his books, replied, that if 51 times the square of the number of dollars he gave for them were subtracted from 6 times the cube of the number, the remainder would be 900. What was the price of the books?

Ans. \$10.

- 4. A man, being asked how many dollars he had in his pockets, replied, that if three times the cube of the number he had in his pockets were added to five times the square of the number which he had, he should have 272. Required the number he had in his pockets.

 Ans. \$4.
- 5. A boat has been sailing two hours, with a light breeze, against a strong current; nineteen times the number of miles it has sailed is equal to the cube of that distance, added to thirty miles. How far has it sailed?

 Ans. It has gained either 3 miles or 2 miles, or it has lost 5 miles.

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. Multiply
$$7\sqrt{x+3}\sqrt{x^3}-\sqrt{x^n}$$
 by $9\sqrt{y^3}$. Ans.

2. Multiply
$$a^2+b^2$$
 by $a^{-2}-b^{-2}$. Ans. $a^{-2}b^2-a^2b^{-2}$.

3. Multiply
$$a^m + b^n$$
 by $a^{-2m} + b^{-n}$.

Ans. $a^{-m} + a^{-2m}b^n + a^mb^{-n} + 1$.

4. Multiply
$$\sqrt{ax}$$
 by $-\sqrt{ax}$. Ans. $-ax$.

5. Divide
$$-a$$
 by $-3a$.

Ans. $\frac{1}{3}$.

6. Divide
$$a^{n-m}$$
 by a^n . Ans. a^{-m} .

7. Divide
$$a^5+x^5$$
 by $a+x$. Ans. $a^4-a^3x+a^3x^9-ax^3+x^4$.

8. Multiply
$$y^m + x^m$$
 by $y - x$.

Ans.
$$y^{m+1}+x^my-xy^m-x^{m+1}$$
.

9. Multiply
$$\frac{1}{x^n} - \frac{na}{x^{n+1}} + \frac{n^2a^2}{2x^{n+2}}$$
 by $x^n + nax^{n-1} + \frac{n^2a^2x^{n-2}}{2}$.

Ans. $1 + \frac{n^4a^4}{4x^4}$.

Ans.
$$1+x+x^3+x^3+x^4+x^5+x^6+x^7$$
.

11. Multiply
$$8\sqrt[3]{x-a^2}$$
 by $4\sqrt{x^2-a}$.

Ans.
$$12\sqrt[6]{(x^3-3ax^6-2a^3x^7+3a^3x^4+6a^3x^5+a^4x^6-a^3x^2-6a^4x^5-3a^5x^4+2a^5x+3a^6x^3-a^7.}$$

12. Given
$$\frac{41-35x}{105} - \frac{7-2x^3}{14(x-1)} = \frac{1+3x}{21} - \frac{2x-2\frac{1}{6}}{6}$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x=4$.

13. Given
$$\sqrt{x+9}=1+\sqrt{x}$$
 to find the value of x.

Ans.
$$x=16$$
.

14. Given
$$\frac{8-2x}{1-2x} = 1 - \frac{4x^3-2}{7-16x+4x^3}$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x = -\frac{7}{4}$.

15. Given
$$(\sqrt{x+28})(\sqrt{x+6}) = (\sqrt{x+36})(\sqrt{x+4})$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x=4$.

16. Given
$$(x-1)\sqrt{2x-x^3} = \frac{1}{2}$$
 to find x .

Ans. $x = \frac{\sqrt{2} \pm 1}{\sqrt{2}}$.

17. Given
$$x-2\sqrt{x+2}=1+\sqrt[4]{x^3-3x+2}$$
 to find x .

Ans. $x=9\pm 4\sqrt{7}$, or $\frac{3\pm\sqrt{13}}{2}$.

18. Given
$$\sqrt[n]{a+x} = \sqrt[2m]{x^3-5ax+b^3}$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x = \frac{b^2-a^2}{7a}$.

19. Given
$$b^3 = a^2 + bx$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x = \frac{b^2 - a^2}{b}$.

20. Given $\frac{1}{6}(x-a) - \frac{1}{6}(2x-3b) = 10a + 11b$ to find the value of x.

Ans. x=25a+24b.

21. Given
$$\frac{3ac}{a+b} + \frac{ax}{(a+b)^2} + \frac{(2a+b)bx}{a(a+b)^2} = \frac{3cx}{b} + \frac{x}{a}$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x = \frac{ab}{a+b}$.

22. Given
$$\frac{(a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}+(a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}{(a+x)^{\frac{1}{2}}-(a-x)^{\frac{1}{2}}}=b^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x=\frac{2ab^{\frac{1}{2}}}{1+b}$

23. Given $\frac{(a+x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} + \frac{(a-x^{\frac{1}{2}})^{\frac{1}{2}}}{x^{\frac{1}{4}}} = x^{\frac{1}{4}}$ to find the value of x.

Ans. x=4(a-1).

24. Given
$$\left(\frac{a^2}{x} + b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - \left(\frac{a^2}{x} - b\right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = c^{\frac{1}{2}}$$
 to find the value of x .

Ans. $x = \frac{4a^2c}{4b^2 + c^2}$.

25. A gentleman travelled 252 miles. The first day he rode 4 miles, the last 128, and each day's journey was double the preceding one. How many days was he performing the journey?

Ans. 6 days.

26. A gentleman dying left his sons an estate of \$13,187.50. He bequeathed to his youngest son \$1000, to the oldest \$5062.50,

and ordered that each son's portion should exceed the next younger by the ratio of 1½. How many sons had he?

Ans. 5 sons.

- 27. The first term in a geometrical progression is 8, the last term $\frac{1}{3}$, and the sum of the series $4\frac{1}{3}$. What is the number of terms?

 Ans. 4.
- 28. The first term in a geometrical series is $\frac{1}{5}$, the ratio 7, and the last term 3361. What is the number of terms? Ans. 6.
 - 29. What are the three arithmetical means between $\frac{1}{3}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$?

 Ans. $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{1}{12}$, $\frac{1}{24}$.
- 30. Required the sum of 200 terms of the series 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, &c.

 Ans. 40,000.
- 31. The first term of an arithmetical series is -7, the tenth term is 12. What is the sum of the series?

 Ans. 25.
- 32. If a man travel 20 miles the first day, and 15 miles the second, and so continue to travel 5 miles less each day, how far will he have advanced on his journey the 8th day?

Ans. 20 miles.

- 33. The first term of an arithmetical series is 5, the number of terms 20; what must the common difference be, that the sum of the series shall be 123½?

 Ans. 3770.
- 34. If a man travel 20 miles the first day, 19 the second day, 18_{20} the third day, and so on in a geometrical progression, in how many days will he have travelled 400 miles? Ans. $\frac{1}{10}$.
- 35. A merchant, having mixed a certain number of gallons of wine and water, found that if he had mixed 6 gallons more of each, there would have been 7 gallons of wine to every 6 gallons of water; but, if he had mixed 6 gallons less of each, there would have been 6 gallons of wine to every 5 gallons of water. How much of each did he mix?

Ans. 78 gallons of wine with 66 of water.

36. A person bought 2 cubical stacks of hay for £41; each of them cost as many shillings per solid yard as there were linear yards in a side of the other, and the greater occupied

9 square yards of ground more than the less. What was the price of each?

Ans. £25 and £16.

37. A certain man owes \$1000. What sum shall he pay daily, so as to cancel the debt, principal and interest, at the end of the year, reckoning simple interest at 6 per cent.?

Ans. \$2.81974.

38. A and B travelled on the same road, and at the same rate, from Portland to Boston. When A was at 50 miles' distance from Boston he overtook a drove of geese, which were proceeding at the rate of 3 miles in 2 hours; and, two hours afterwards, met a stage-wagon, which was moving at the rate of 9 miles in 4 hours. B overtook the same drove of geese when he was 45 miles distance from Boston, and met the stage-wagon exactly 40 minutes before he arrived within 31 miles of Boston Where was B when A arrived at Boston?

Ans. 25 miles from Boston.

39. A gentleman has two sons, John and Nathan. John is 10 years old, and Nathan is 15. He wishes to divide \$1000 between his sons, in such a manner that each, by depositing his share in a savings' bank which pays 5 per cent. compound interest, shall have the same amount in the bank when he is 21 years old. What sum shall each deposit?

Ans. John, \$439.30; Nathan, \$560.70.

- 40. My garden is 100 feet square, and I wish to raise its surface 2 feet with the soil taken from a ditch with which I intend to surround it. This ditch is to be 5 feet deep, and outside the garden; what should be its width? Ans. 9.1— feet.
- 41. A engaged to reap a field for \$10, which he would do in 10 days; but after he had labored 2 days he engaged B, by whose aid he supposed he could finish the field in 3 days. But, B proving to be a very inefficient workman, A was obliged to hire C the last two days, who proved to be a superior laborer; the field was completed in 5 days. Now, if he had not hired C, and A and B had completed the work themselves, B would have received \$1.08‡\$ in addition to his services for his 3 days'

labor. How long would it have required B and C, each, to reap the field?

Ans. B could have reaped it in 111 days, C in 818 days

- 42. A man travelled 105 miles, and then found that if he had not travelled so fast by 2 miles an hour, he would have been 6 hours longer in performing the same journey. How many miles did he go per hour?

 Ans. 7 miles.
- 43. The difference between the hypothenuse and base of a right-angled triangle is 6 feet, and the difference between the hypothenuse and perpendicular is 3 feet. What are the sides of the triangle?

 Ans. 15, 12, and 9 feet.
- 44. In a parcel which contains 24 coins of silver and copper, each silver coin is worth as many pence as there are copper coins, and each copper coin is worth as many pence as there are silver coins, and the whole is worth 18 shillings. How many are there of each?

 Ans. 6 of one, and 18 of the other.
- 45. The income of a certain estate is to be sold for a term of 7 years. A offers to pay \$300 down, and \$300 at the end of each year; B offers \$800 down, and \$250 at the end of each year; C offers \$1300 down, and \$200 at the end of each year; D will pay \$2500 "cash down." Which has made the best offer, if interest is to be reckoned at 6 per cent. compound interest?

Ans. { Value of A's offer, \$1974.71.4. B's offer, \$2195.59.5; C's offer, \$2416.47.6. D's offer, \$2500. Hence D's offer is the best.

- 46. A gentleman being asked the age of his two sons, replied, that if the sum of their ages were multiplied by the age of the elder, the product would be 144; but if the difference of their ages were multiplied by that of the younger, the product would be 14. What was the age of each?

 Ans. 9 and 7.
- 47. The sum of two numbers is 20, and the sum of their cubes is 2060. What are the numbers?

 Ans. 9 and 11.
- 48. If the product of two numbers be added to the square of the larger, the sum will be 112; but, if the square of the less

be taken from their product, the remainder will be 12. Required the numbers.

Ans. 8 and 6.

- 49. What number is that which, being added to twice its square root, equals 24?

 Ans. 16.
- 50. If a man owe \$2000, what sum shall he pay daily, so as to cancel the debt, principal and interest, at the end of the year, reckoning the interest at 6 per cent.?

 Ans. \$5.6394.
- 51. I have 84½ square feet of plank, that is 3 inches thick. How large a cubical box can be made from it?

Ans. Each side measures 48 inches.

- 52. From 6272 feet of plank, that is 21 inches thick, I wish to make a box whose length shall be four times its width, and whose height and width shall be equal. What are its dimensions?

 Ans. Length 8 feet, width and height 2 feet.
- 53. There was a cask containing 20 gallons of wine; a certain quantity of this was drawn off into another cask of equal size, and this last filled with water, and afterwards the first cask was filled with the mixture. It now appears that, if 63 gallons of the mixture be drawn off from the first into the second cask, there will be equal quantities of wine in each. What was the quantity of wine drawn off at first?

 Ans. 10 gallons.
- 54. After A had travelled for 23 hours, at the rate of 4 miles an hour, B set out to overtake him; and, in order thereto, went four miles and a half the first hour, four and three-quarters the second, five the third, and so on, gaining a quarter of a mile every hour. In how many hours would he overtake A?

Ans. 8 hours.

- 55. The sum of the first and second of four numbers in geometrical progression is 15, and the sum of the third and fourth is 60. Required the numbers.

 Ans. 5, 10, 20, 40.
- 56. The sum of the squares of the extremes of four numbers in arithmetical progression is 200, and the sum of the squares of the means is 186. What are the numbers?

Ans. 14, 10, 6, 2.

57. A tailor bought a piece of cloth for £147, from which he cut off 12 yards for his own use; he sold the remainder for £120 5s., gaining 5 shillings per yard. How many yards were there, and what did it cost him per yard?

Ans. 49 yards, at £3 per yard.

58. In a mixture of rye and wheat, the difference between the quantities of each is to the quantity of wheat as 100 is to the number of bushels of rye, and the same difference is to the quantity of rye as 4 to the number of bushels of wheat. How many bushels are there of each?

Ans. 25 bushels of rye, and 5 of wheat.

- 59. It is required to find two numbers, such that the product of the greater into the square root of the less shall be equal to 48, and the product of the less into the square root of the greater may be 36.

 Ans. 16 and 9.
- 60. If the difference of two numbers be multiplied by the greater, and the product divided by the less, the result will be 48; but, if the difference be multiplied by the less, and the product divided by the greater, the result will be 3. What are the numbers?

 Ans. 16 and 4.
- 61. Find two numbers, such that the square of the greater, multiplied by the less, shall be equal to 448; and the square of the less, multiplied by the greater, shall be 392.

Ans. 8 and 7.

- 62. If two numbers be each multiplied by 27, the first product is a square, and the second the square root of that square; but, if each be multiplied by 3, the first product is a cube, and the second the cube root of that cube. What are the numbers?

 Ans. 243 and 3.
- 63. A farmer has two cubical stacks of hay; the side of one is 3 yards longer than the side of the other, and the difference of their contents is 117 solid yards. Required the side of each.

Ans. 5 and 2 yards.

64. A gentleman started from Boston for New York; he travelled 20 miles the first day, 18 miles the second day, and 16

miles the third day, so continuing to travel two miles less each day than the former. How far was the gentleman from Boston at the end of the twentieth day?

Ans.

- 65. A certain farm is a parallelogram, and a diagonal line from one corner to the opposite is 60 rods, and the longer side is to the shorter as 4 to 3. Required the contents of the farm.

 Ans. 10 Acres, 3 Roods, 8 Poles.
- 66. A gentleman asking a lady her age, she replied, If you add the square root of it to half of it, and subtract 12, there will remain nothing. Required her age.

 Ans. 16.
- 67. What number is that to which if 1, 7, and 19 be severally added, the first sum shall have the same ratio to the second that the second has to the third?

 Ans. 5.
- 68. The sum of two numbers is 12, and they have the same ratio to each other that their difference has to 40. What are the numbers?

 Ans. 2 and 10.
- 69. There are two numbers whose product is 54, and the greater is to the less as their sum is to 10. What are those numbers?

 Ans. 9 and 6.
- 70. Divide 20 into two such parts that the square of the greater shall be to the square of the less as 9 to 4. What are those parts?

 Ans. 12 and 8.
- 71. Let 24 be divided into two such parts that the quotient of the greater divided by the less shall be to the quotient of the less divided by the greater as 9 to 1.

 Ans. 18 and 6.
- 72. Divide 14 into two such parts that their squares shall be to each other as 9 to 16.

 Ans. 6 and 8.
- 73. Divide 12 into two such parts that the sum of their squares shall be to the difference of their squares as 5 to 3.

 Ans. 4 and 8.
- 74. There are two numbers, whose product is 12, and the sum of whose cubes is to the cube of their sum as 91 to 343. What are the numbers?

 Ans. 3 and 4.

- 75. The product of two numbers is 120; and, if the greater be increased by 8 and the less by 5, the product of the two numbers will be 300. What are the numbers? Ans. 10 and 12.
- 76. A, B, and C, make a joint stock; A puts in \$60 less than B, and \$68 more than C, and the sum of the shares of A and B is to the sum of the shares of B and C as 5 to 4. What did each put in?

Ans. A put in \$140, B \$200, and C \$72.

77. A and B engage in speculation, with different sums; A gains \$150, B loses \$50. Now A's stock is to B's as 3 to 2; but, had A lost \$50, and B gained \$100, then A's stock would have been to B's as 5 to 9. What was the stock of each?

Ans. A's, \$300; B's, \$350.

- 78. Find two numbers in the ratio of 5 to 7, to which two other numbers, in the ratio of 3 to 5, being respectively added, the sums shall be in the ratio of 9 to 13, and the difference of the sums shall be 16.

 Ans. { First two numbers, 30 and 42.} { Last two numbers, 6 and 10.}
- 79. A merchant mixes wheat, which costs 10 shillings per bushel, with barley, which costs him 4 shillings per bushel, in such proportion as to gain 43²/₄ per cent., by selling the mixture at 11 shillings per bushel. Required the proportion.

Ans. He must mix 14 bushels of wheat with 9 of barley.

80. A and B can dig a cellar in a days, A and C can do the labor in b days, and B and C can do the same in c days. In what time would each perform the labor, and how long would it require A, B, and C, to complete the work?

Ans. A in
$$\frac{2abc}{ac+bc-ab}$$
 days, B in $\frac{2abc}{ab+bc-ac}$ days, C in $\frac{2abc}{ab+ac-bc}$ days, and A, B, C, in $\frac{2abc}{ab+ac+bc}$ days.

81. A and B made a joint stock of \$833, which, after a successful speculation, produced a clear gain of \$153. Of this B had \$45 more than A. What did each person contribute to the stock?

Ans. B \$539, and A \$294.

82. A gentleman having asked a lady her age, she modestly replied, that if she were four years younger, and he were four years older, his age would be twice that of hers; but, if she were four years older, and he were four years younger, their ages would be the same. What was the age of each?

Ans. Gentleman's age, 28 years; lady's age, 20 years.

ALGEBRA APPLIED TO GEOMETRY.

- 83. Suppose a tree, 48 feet in height, to stand on a horizontal plane. At what height from the ground must it be cut off, so that the top of it may fall on a point 24 feet from the bottom of the tree, the end, where it was cut off, resting on the stump?

 Ans. 18 feet.
- 84. A certain man, owning a farm lying in a circle, gave it in his will to his wife, four sons, and four daughters, as follows: to his sons he gave four circles, as large as could be drawn within the circumference of the farm; to his daughters he gave the four spaces lying between the son's circles and the circumference of the farm, and to his wife he gave the part remaining in the centre, which contained just one acre. How much did the whole farm contain, how much did each son have, and how much did each daughter have?

Ans. The farm contained 21 Acres, 1 Rood, 12 Poles.
Each son had 3 Acres, 2 Roods, 25½ Poles.
Each daughter had 1 Acre, 1 Rood, 27½ Poles.

85. A gentleman has a garden in the form of an equilateral triangle, the sides whereof are each 100 feet. At each corner of the garden stands a tower; the height of the first tower is 40 feet, that of the second 45 feet, and that of the third is 55 feet. At what distance from the bottom of each of these towers must a ladder be placed, that it may just reach the top of each tower; and what must be the length of the ladder, the ground of the garden being horizontal?

Ans. From the foot of the ladder to the base of the first tower, 63.273+ feet; second tower, 59.820+ feet; third tower, 50.779+ feet; length of the ladder, 74.856+ feet.

- 86. If c be the hypothenuse of a right-angled triangle, b the base, and a the perpendicular, it is required to find the segments made by a perpendicular drawn from the right angle to the hypothenuse.

 Ans. $\frac{b^2+c^2-a^2}{2c}$, and $\frac{a^2+c^2-b^2}{2c}$.
- 87. From a point within an equilateral triangle, there are drawn three perpendiculars to the several sides; the length of the first is 20 feet, the second 30 feet, and the third 36 feet. Required the length of the sides of the triangle.

Ans. 99.304+ feet.

- 88. A sphere of gold, whose diameter is one inch, weighs 10 ounces, and each ounce is valued at \$16. What is the value of 5 spheres of gold, whose several diameters are 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 inches?

 Ans. \$36000.
- 89. There is a loaf of bread, which is half a sphere, whose diameter measures 12 inches. How thick must the crust be baked, that the remainder shall be half the contents of the loaf?

 Ans. .8038+ inch.
- 90. There are two towers of unequal heights, situated on a plane, near each other. A line extending from the base of the less to the top of the larger is 100 feet; and a line from the base of the larger to the top of the less is 80.27+ feet; a perpendicular let fall from the point where the lines cross each other, to the surface of the plane, is 32 feet. Required the height of the towers, and their distance from each other.

Ans. Height of the larger tower, 80 feet.
Height of the less, 53\frac{1}{3} feet.
Distance between the towers, 60 feet.

- 91. There is a conical glass, 6 inches deep; the diameter at the top is 5 inches, and it is ‡ full of water. If a ball 4 inches in diameter be put into this glass, how much of its axis will be immersed in the water?

 Ans. .546 inch.
- 92. How many balls 1 inch in diameter can be put into a cubical box whose sides measure each one foot in the *clear*?

 Ans. 2151 balls,

TABLE.

CONTAINING THE

LOGARITHMS OF NUMBERS

FROM 1 TO 10,000.

Numbers from 1 to 100 and their Logarithms, with their Indices.

No.	Log.								
1	0.000000	21	1.322219	41	1.612784	61	1.785330	81	1.908485
2	0.301030	22	1.342423	42	1.623249	62	1.792392	82	1.913814
3	0.477121	23	1.361728	43	1.633468	63	1.799341	83	1.919078
4	0.602060	24	1.380211	44	1.643453	64	1.806180	84	1.924279
5	0.698970	25	1.397940	45	1.653213	65	1.812913	85	1.929419
6	0.778151	26	1.414973	46	1.662758	66	1.819544	86	1.934498
7	0.845098	27	1.431364	47	1.672098	67	1.826075	87	1.939519
8	0.903090	28	1.447158	48	1.681241	68	1.832509	88	1.944483
9	0.954243	29	1.462398	49	1.690196	69	1.838849	89	1.949390
10	1.000000	30	1.477121	50	1.698970	70	1.845098	90	1.954243
11	1.041393	31	1.491362	51	1.707570	71	1.851258	91	1.959041
12	1.079181	32	1.505150	52	1.716003	72	1.857332	92	1.963788
13	1.113943	33	1.518514	53	1.724276	73	1.863323	93	1.968483
14	1.146128	34	1.531479	54	1.732394	74	1.869232	94	1.973128
15	1.176091	35	1.544068	55	1.740363	75	1.875061	95	1.977724
16	1.204120	36	1.556303	56	1.748188	76	1.880814	96	1.982271
17	1.230449	37	1.568202	57	1.755875	77	1.886491	97	1.986772
18	1.255273	38	1.579784	58	1.763428	78	1.892095	98	1.991226
19	1.278754	39	1.591065	59	1.770852	79	1.897627	99	1.995635
20	1.301030	40	1.602060	60	1.778151	80	1.903090	100	2.000000

NOTE. —In the following part of the Table the Indices are omitted, as they can be very easily supplied by the directions given in Section XXIX., p. 270, on Logarithms.

N.	0	1 1	2	3	1 4 7	5	6	7	8	9	D.
		000191	_	001301	001797		002598			003891	
1	4321	4751	5181	5609	6038	6466	6894	7321	7748	8174	
2	8600	9026	9451		010300						
3			013680	014100	4521	4940	5360	5779	6197	6616	
1 ă	7033	7451	7868	8284	8700	9116		9947	020361	020775	
5			022016	022428			023664		4486	4896	
6	5306	5715	6125	6533	6942	7350	7757	8164	8571	8978	
7	9384	9789	030195	030600			031812	032216	032619	033021	
8	033424	033826	4227	4628	5029	5430	5830	6230	6629	7028	400
9	7426	7825	8223	8620	9017	9414	9811	040207	040602	040998	397
110	041393	041787	042182	042576	042969	043362	043755	044148	044540	044932	393
1	5323	5714	6105	6495	6885	7275	7664	8053	8442	8830	390
2	9218	9606	9993	050380	050766	051153	051538	051924	052309	052694	386
3	053078	053463	053846	4230	4613	4996	5378	5760	6142	6524	383
4	6905	7286	7666		8426	8805	9185	9563	9942		
5		061075			062206	062582		063333		4083	
6	4458	4832	5206	5580	5953	6326		7071	7443	7815	
7	8186	8557	8928	9298	9668		070407			071514	
8		072250	072617		073352	3718	4085	4451	4816	5182	
9	5547	5912	6276		7004	7368		8094		8819	<u>. </u>
					080626						
1		083144		3861	4219	4576		5291	5647	6004	
2	6360	6716	7071	7426	7781	8136		8845	9198		
3		090258			091315		092018				
4	093422	3772	4122	4471	4820	5169	5518	5866	6215	6562	
5	6910	7257	7604	7951	8298 101747	8644	8990 102434	9335 102777	9681		
6 7	100371 3804	100715 4146	101059 4487	101403 4828	5169	5510	5851	6191	103119 6531	3462 6871	
8	7210		7888	8227	8565	8903		9579	9916		
9				111599			112605			3609	
130	<u>' </u>						<u> </u>			116940	
130	7271	114277 7603	7934	114944 8265	115278 8595	8926		9586	9915		
2	120574		121231		121888		122544	122871		3525	
ã	3852	4178	4504	4830	5156	5481	5806	6131	6456		
1 4	7105	7429	7753	8076	8399	8722		9368		130012	
5	130334		130977		131619		132260			3219	
6	3539	3858	4177	4496	4814	5133	5451	5769	6086	6403	
7	6721	7037	7354	7671	7987	8303	8618	8934	9249	9564	316
8	9879	140194	140508	140822	141136	141450	141763	142076	142389	142702	314
9	143015	3327	3639	3951	4263	4574	4885	5196	5507	5818	311
140	146128	146438	146748	147058	147367	147676	147985	148294	148603	148911	309
1	9219	9527	9835	150142	150449	150756	151063	151370	151676	151982	307
2	152288	152594	152900	3205	3510	3815	4120	4424	4728	5032	305
3	5336	5640	5943	6246	6549	6852	7154	7457	7759	8061	303
4	8362	8664	8965	9266	9567		160168				
5		161667	161967			162863	3161	3460	3758	4055	
6	4353	4650	4947	5244	5541	5838	6134	6430	6726	7022	
7	7317	7613	7908	8203	8497	8792	9086	9380	9674	9968	
8			170848	171141		171726	172019	172311		172895	
9	3186	3478	3769	4060	4351	4641	4932	5222	5512	5802	
150	176091				177248						
1	8977	9264	9552		180126				181272		
2 3		182129		182700	2985	3270	3555	3839	4123	4407	
4	4691 7521	4975 7803	5259 8084	5542	5825	6108	6391	6674	6956	7239	
5	190332		190892	8366 191171	8647	8928 191730	9209 192010	9490	9771 192567	190051 2846	
6	3125	3403	3681	3959	4237	4514	4792	5069	192567 5346	5623	
7	5900		6453	6729	7005	7281	7556	7832	8107	8382	
8	8657	8932	9206	9481	9755					201124	
9				202216		2761	3033	3305	3577	3848	
N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	D
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N.	0	1	2	3	4	1 5	6	7	8	9 :	D.
160	204120	204391			205204		205746	206016	206286	206556	27 1
ľű	6826	7096	7365	7634	7904	8173	8441	8710	8979	9247	
1 2	9515		210051		210586					211921	
3	212188		2720	2986	3252	3518	3783	4049	4314	4579	
Ĭ	4844	5109	5373	5638	5902	6166	6430	6694	6957	7221	
5	7484	7747	8010	8273	8536	8798	9060	9323	9585	9846	
	220108		220631		221153		221675				
7	2716	2976	3236	3496	3755	4015	4274	4533	4792	5051	
8	5309	5568	5826	6084	6342	6600	6858	7115	7372	7630	
9	7887	8144	8400	8657	8913	9170	9426	9682	9938	230193	256
170	230449	230704	230960	231215	231470	231724	23197		232488	232742	255
ľĭ	2996	3250	3504	3757	4011	4264	4517	4770	5023	5276	
2	5528	5781	6033	6285	6537	6789	7041	7292	7544	7795	
1 <u>3</u>	8046	8297	8548	8799	9049	9299	9550			240300	
4		240799		241297	241546		242044	242293	2541	2790	249
5	3038	3286	3534	3782	4030	4277	4525	4772	5019	5266	248
6	5513	5759	6006	6252	6499	6745	6991	7237	7482	7728	
7	7973	8219	8464	8709	8954	9198	9443	9687	9932	250176	245
8	250420	250664		251151	251395	251638	251881		252368	2610	
9	2853	3096	3338	3580	3822	4064	4306	4548	4790	5031	242
180	255273	255514	255755	255996	256237	256477	256718	256958	257198	257439	241
1	7679	7918	8158	8398	8637	8877	9116	9355	9594	9833	239
2	260071	260310	260548	260787	261025	261263	261501	261739	261976	262214	238
3	2451	2688	2925	3162	3399	3636	3873	4109	4346	4582	
4	4818	5054	5290	5525	5761	5996	6232	6467	6702	6937	
5	7172	7406	7641	7875	8110	8344	8578	8812	9046	9279	
6	9513	9746			270446		270912		271377		
7		272074	272306	2538	2770	3001	3233	3464	3696	3927	
8	4158	4389	4620	4850	5081	5311	5542	5772	6002	6232	
9	6462	6692	6921	7151	7380	7609	7838	8067	8296	8525	229
190	278754	278982	279211	279439	279667	279895	280123	280351	280578	280806	
1	281033	281261	281488	281715	281942	282169	2396	2622	284 9	3075	227
2	3301	3527	3753	3979	4205	4431	4656	4882	5107	5332	
3	5557	5782	6007	6232	6456	6681	6905	7130	7354	7578	
4	7802	8026	8249	8473	8696	8920	9143	9366	9589	9812	
5	290035	290257		290702						292034	
6	2256	2478	2699	2920	3141	3363	3584	3804	4025	4246	
7	4466	4687	4907	5127	5347	5567	5787	6007	6226	6446	
8	6665	6884	7104	7323	7542	7761	7979	8198	8416	8635	
9	8853	9071	9289	9507	9725					300813	
										302980	
1	3196	3412		3844	4059	4275		4706		5136	
2	5351	5566	5781	5996	6211	6425		6854	7068	7282	
3	7496		7924	8137	8351	8564		8991	9204		
1 4	9630			310268						311542	
5		311966	2177	2389	2600	2812		3234		3656	
6	3867	4078	4289	4499	4710	4920		5340	5551 7646	5760	
7	5970	6180	6390	6599	6809	7018		7436 9522		7854 9938	
8	8063	8272 320354	8481	8689 320769	8898	9106				322012	
·		<u>' </u>									
210		322426								324077	
1	4282		4694		5105	5310	5516	5721	5926	6131	
2	6336		6745	6950	7155	7359		7767	7972	8176	
3	8380		8787		9194	9398			330008 2034	330211 2236	
4	2438	330617		331022			331630		4051	4253	
5 6					3246 5257	3447 5458	3649 5658	3850 5859	6059	6260	
7					7260	7459		7858	8058		
l ś					9253	9451	9650			340246	
				341039			341632		2028		
								7			D.
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LOGARITHMS

N.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	ŷ	Ū.
220		342620				343409	343606	343802	343999	344196	
1	4392	4589	4785	4981	5178	5374	5570	5766	5962	6157	
2	6353	6549	6744	€939	7135	7330	7525	7720	7915	8110	
3	8305	8500	8094	8889	9083	9278	9472	9666		350054	
4		350442		350829				351603		1989	
5	2183	2375	2568	2761	2954	3147	3339	3532	3724	3916	
6	4108	4301	4493	4685	4876	5068	5260	5452	5643	5834	
7	6026	6217	6408	6599	6790	6981	7172	7363	7554 9456	7744 9646	
8	7935	8125	8316	8506	8696	8886	9076	9266		361539	
	361728									363424	
1	3612	3800	3988	4176	4363	4551	4739	4926	5113	5301	
2	5488	5675	5862	6049	6236	6423	6610	6796	6983	7169	
3	7356	7542	7729	7915	8101	8287	8473	8659	8845	9030	
4	9216	9401	9587	9772						370883	
			371437			1991	2175	2360	2544	2728	
6	2912	3096	3280	3464	3647	3831	4015	4198	4382	4565	184
7	4748	4932	5 115	52 98	5481	5664	5846	6029	6212	6394	
8	6577	6759	6942	7124	7306	7488	7670	7852	8034	8216	
9	8398	8580	8761	8943	9124	9306	9487	9668		380030	
										381837	
1	2017	2197	2377	2557	2737	2917	3097	3277	3456	3636	
2	3815	3995	4174	4353	4533	4712	4891	5070	5249 7034	5428 7212	
3	5606	5785	5964	6142	6321	6499	6677	6856		8989	
4	7390	7568	7746	7923	8101 9875	8279	8456	8634	8811	390759	
5 6	9166	9343	9520 391288	9698		1817	1993	2169	2345	2521	
7	2697	2873	3048	3224	3400	3575	3751	3926	4101	4277	
8	4452	4627	4802	4977	5152	5326	5501	5676	5850	6025	
9	6199	6374	6548	6722	6896	7071	7245	7419	7592	7766	
- 1										399501	
1	9674		400020			400538	400711	400883	401056	401228	173
	401401		1745	1917	2089	2261	2433	2605	2777	2949	
3	3121	3292	3464	3635	3807	3978		4320	4492	4663	171
4	4834	5005	5176	5346	5517	5688	5858	6029	6199	6370	171
5	6540	6710	6881	7051	7221	7391	7561	7731	7901	8070	
6	8240	8410	8579	8749	8918	9087	9257	9426	9595	9764	
7					410609			411114			
8	411620	1788	1956	2124	2293	2461	2629	2796	2964	3132	
9	3300	3467	3635	3803	3970	4137	4305	4472	4639	4806	
260		415140		415474		415808	415974	416141	416308	416474	167
1	6641	6807	6973	7139	7306	7472	7638	7804	7970	8135	
2	8301	8467	8633	8798	8964	9129	9295	9460		9791	
3			420286			420781		421110 2754	421275 2918	421439 3082	
4	421604	1768	1933	2097 3737	2261 3901	2426 4065	2590 4228	4392	4555	4718	
5 6	3246	3410	3574 5208	5737 5371	5534	5697	5860	6023	6186	6349	
7	4882 6511	5045 6674	6836	6999	7161	7324	7486	7648	7811	7973	
8	8135	8297	8459	8621	8783	8944	9106	9268	9429	9591	
9	9752	9914	430075	430236	430398					431203	
270										432809	161
ĭ	2969	3130	3290	3450	3610	3770	3930	4090	4249	4409	160
2	4569	4729	4888	5048	5207	5367	5526	5685	5844	6004	
3	6163	6322	6481	6640	6799	6957	.7116	7275	7433	7592	
4	7751	7909	8067	8226	8384	8542	8701	8859	9017	9175	
5	9333	9491	9648	9806	9964	440122				440752	
6					441538	1695	1852	2009	2166	2323	
7	2480	2637	2793	2950	3106	3263	3419	3576	3732	3889	
8 9	4045	4201	4357	4513	4669 6226	4825 6382	4981 6537	5137 669 2	5293 6848	5449	
_	5604	5760	5915	6071				7		7003	
N	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	1 7	8	9	D.

N.	0	1	2	3	4 1	1 5	6	:7	8	9	υ,
280			447468		447778			448242		448552	
200 1	8706		9015	9170	9324	9478	9633	9787		450095	
2		450403		450711	450865	451018				1633	
3	1786	1940	2093	2247	2400	2553	2706	2859	3012	3165	
4	3318	3471	3624	3777	3930	4082	4235	4387	4540	4692	153
5	4845	4997	5150	5302	5454	5606	5758	5910	6062	6214	
6	6366	6518	6670	6821	6973	7125	7276	7428	7579	7731	152
7	7882	8033	8184	8336	8487	8638	8789	8940	9091	9242	
8	9392	9543	9694	9845	9995		460296			460748	
9	460898			461348		1649	1799	1948	2098	2248	
290					462997	1	463296				
ı	3893	4042	4191	4340	4490	4639	4788	4936	5085	5234	
2	5383	5532	5680	5829	5977	6126	6274	6423	6571	6719	
3	6868	7016	7164	7312	7460	7608	7756	7904	8052		
4	8347	8495	8643	8790	8938	9085	9233	9380	9527	9675	
5	9822			470263		470557	470704			471145	
6	471292	471438	1585	1732	1878	2025	2171	2318	2464	2610	
7	2756	2903	3049	3195	3341	3487	3633	3779	3925	4071	
8	4216	4362	4508	4653	4799	4944	5090	5235	5381	5526	
9	5671	5816	5962	6107	6252	6397	6542	6687	6832		
300	477121	477266	477411	477555	477700	477844	477989	478133	478278	478422	
ĭ	8566	8711	8855	8999	9143	9287	9431	9575	9719	9863	
2		480151			480582	480725		481012		481299	
3	1443	1586	1729	1872	2016	2159	2302	2445	2588	2731	
4	2874	3016	3159	3302	3445	3587	3730	3872	4015	4157	
5	4300	4442	4585	4727	4869	5011	5153	5295	5437	5579	
6	5721	5863	6005	6147	6289	6430	6572	6714	6855	6997	142
7	7138	7280	7421	7563	7704	7845	7986	8127	8269	8410	
8	8551	8692	8833	8974	9114	9255	9396	9537	9677	9818	141
9	9958	490099	490239	490380	490520	490661	490801	490941	491081	491222	140
310	491362	491502	491642	491782	491922	492062	492201	492341	492481	492621	140
1	2760	2900	3040	3179	3319	3458	3597	3737	3876	4015	
2	4155	4294	4433	4572	4711	4850	4989	5128	5267	5406	
3	5544	5683	5822	5960	6099	6238	6376	6515	6653	6791	139
4	6930	7068	7206	7344	7483	7621	7759	7897	8035	8173	138
5	8311	8448	8586	8724	8862	8999	9137	9275	9412	9550	138
6	9687	9824	9962	500099		500374	500511	500648	500785	500922	137
		501196	501333	1470	1607	1744	1880	2017	2154	2291	137
8	2427	2564	2700	2837	2973	3109	3246	3382	3518	3655	136
9	3791	3927	4063	4199	4335	4471	4607	4743	4878	5014	
3 20		505286		505557	505693	505828			506234	506370	136
1	6505	6640	.6776	6911	7046	7181	7316	7451	7586	7721	135
2	7856	7991	8126	8260	8395	8530	8664	8799	8934	9068	135
3	9203	9337	9471	9606	9740		510009			510411	134
. 4				510947		511215	1349	1482	1616	1750	
5	1883	2017	2151	2284	2418	2551	2684	2818	2951	3084	
6	3218	3351	3484	3617	3750	3883	4016	4149	4282	4415	
7	4548	4681	4813	4946	5079	5211	5344	5476	5609	5741	
8	5874	6006	6139	6271	6403	6535	6668	6800	6932	7064	
9	7196	7328	7460	7592	7724	7855	7987	8119	8251	8382	
330	$518\overline{514}$	518646	518777	518909	519040	519171	519303	519434	519566	519697	131
1	9828				520353						
2		521269	1400	1530	1661	1792	1922	2053	2183	2314	
3	2444	2575	2705	2835	29 66		3226	3356	3486	3616	130
4	3746	3876	4006	4136	4266		4526	4656	4785	4915	
5	5045	5174	5304	5434	5563	5693	5822	5951	6081	6210	
6	6339	6469	6598	6727	6856	6985	7114	7243	7372	7501	
7	7630	7759	7888	8016	8145	8274	8402	8531	8660	8788	
8	8917	9045	9174	9302	9430	9559	9687	9815	9943	530072	
9	530200	530328		530584	530712	530840	530968	531096	531223	1351	128
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1	2754	2882	3009	3136	3264	3391	3518	3645	3772	3899	127
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3	5294	5421	5547	5674	5800	5927	6053	6180	6306	6432	126
4	6558	6685	6811	6937	7063	7189	7315	7441	7567	7693	
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6	9076	9202	9327	9452	9578	9703	9829			540204	
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8	1579	1704	1829	1953	2078	2203	2327	2452	2576	2701	
9	2825	2950	8074	3199	8323		3571	3696	3820	3944	
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	5307	5431	5555	5678	5802	5925	6049	6172	6296		
1 2	6543	6666	6789	6913	7036	7159	7282	7405	7529	7652	
á	7775	7898	8021	8144	8267	8389	8512	8635	8758		
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4 5	9003	9126	9249	9371	9494	9616	9739	9861		550106	
6	1450			550595			550962			1328	
7		1572 2790	1694	1816	1938	2060	2181	2303	2425	2547	
	2668		2911	3033	8155	3276	3398	3519			
8	3883	4004	4126	4247	4368	4489	4610	4731	4852		
9	5094	5215	5336	5457	5578	5699	5820	5940			
	556303			556664						557387	
1	7507	7627	7748	7868	7988	8108	8228	8349	8469	8589	
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3	9907	560026	560146	560265	560385	560504	560624	560743	560863	560982	119
4	561101	1221	1340	1459	1578	1698	1817	1936	2055	2174	119
5	2293	2412	2531	2650	2769	2887	3006	3125	3244	3362	119
6	3481	3600	3718	3837	3955	4074	4192	4311	4429	4548	119
7	4666	4784	4903	5021	5139	5257	5376	5494	5612	5730	
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9	7026	7144	7262	7379	7497	7614	7732	7849	7967	8084	118
370		569319			568671					569257	117
Γĭ	9374	9491	9608	9725	9842					570426	
2					571010		1243	1359	1476	1592	
3	1709	1825	1942	2058	2174	2291	2407	2523	2639	2755	116
۱ٌ₄	2872	2988	3104	3220	3336	3452	3568	3684	3800	3915	116
5	4031	4147	4263	4379	4494	4610	4726	4841	4957	5072	
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1 7	6341	6457	6572	6687	6802	6917	7032	7147	7262	7377	
8	7492	7607	7722	7836	7951	8066	8181	8295	8410	8525	
9	8639	8754	8868	8983	9097	9212	9326	9441	9555	9669	
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1	580925		1153	1267	1381	1495	1608	1722	1836		
2	2063	2177	2291	2404	2518	2631	2745	2858	2972		
3	3199	3312	3426	3539	3652	3765	3879	3992	4105		
4	4331	4444	4557	4670	4783	4896	5009	5122	5235	5348	
5	5461	5574	5686	5799	5912	6024	6137	6250	6362	6475	
6	6587	6700	6812	6925	7037	7149	7262	,7374	7486		
7	7711	7823	7935	8047	8160	8272	8384	8496	8608	8720	
8	8832	8944	9056	9167	9279	9391	9503	9615	9726		
9	9950	590061	590173	590284	590396	590507	590619	590730	590842	590953	112
390	591065	591176	591287	591399	591 510	591621	591732	591843	591955	592066	1111
i	2177	2288	2399	2510	2621	2732	2843	2954	3064		
2	3286	3397	3508	3618	3729	3840	3950	4061	4171	4282	
3	4393	4503	4614	4724	4834	4945	5055	5165	5276		
4	5496	5606	5717	5827	5937	6047	6157	6267	6377	6487	
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l ĕ	7695	7805	7914	8024	8134	8243	8353	8462	8572		
7	8791	8900	9009	9119	9228	9337	9446	9556	9665		
l 8	9883	9992	600101	600210		600428		600646			
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1 7	9594	9701	9808			610128					
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1 2	4897	5003		5213				5634	5740	5845	
1 3	5950			6265				6686	6790	6895	
1 4				7315		7525	7629	7734	7839	7943	
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6	9093					9615		9824		620032	
1 7						620656			620968	1072	
1 8	1176			1488		1695	1799	1903	2007	2110	
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1 2	5312	5415	5518	5621		5827	5929	6032	6135	6238	103
l ã	6340		6546			6853	6956		7161	7263	
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1 7						630936	1038	1139	1241	1342	
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l ŏ		2559	2660		2862	2963	3064		3266		
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1 1						4981	5081	5182		5383	
1 2		5584	5685	5785	5886	5986		6187	6287	6388	
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4		7590				7990		8190	8290	8389	
5	8489	8589	8689	8789		8988		9188	9287	9387	
ĕ	9486	9586					640084				
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l ė	1474	1573	1672	1771	1871	1970	2069	2168	2267	2366	
l š	2465	2563	2662	2761		2959		3156		3354	
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1 2										5324 6306	
1 3	6404							7089		7285	98
1 4	7383	7481	7579			7872			8165	8262	
1 5				8653		8848			9140	9237	
6		9432				9821			650113		97
7						650793		0987	1084	1181	97
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1	4177	4273	4369	4465		4658				5042	
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1 6				9250			9536		9726	9821	95
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8	660865	0960	1055	1150		1339		1529	1623	1718	95
9	1813	1907	2002	2096		2286			2569	2663	
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4 6518 6612 6705 6799 6892 6986 7079 7173 7266 7360 94 5 7453 7546 7640 7733 7826 7920 8013 8106 8199 8233 33 6 8386 8479 8572 8665 8759 8852 8945 9038 9131 9224 33 7 9317 9410 9603 9596 9689 9782 8975 9967 670000 670153 33 8 670246 670339 670431 670524 670617 670710 670802 670885 1080 83 9 1173 1265 1358 1461 1543 1636 1728 1821 1913 2005 93 1 3021 3113 3205 3297 3390 3482 3574 3666 3758 3850 92 1 3021 3113 3205 3297 3390 3482 3574 3666 3758 3850 92 3 4861 4953 5045 5137 5228 5320 5412 5503 5595 5687 92 4 5778 5870 5062 6053 6145 6236 6238 6419 6511 6602 92 5 6694 6785 6876 6966 7059 7161 7242 7333 7424 7516 91 7 8518 8669 8700 8791 8882 8973 9064 9155 9246 9337 91 8 9428 9519 9610 9700 9791 9882 9973 680063 680424 680517 680607 68068 680789	2	4642	4736	4830	4924	5018	5112	5206	5299	5393		
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C	4	6518		6705	6799	6892	6986	7079	7173	7266	7360	94
C	5			7640	7733	7826	7920	8013	8106	8199	8293	93
7 9317 9410 9503 9596 9689 9782 9875 9967 670000 670165 93 93 1173 1265 1358 1451 1543 1636 1728 1821 1913 2005 33 1707 2008 670219 670219 6702293 673375 672467 672560 672652 672744 672836 672929 92 23942 4034 4126 4218 4310 4402 4494 4566 4677 4769 92 45778 5870 5962 6053 6145 6236 6328 6419 6511 6602 92 67778 5870 5962 6053 6145 6236 6328 6419 6511 6602 92 75858 6777 7695 7881 7722 7333 7424 7516 91 78518 6809 6700 8791 8882 8973 9064 9155 9246 9337 91 92680336 680426 680517 680607 680698 680789 680879 680879 680674 680332 680426 680517 680607 680698 680789 680879 680879 68067 1060 1151 91 1245 2235 2326 2416 2506 2596 2686 2777 2867						8759	8852	8945	9038	9131	9224	93
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6 3291 3377 3463 3549 3635 3721 3807 3893 3979 4065 86 6 4151 4236 4322 4408 4494 4655 4751 4837 4922 86 7 5008 5094 5179 5265 5350 5436 5522 5607 5693 5778 86 8 5864 5949 6035 6120 6206 6291 6376 6462 6547 6632 85 9 6718 6803 6888 6974 7059 7144 7229 7315 7400 7485 85 510 707557 707655 707740 707826 707911 707996 708081 708081 70816 70806 708081 70816 70806 708081 70806 708081 70910 9185 85 2 9270 9355 9440 9524 9609 9694 9779 9863												
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2 9270 9355 9440 9524 9609 9694 9779 9863 9948 710033 85 3 710117 710202 710287 710371 710466 710640 710625 710710 710794 0879 85 4 0963 1048 1132 1217 1301 1385 1470 1554 1639 1723 84 5 1807 1892 1976 2060 2144 2229 2313 2397 2481 2566 84 6 2650 2734 2818 2902 2986 3070 3154 3238 3323 3407 84 7 3491 3575 3659 3742 3826 3910 3994 4078 4162 4246 84 8 4330 4414 4497 4581 4665 4749 4833 4916 5000 5084 84 9 5167 5251 5335 5418 5502 5586 5669 5753 5836 5920 84												
3 710117 710202 710287 710371 710486 710540 710625 710710 710794 0879 85 4 0963 1048 1132 1217 1301 1385 1470 1554 1639 1723 84 5 1807 1892 1976 2060 2144 2229 2313 2397 2451 2566 84 6 2650 2734 2818 2902 2986 3070 3154 3238 3323 3407 84 7 3491 3575 3569 3742 3826 3910 3994 4078 4162 4246 84 84 4330 4414 4497 4581 4665 4749 4833 4916 5000 5084 84 9 5167 5251 5335 5418 5502 5586 5669 5753 5836 5920 84												
4 0963 1048 1132 1217 1301 1385 1470 1554 1639 1723 84 5 1807 1892 1976 2060 2144 2229 2313 2397 2451 2566 84 6 2650 2734 2818 2902 2986 3070 3154 3238 3323 3407 84 7 3491 3575 3659 3742 3826 3910 3994 4078 4162 4246 84 8 4330 4414 4497 4581 4665 4749 4833 4916 5000 5084 84 9 5167 5251 5335 5418 5502 5586 5669 5753 5836 5920 84												
5 1807 1892 1976 2060 2144 2229 2313 2397 2481 2566 84 6 2650 2734 2818 2902 2986 3070 3164 3238 3323 3407 84 7 3491 3575 3659 3742 3826 3910 3994 4078 4162 4246 84 8 4330 4414 4497 4581 4665 4749 4833 4916 5000 5084 84 9 5167 5251 5335 5418 5502 5586 5669 5753 5836 5920 84												
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4	9331	9414	9497	9580	9663	9745	9828	9911	9994	720077	83
5	72 0159	720242			720490	720573	720655	720738	720821	0903	83
6	0986	1068	1151	1233	1316	1398	1481	1563	1646	1728	
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8	2634	2716	2798	2881	2963	3045	3127	3209	3291	3374	82
9	3456	3538	3620	3702	3784	3866	3948	4030	4112	4194	82
530	724276	724358	724440	724522	724604	724685	724767	724849	724931	725013	82
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9	1589					1991		2152			
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i si	8781	8860	8939	9018	9097	9177	9256	9335	9414	9493	79
9	9572	9651	9731	9810	9889					740284	
,				740600			740836				79
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5	4293	4371	4449	4528	4606	4684	4762	4840	4919	4997	
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9	7412	7489	7567	7645	7722	7800		7955	8033		
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2	9736	9814	9891		750045		750200				
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4	8912	8988	9063	9139	9214	9290	9366	9441	9517	9592	76
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9	2679	2754	2829	2904	2978	3053	3128	3203	3278	3353	75
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7	5974	6047	6120	6193	6265	6338	6411	6483	6556	6629	73
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9	7427		7572	7644	7717	7789	7862	7934	8006		
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3	780317	780389	780461	780533	780605	780677	0749	0821	0893	0965	72
4	1037	1109	1181	1253	1324	1396	1468	1540	1612	1684	72
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8	3904	3975	4046	4118	4189	4261	4332	4403	4475	4546	71
9	4617	4689	4760	4831	4902	4974	5045	5116	5187	5259	
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9	2245	2 312	2379	2445	2512	2579	264 6	2713	2 780	2847	67
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8	4776	4841	4906	4971	5036	5101	5166	5231	5296	5361	65
9	5426	5491	5556	5621	5686	5751	5815	5880	5945	6010	65
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3	8015	8080	8144	8209	8273	8338	8402	8467	8531	8595	64
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5	1985	2047	2110	2172	2235	2297	2360	2422	2484	2547	62
6	2609	2672	2734	2796	2859	2921	2983	3046	3108	3170	62
7	3233	3295	3357	3420	3482	3544	3606	3669	3731	3793	62
8	3855	3918	3980	4042	4104	4166	4229	4291	4353	4415	62
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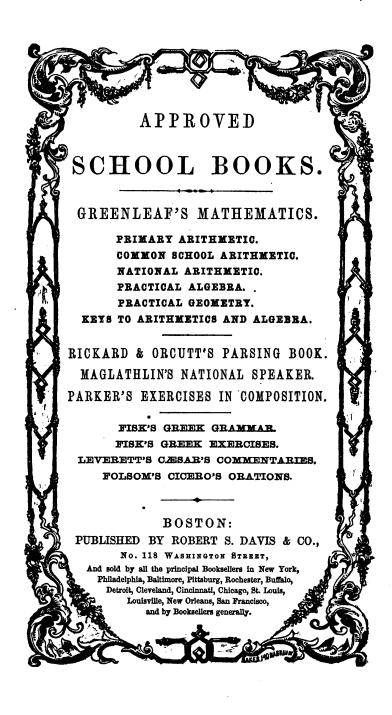
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3	6955	7017	7079	7141	7202	7264	7326	7388	7449	7511	62
4	7573	7634	7696	7758	7819	7881	7943	8004	8066	8128	62
5	8189	8251	8312	8374	8435	8497	8559	8620	8682	8743	62
6	8805	8866	8928	8989	9051	9112	9174	9235	9297	9358	61
7	9419	9481	9542	9604	9665	9726	9788	9849	9911	9972	61
8	850033	850095	850156	850217	850279	850340	850401	850462	850524	850585	61
9	0646	0707	0769	0830	0891	0952	1014	1075	1136	1197	61
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3	3090	3150	3211	3272	3333	3394	3455	3516		3637	61
4	3698	3759	3820	3881	3941	4002	4063	4124	4185	4245	61
5	4306	4367	4428	4488	4549	4610	4670	4731	4792	4852	61
6	4913	4974	5034	5095	5156	5216	5277	5337	5398	5459	61
7	5519	5580	5640	5701	5761	5822	5882	5943	6003	6064	61
8	6124	6185	6245	6306	6366	6427	6487	6548	6608		60
ğ	6729	6789	6850	6919	6970	7031	7091	7152			
720		857393				857634	_		,	,	60
ľű	7935	7995	8056	8116	8176	8236	8297	8357	8417	8477	60
1 2	8537	8597	8657	8718	8778	8838	8898	8958	9018	9078	60
Ιŝ	9138	9198	9258	9318	9379	9439	9499	9559	9619	9679	60
1 %	9739	9799	9859	9918	9978	860038				860278	60
1 5		860398		860518		0637	0697	0757	0817	0877	60
6	0937	0996	1056	1116	1176	1236	1295	1355	1415	1475	60
Ιř	1534	1594	1654	1714	1773	1833	1893	1952	2012		60
ė	2131	2191	2251	2310	2370	2430	2489	2549	2608	2668	60
9	2728	2787	2847	2906	2966	3025	3085	3144	3204		60
1											
730						863620				863858	59
1	3917	3977	4036	4096	4155	4214	4274	4333			
2	4511	4570	4630	4689	4748	4808	4867	4926			59
3	5104	5163	5222	5282	5341	5400	5459	5519			59
4	5696	5755	5814	5874	5933	5992	6051	6110			59
5	6287	6346	6405	6465	6524	6583	6642	6701	6760	6819	59
6 7	6878	6937	6996	7055	7114	7173	7232	7291	7350	7409	59
	7467	7526	7585	7644	7703	7762	7821	7880		7998	
8	8056	8115	8174	8233	8292	8350	8409	8468	8527	8586	59
9	8644	8703	8762	8821	8879	8938	8997	9056		9173	59
740		869290		869408					869701		59
1	9818	9877	9935			870111				870345	59
2			870521		0638	0696	0755	0813	0872	0930	58
3	0989	1047	1106	1164	1223	1281	1339	1398	1456	1515	58
4	1573	1631	1690	1748	1806	1865	1923	1981	2040	2098	58
5	2156	2215	2273	2331	23 89	2448	2506	2564	2622	2681	58
6	2739	2797	2855	2913	2972	3030	3088	3146		3262	58
7	3321	3379	3437	3495	3 553	3611	3669	3727	3785	3844	58
8	3902	3960	4018	4076	4134	4192	4250	4308	4366	4424	58
9	4482	4540	4598	4656	4714	4772	4830	4888	4945	5003	58
750	875061	875119	875177	875235	875293	875351	875409	875466	875524	875582	58
1	5640	5698		5813	5871	5929	5987	6045	6102	6160	58
2	6218	6276		6391	6449	6507	6564	6622	6680	6737	58
3	6795	6853	6910	6968	7026	7083	7141	7199	7256	7314	58
4	7371	7429	7487	7544	7602	7659	7717	7774	7832	7889	58
5	7947	8004	8062	8119	8177	8234	8292	8349	8407	8464	57
6	8522	8579	8637	8694	8752	8809	8866	8924	8981	9033	57
7	9096		9211	9268	9325	9383	9440	9497	9555	9612	57
8	9669	9726		9841	9898		880013	880070		880185	57
9	880242	880299	880356	880413	880471	880528	0585	0642	0699	0756	57
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S 5361	6	4229	4285	4342	4399	4455	4512		4625	4682	4739	
9 5926 5983 6039 6096 6152 6209 6265 6321 6378 6434 56 770 856491 856547 856604 85660 856716 85673 856829 856858 85642 85693 8566 2 7617 7674 7730 7786 7842 7898 7955 8011 8067 8123 56 3 8179 8236 8292 8348 8404 8460 8516 8573 8629 8685 8564 8629 8685 85644 8741 8797 8853 8999 8865 9021 9077 9134 9190 9246 56 6 9862 9918 9974 890300 89086 890191 9077 9134 9190 9246 56 7 890421 890477 89533 0589 0445 0700 0756 0812 0868 0924 56 7 890421 890477 89533 0589 0445 0700 0756 0812 0868 0924 56 7 890421 890477 89533 0589 0445 0700 0756 0812 0868 0924 56 9 862 9918 9974 89030 89086 890141 890197 890253 890309 89036 8919 99 1537 1593 1649 1705 1760 1816 1872 1928 1933 2039 56 7 80 802095 802150 802206 802226 902317 802373 802429 802448 802540 802595 66 1 2651 2707 2762 3318 3373 3429 3484 3540 3595 3651 3706 56 2 3207 3262 3318 3373 3429 3484 3540 3595 3651 3706 56 4 4316 4371 4427 4422 4458 4558 4593 4648 4704 4759 4814 55 5 4870 4925 4980 5036 5040 5036 6361 6416 6471 55 6 5423 5478 5533 5588 5644 5699 5754 5809 5864 5900 685 6140 6195 6251 6306 6361 6416 6471 55 8 6526 6561 6636 6692 6747 6802 6857 6912 6967 7022 55 99 7077 7132 7187 7242 7297 7352 7407 7462 7517 7572 55 99 7077 7132 7187 7242 7297 7352 7407 7462 7517 7572 55 90037 90042 900476 900531 0586 8451 8506 8561 8615 8615 8636 6692 6747 6802 6857 6912 6967 7022 55 900379 90042 900476 900531 0586 8451 8506 8561 8615 8615 8670 55 900379 90042 900476 900531 0586 0640 6055 0749 90042 900476 900531 0586 0640 6055 0749 90042 900476 900531 0586 0640 6655 0749 90003 900258 900312 55 90030 90030 903144 90319 903259 900039 900049 900049 900030 900258 900312 55 900307 900422 900476 900531 0586 0040 0655 0749 9000 90000 90040 90042 900476 900531 0586 0040 0655 0749 9000 90000 900429 900476 900531 0586 0040 0655 0749 9000 90000 90040 90042 900476 900531 0586 0040 0655 0749 9000 90000 900429 900476 900531 0586 0040 90059 90049 900030 90040 90040 90040 90050 90040 90040 90050 90040 90040 90050 90040 90050 90040 90050 90040 90050 90040 90050 90040 90050 90040 90050 90040 9005	7	4795	4852	4909	4965	5022	5078	5135	5192	5248	5305	57
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1	9	5926	5983	6039	6096	6152	6209	6265	6321	6378	6434	56
1	770	886491	886547	886604	886660	886716	886773	886829	886885	886942	886998	56
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2 8725 8780 8835 8890 8944 8999 9054 9109 9164 9218 55 3 9273 9328 9383 9487 9492 9547 9602 9656 9711 9766 55 5 900367 900422 900476 900531 0586 0640 0695 0749 0804 0859 55 6 0913 0968 1022 1077 1131 1186 1240 1295 1349 1404 55 7 1458 1513 1567 1622 1676 1731 1785 1840 1894 1948 54 8 2003 2057 2112 2166 2221 2275 2329 2384 2438 2492 54 9 2547 2601 2655 2710 2764 2818 2873 2927 2981 3036 54 800903090903144 903149031939 932339	790	897627	897682	897737	897792	897847	897902	897959	898012	898067	898122	55
3 9273 9328 9383 9437 9492 9547 9602 9656 9711 9766 55 4 9821 9875 9930 9985 990039 990094 990203 990288 990312 55 500367 990427 990531 0586 0640 0695 0749 0804 0855 56 6 0913 0968 1022 1077 1131 1186 1240 1295 1349 1404 55 1458 1513 1567 1622 1676 1731 1785 1840 1894 1948 54 8203 2057 2112 2166 2211 2275 2329 2384 2438 2492 54 9 2547 2601 2655 2710 2764 2818 2873 2927 2981 3036 54 800 903090 903144 903199 903253 903307 903361 903416 903470 903524 903578 54 1 3633 3687 3741 3795 3849 3904 3958 4012 4066 4120 54 3 4716 4770 4824 4878 4332 4986 5040 5094 5148 5202 54 4 5256 5310 5364 5418 5472 5526 5580 5634 5688 5742 54 5 5796 5850 5904 5958 6012 6066 6119 6173 6227 6281 54 6 6335 6389 6443 6487 6551 6604 6658 6712 6766 6820 54 9 7949 8002 8056 8110 8163 8217 8270 8324 8378 8431 54 810 908485 908539 90856 8110 8163 8217 8270 8324 8378 8431 54 810 908485 908539 908646 908646 908999 908753 908097 908860 908914 908967 54 5 10904 90104 901074 9128 9181 9235 9289 9342 9396 9449 9503 54 900919 901044 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 910411 910464 910197 910251 910304 910358 9	1	8176	8231	8286	8341	8396	8451	8506	8561	8615	8670	55
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4 59 5 64 6 69 7 75 8 80	27 54 80 06 30 55 78 9	5980 6507 7033 7558 8083 8607	6033 6559 7085 7611 8135	6085 6612 7138 7663	6138 6664 7190	6191 6717			EQQQI		
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7 75 8 80	06 30 55 78 9	7558 8083 8607	7611 8135	7663			6770	6822	6875	6927	53
8 80	30 55 78 9	8083 8607	8135			7243	7295	7348	7400	7453	53
	55 78 9 01	8607			7716	7768	7820	7873	7925	7978	52
9 00	78 9 01			8188 8712	8240 8764	8293 8816	8345 8869	8397 8921	8450 8973	8502 9026	
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3 06		0697	0749	0801	0853	0906	0958	1010	1062	1114	52
4 11		1218	1270	1322	1374	1426	1478	1530	1582	1634	52
5 16		1738	1790	1842	1894	1946	1998	2050	2102	2154	52
6 22		2258	2310	2362	2414	2466	2518	2570	2622	2674	
7 27		2777	2829	2881	2933	2985	3037	3089	3140	3192	
8 32		3296	3348	3399	3451	3503	3555	3607	3658	3710	52
9 37	52	3814	3865	3917	3969	4021	4072	4124	4176	4228	52
840 9242	79 9	24331	924383	924434	924486	924538	924589	924641	924693	924744	52
1 47	96	4848	4899	4951	5003	5054	5106	5157	5209	5261	
2 53	12	5364	5415	5467	5518	5570	5621	5673	5725	5776	52
3 58		5879	5931	5982	6034	6085	6137	6188	6240	6291	51
4 63		6394	6445	6497	6548	6600	6651	6702	6754	6805	
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1 99 2 9304		30491	930032 0542	930083 0592	0643	930185 0694	0745	930287 0796	0847	0898	51 51
3 09		1000	1051	1102	1153	1204	1254	1305	1356	1407	51
4 14		1509	1560	1610	1661	1712	1763	1814	1865	1915	51
5 19		2017	2068	2118	2169	2220	2271	2322	2372	2423	51
6 24		2524	2575	2626	2677	2727	2778	2829	2879	2930	51
7 29	81	3031	3082	3133	3183	3234	3285	3335	3386	3437	51
8 34	87	3538	3589	3639	3690	3740	3791	3841	3892	3943	51
9 39	93	4044	4094	4145	4195	4246	4296	4347	4397	4448	51
860 9344	98 9	34549	934599	934650	934700	934751	934801	934852	934902	934953	50
1 50	03	5054	5104	5154	5205	5255	5306	5356	5406	5457	50
2 55		5558	5608	5658	5709	5759	5809	5860	5910	5960	5 0
3 60		6061	6111	6162	6212	6262	6313	6363	6413	6463	50
4 65		6564	6614	6665	6715	6765	6815	6865	6916	6966	50
5 70		7066	7117	7167	7217	7267	7317	7367	7418	7468	50
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7 80 8 85		8069	8119	8169	8219	8269 8770	8320	8370	8420 8920	8470 8970	50 50
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870 9395 1 9400				939669 940168			939819 940317			939968	50
2 05		0566	0616	0666	0716	0765	0815	0865	0915	0964	50
3 10		1064	1114	1163	1213	1263	1313	1362	1412	1462	50
4 15		1561	1611	1660	1710	1760	1809		1909	1958	50
5 20		2058	2107	2157	2207	2256	2306	2355	2405	2455	50
6 25		2554	2603	2653	2702	2752	2801	2851	2901	2950	50
7 30		3049	3099	3148	3198	3247	3297	3346	3396	3445	49
8 34	45	3544	3593	3643	3692	3742	3791	3841	3890	3939	49
9 39	89	4038	4088	4137	4186	4236	4285	4335	4384	4433	
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880	944483	944532	944581	944631	944680	944729	944779	944828	944877	944927	49
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3	5961	6010	6059	6108	6157	6207	6256	6305	6354	6403	49
4	6452	6501	6551	6600		6698	6747	6796	6845	6894	49
5	6943	6992	7041	7090		7189	7238	7287	7336	7385	49
1 6	7434	7483	7532	7581	7630	7679	7728	7777	7826	7875	49
1 7	7924	7973	8022		8119	8168	8217	8266	8315	8364	49
1 8	8413	8462	8511	8560		8657	8706	8755	8804	8853	49
9	8902	8951	8999		9097	9146		9244	9292		49
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1 2		950414		0511	0560	0608	0657	0706	0754	0803	
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7	2792	2841	2889	2938	2986	3034	3083	3131	3180	3228	
8	3276	3325	3373	3421	3470	3518	3566	3615	3663	3711	
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1	4725	4773	4821	4869	4918	4966	5014	5062	5110	5158	
2	5207	5255	5303	5351	5399	5447	5495	5543	5592	5640	
3	5688	5736	5784	5832	5880	5928	5976	6024	6072	6120	
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5	6649	6697	6745	6793	6840	6888	6936	6984	7032	7080	
6	7128	7176	7224	7272	7320	7368	7416	7464	7512	7559	
7	7607	7655	7703	7751	7799	7847	7894	7942	7990	8038	
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. 9	8564	8612	8659	8707	8755	8803	8850	8898	8946	8994	
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5	1421	1469	1516	1563	1611	1658	1706	1753	1801	1848	
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7	2369	2417	2464	2511	2559	2606	2653	2701	2748	2795	
8	2843	2890	2937	2985	3032	3079	3126	3174	3221	3268	47
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920		963835				964024		<u>'</u>		<u> </u>	
920	4260	4307	4354	4401	4448	4495	4542	4590	4637	4684	47
2	4731	4778	4825	4872	4919	4966	5013	5061	5108	5155	
3	5202	5249	5296	5343	5390	5437	5484	5531	5578	5625	47
4	5672	5719	5766	5813	5860	5907	5954	6001	6048	6095	
5	6142	6189	6236	6283	6329	6376	6423	6470	6517	6564	
6	6611	6658	6705	6752	6799	6845	6892	6939	6986	7033	47
7	7080	7127	7173	7220	7267	7314	7361	7408	7454	7501	47
8	7548	7595	7642	7688	7735	7782	7829	7875	7922	7969	47
9	8016	8062	8109	8156	8203	8249	8296	8343	8390	8436	47
930						968716					
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2	9416	9463	9509	9556	9602	9649	9695	9742	9789	9835	47
3	9882	9928		970021		970114		970207		970300	47
4			970449	0486	0533	0579	0626	0672	0719	0765	46
5	0812	0858	0904	0951	0997	1044	1090	1137	1183	1229	46
6	1276	1322	1369	1415	1461	1508	1554	1601	1647	1693	46
1 7	1740	1786	1832	1879	1925	1971	2018	2064	2110	2157	46
8	2203	2249	2295	2342	2388	2434	2481	2527	2573	2619	46
9	2666	2712	2758	2804	2851	2897	2943	2989	3035	3082	46
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2	4051	4097	4143	4189	4235	4281	4327	4374	4420	4466	
3	4512	4558	4604	4650	4696	4742	4788	4834	4880	4926	
4	4972	5018	5064	5110	5156	5202	5248	5294	5340	5386	46
5	5432	5478	5524	5570	5616	5662	5707	5753	5799	5845	46
6 7	5891	5937	5983	6029	6075	6121	6167	6212	6258	6304	46
8	6350	6396	6442	6488	6533	6579	6625	6671	6717	6763	46
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7	5426	5471	5516	5561	5606	5651	5696	5741	5786	5830	
8 9	5875	5920	5965	6010	6055	6100	6144	6189	6234	6279	45
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5	3436	3480	3524	3568	3613	3657	3701	3745	3789	3833	44
6	3877	3921	3965	4009	4053	4097	4141	4185	4229	4273	44
7	4317	4361	4405	4449	4493	4537	4581	4625	4669	4713	44
8	4757	4801	4845	4889	4933	4977	5021	5065	5108	5152	44
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(Signed),

ZÜINGLIUS GROVER, Principal of Prospect-st. Grammar School.
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Benefit-st. Grammar School.

PROVIDENCE, August 20, 1855.

Having used several of the Arithmetics now before the public as text-books, in Grammar Schools, I have found none better fitted to accomplish the desired end than Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic.

WILLIAM G. CROSBY, Teacher of Providence High School.

From John D. Philbrick, A. M., State Superintendent of Schools, and late Principal of the State Normal School, CONNECTICUT.

I have examined a copy of the improved edition of Greenleaf's School Arithmetic, which you had the kindness to send me, and I do not hesitate to assure you that I consider it an excellent arithmetic. Its work shows plainly the hand of experience. I think it now stands in the front rank of common school arithmetics. In explanations it has hit the true medium, being neither too abstruse nor too simple, doing enough for the learner, and yet leaving as much to him as is reasonable to expect him to do. It is neither too large nor too small, neither formidable nor deficient. It contains all that is necessary for all practical purposes. Among other good points, I was particularly pleased with its oral exercises, its progressive arrangement, the easy gradation and great diversity and ingenuity of its problems, and the perspicuity and precision of its rules and illustrations.

Quincy School, Boston, March 5, 1849.

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MERRICK LYON, Principals.

Extract from a letter from N. Tillinghast, A. M., Principal of the State Normal School, BRIDGEWATER, MASS.

I have used Mr. Greenleaf's National Arithmetic for several years in my school, and have seen no book that in the number and excellence of its examples has pleased me so well; and, so far as I have examined it, the revised edition seems superior in this respect, as in several others, to the former editions.

From Rev. H. S. Ramsdell, Chairman of the School Committee, THOMPSON, CONN. THOMPSON, Ct., February 22, 1855.

The Board of School Visitors of this town, after a careful examination of several arithmetics, adopted Greenleaf's Series, and put them into the eighteen schools under their supervision, more than a year since, to the exclusion of all others. Their use has more than realized their expectations. We not only find each book happily adapted to the place it was destined to fill, but so strictly progressive, so clear and precise in the statement of rules and principles, and in their illustration, and so ingenious and practical in the character of the examples, as exceedingly to interest the scholar, and to secure rapid progress in the science. After more than a year's experience in the use of the series, both teachers and scholars as well as the Board of Visitors, are free to express not only their satisfaction with the same, but their strong preference for them over any other series of the kind of which they have knowledge. We believe that their introduction into all the public schools of our state would be highly beneficial.

By order of the Board, * H. S. RAMSDELL, Chairman.

From the Principal of Hulin's Seminary, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Cincinnati, March 18, 1853.

My experience satisfies me that Greenleaf's Arithmetic is fully deserving of the high reputation it has attained. Nearly two years' use of the book in my Seminary, has demonstrated to my mind its great superiority over any other book of the kind, in combining desirable mental discipline with a thorough practical knowledge of numbers. I regard it, in every respect, a strong book, and one likely to meet the wants of good teachers, generally. A. HULIN.

CAMBRIDGE, Ms., February 3, 1854. Having made a thorough trial of Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic, by carrying several classes through it, I am most happy to say that it has more than answered my highest expectations. In its arrangement, its illustrations, the clearness and conciseness of its rules, and, above all, in the fulness and variety of its examples, it is all that can be desired. With more than twenty years' experience in teaching Arithmetic from nearly all the treatises that have been in use during this period, I have found nothing that can compare with it. I have never been able to instruct from any book with so much ease and satisfaction to myself, or advantage to my pupils. It should supersede all other books upon the subject now in use.

E. B. WHITMAN, Principal of Hopkins' Grammar School.

DAVENPORT, Iowa, September, 1855.

I have used Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetics, for several years, both in Massachusetts and in Iowa, with increasing confidence in their adaptation to convey a knowledge of numbers, and to produce energy and elasticity of intellect in those who study them.

So varied and numerous are the examples that it is impossible for the student to go through the series with any degree of thoroughness without having such a readiness in the use of numbers as to fit him to meet successfully all the ordinary demands of mathematical calculation.

The Algebra, by the same author, I have examined, and feel satisfied that it is well worthy of the reputation it has gained.

H. L. BULLEN, Professor of Mathematics and Nat. Phil., in Iowa College.

From R. W. SWAN, M. A., Principal Collegiate Institute.

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS., June 1st, 1855.

It gives me pleasure to testify to the excellence of Greenleaf's Mathematical

Series, from actual experience.

I consider the Arithmetics superior to all others, both in arrangement and in illustration of principles; and, since "practice makes perfect," the multiplicity of examples for solution renders these books eminently worthy of adoption in all schools. I introduced the Algebra into my school soon after it was first published, and consider it in all respects fully equal to the rest of the series.

R. W. SWAN.

NANTUCKET, MASS., July 17th, 1855.

Having used Greenleaf's Arithmetics for about three years, and carefully compared them with other works of great merit, I am prepared to give my testimony to their great superiority over all others which have come under my observation. The Algebra, by the same author, I have used for two years, and every day's experience confirms my opinion that its merits need only to be known to secure its introduction into a large portion of the schools in which Algebra is taught.

ALFRED MACY, Principal of Coffin School.

GERMANTOWN ACADEMY, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17th, 1855.

Having used Greenleaf's National and Common School Arithmetics for many years, and his Algebra during the last year, it gives me pleasure to state, that, in my opinion, they are most admirably adapted to meet the wants of our public and private schools. From a practical knowledge of the merits of these books, I would most cheerfully recommend them to the attention of teachers and others interested in the cause of education.

JAMES H. WITHINGTON, A. M., Principal.

WILBRAHAM, MASS., July 17, 1854.

It gives us pleasure to state we shall continue to use Greenleaf's National Arithmetic; and shall, next term, introduce as text-books the Common School Arithmetic, and the Algebra, by the same author.

S. F. CHESTER, Prof. of Mathematics in Wesleyan Academy.

WEST NEWTON, MASS., June 6th, 1853.

I have used Greenleaf's National and Common School Arithmetics in my school, constantly, the last three years, and am free to say, that, among the multitude of works on this subject, examined, I prefer these. Their practical examples—a peculiar merit—are excellent.

N. T. ALLEN, Principal of Model Department of State Normal School.

PITTSFIELD, MASS., June 28, 1855.

Having used Greenleaf's Series of Arithmetics for a number of years, I am free to say that I prefer it to any other with which I am acquainted.

CLARA WELLS, Principal of Young Ladies' Seminary.

From PROF. PERRY, formerly of Dartmouth College.

I have examined Greenleaf's Practical Treatise on Algebra, and find it to be precisely what might have been expected as one of the results of forty years' study and reflection in the boundless field of mathematical investigation. It will furnish an invaluable text-book for our High Schools and Academies, and cannot fail to meet the approbation of all who are capable of judging accurately of its merits. Greenleaf's Mathematics, to wit,—1. Primary Arithmetic; 2. Common School Arithmetic; 3. National Arithmetic; 4. Practical Treatise on Algebra,—are standard and imperishable works of their kind,—the richest and most comprehensive, as a series, that have appeared in the current nineteenth century.

JOSEPH PERRY, A. M., Prof. of Mathematics.

KEENE, N. H., October 27, 1854.

From THOMAS SHERWIN, A. M., Principal of the English High School, BOSTON.

I have examined Greenleaf's new "Common School Arithmetic," and am happy to render my testimony in its favor. The work is sufficiently comprehensive for most schools; it contains an excellent series of examples, the explanations are clear, and the rules are well expressed. It introduces several shortening processes, which not only facilitate arithmetical operations, but are valuable as exercises in reasoning. I commend this treatise to the favor of teachers and the public. The National Arithmetic is so extensively and so favorably known, as to need no commendation from me.

Beloit, Wisconsin, January 17, 1854.

I have examined with care Greenleaf's Arithmetics, with reference to their introduction into this Institution. I think they excel in the conciseness and completeness of their definitions and rules, and in the variety and fulness of the examples. I feel prepared to recommend them with entire confidence.

WILLIAM PORTER, Acting Prof. of Mathematics, Below College.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., September 22, 1854.

After four years' experience in using Greenleat's Arithmetics, in the public schools of this city, we are prepared to say that, in our opinion, there is no other work on the subject of Arithmetic, with which we are acquainted, so well adapted to make thinking pupils, and correct and expert calculators; and we feel confident of its success wherever it may fall into the hands of intelligent and experienced teachers.

J. W. ADAMS,

C. C. MESERVE, P. H. CURTIS

J. H. FRENCH, E. KNICKERBOCKER, WM. D. ALLIS, WILLIAMS BARNES,
M. DOUGLAS, E. R. ARMSTRONG,

Principals of the Public Schools.

NEW YORK CITY, 4th Mo. 29, 1852.
Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic I have used in my school for a period of about two years; and I am free to acknowledge that I regard it as the best textbook on the subject extant.

THOMAS FOULKE, Principal of Ward School No. 14.

From Rev. W. H. SHAILEB, D. D., formerly Principal of Connecticut Literary Institution, SuppleLD.

I have examined, with some care, the revised edition of the Common School Arithmetic by Mr. Greenleaf. As the result of such examination, it gives me pleasure to say, that it is greatly superior to any work of the kind which I have ever seen. And I express this opinion, not from an examination of its method of arrangement merely, which I admit is strictly progressive and philosophical, or from the simple and precise manner in which its definitions are given and its principles evolved; but from having seen it submitted to a practical test. Classes instructed in it, seem to understand better the reasonings of the operations performed, then any classes, at the same stage of advancement, which have come under my observation, in several years' experience as a teacher and member of the School Committee. I consider the series prepared by Mr. Greenleaf as furnishing all that is necessary in this important department of science.

W. H. SHAILER, Chairman of the School Committee. BROOKLINE, MASS., April 2, 1854.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, Groton, Mass., April 9, 1854.

Mr. Greenleaf's Algebra seems to be the work of a practical teacher who not only knew the wants of pupils, but how to meet them. Having made use of it in our institution for the past two terms, I have no hesitation in giving it my preference over every other I have ever used, especially for those commencing the study of Algebra.

E. J. MARSH, Teacher of Mathematics.

NEW BEDFORD, Sept. 17, 1855.

It is now more than six years since Mr. Greenleaf's Arithmetics were introduced into the schools of this city. They still hold their place in all the public schools, and their use is also quite general in the private schools. They are especially valued for the great variety and practical character of their examples.

[Signed] JOHN F. EMERSON, Principal of the High School. EBENEZER HERVEY, " Parker-St. G

" Parker-St. Gram. School. " WM. A. CHAMBERLIN, " Acushnet " " 8. HUTCHINSON, " Boys' Bush-St. " " Middle-St. J. S. BARRELL. " .. " N. LINCOLN, JR. Mixed School.

BRADFORD, Ms., January 20, 1854.

I regard the series of Arithmetics by Benjamin Greenleaf as decidedly the best in use for the purposes of practical instruction. They are, above all others that I have seen, adapted to give interest to the study, and to create a zeal and enthusiasm in mastering the elementary principles of the Mathematics. The explanations are generally clear and satisfactory, and the questions framed with an ingenuity, and a reference to some practical application, which give to the work of solving them a peculiar charm. Nor should we overlook the well-placed wit and humor, and the harmless snares for the learner's heedless steps, with which these books are diversified; and greatly to their advantage as works to be used in the school-room, where a little pleasantry, a sharp, angular thought, and a sudden appeal to the pupil's ingenuity and power of quick perception, may do so much to prevent duness, and convert stupidity into vivacity. A dull boy in the study of these Arithmetics, would, we think, generally be doubly dull in the study of most other works of the kind.

N. MUNROE, Chairman of School Committee.

Extract from a letter from J. W. P. JENES, A. M., Principal of Peirce Academy, MIDDLEBORO', MASS.

It would seem to be a superfluous work for me to recommend Greenleaf's National Arithmetic, so extensively and so favorably is it already known. But still, having introduced it into my school more than six years ago, I am satisfied it possesses advantages over other Arithmetics I have ever made use of, and, indeed, all others now in use. My reason for expressing this latter opinion is, that my receiving new pupils every quarter, and their coming from all sections of the country, I invariably find that those who have gone through with any other arithmetics, find it necessary to spend much time in the National; while, if they have studied the National only, I have always found them well prepared to sustain an examination in any other.

The nature of my school does not require me to use the Common School Arithmetic, but through my influence it was introduced into our town schools, three or four years ago, where it superseded Emerson's, and has worked to entire satisfaction, so far as I have been able to learn.

MIDDLEBORO', MASS., July 5, 1850.

From the Principals of the Public Schools in the Eleventh Ward, New York City.

We have been using Greenleaf's Common School Arithmetic for several years in the Eleventh Ward Schools, and the scholars as well as teachers are very much pleased with it. It contains more real instruction than any other work of the kind with which I am acquainted. The examples are practical and the questions are excellent; these alone are worth the price of the book. I have found no book in the course of my teaching in which pupils were so much interested. I have often heard scholars say, and they do almost daily in my school say, that in every step they take they feel that they have found out something new. If merit alone decided the question, no other Arithmetic except Greenleaf's would be used.

S. DURAND, Principal of Ward School, No. 5, Eleventh Ward.

I fully concur in the above, as my experience.

DAVID HAYNES, Principal of Ward School No. 21, Eleventh Ward.

After using Greenleaf's Arithmetic for several years, I can conscientiously recommend it as the best work of the kind now in use, of which I have any knowledge. The illustrations preceding each rule, and upon which the rule is made to depend, are clear and striking, without being diffuse. The numerous exercises in Fractions, and the extent to which Analysis and Cancellation are carried, certainly are features sufficient in themselves to recommend the introduction of the book into all our Public Schools. D. ECKELS, Principal of Public High School. CARLISLE, Pa., Oct. 16, 1855.

It affords me pleasure to state that I am using Greenleaf's Arithmetic, and find it a truly excellent work. It is now in general use in the schools throughout this city, and is eminently adapted to the wants of Public Schools, both on account of the conciseness and accuracy of its rules, and the variety and number of its examples. I therefore most confidently recommend it to the notice of Teachers desiring a truly scientific Arithmetic.

H. SHELLENBERGER, Principal of South Ward High School. HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 12, 1855.

During the last winter I gave Greenleaf's Common School and National Arithmetics a thorough examination. I was so well pleased with the works that I hesitated not to recommend them to the School Board for adoption into the public schools of this place. They have been admitted; and I think I exaggerate not when I say these works contain more intrinsic worth than any other of the kind now extant.

The arrangement of the works is excellent; the style happy; the demonstrations clear and lucid; and the examples are chosen, not with a view to puzzle, but to instruct the pupil. I would recommend these books to those who wish to obtain works of real merit. 8. CULVER, Principal of the Public High School.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 8, 1855.

I unite most fully and cordially with the above sentiments in relation to Greenleaf's Arithmetics. I have been using them in my school for some time, and am fully satisfied that they are unsurpassed by any work I have met with.

JONA. GAUSE, Principal of Greenwood Dell Boarding-School.

MARSHALLTON, Chester Co., Pa., 10th month 10, 1855.

Having used in our school Greenleaf's Common School, National Arithmetic, and Practical Algebra, I can, with pleasure, bear testimony to their excellence. numerous examples and the arrangement are such as to require the pupil to think, and a student cannot pass through the course without becoming an accomplished arithmetician. MILTON DURNAL, Principal of Unionville Academy.

CHESTER Co., PA., Oct. 12, 1855.

From Dr. Patterson, Principal of Public School No. 3, and Classical Teacher of the Normal School, New YORK CITY.

The Common School and National Arithmetics, by Greenleaf, have been used by me very extensively for many years, both in my Grammar School and in the Normal School of this city. The works are very systematically arranged, the rules are concise and easily comprehended, and the examples are varied and numerous. Having carefully compared the Common School Arithmetic with other approved works on the subject, I think it is decidedly the best book at present before the public. It embraces all that is taught in our best Common Schools and Academies. I would, without hesitation, recommend these works to my fellow-teachers, in preference to any others, being well assured that they will give the utmost satisfaction.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4th, 1855.

DAVID PATTERSON, M. D.

From Mr. Hazeltine, Principal of Public School No. 13, NEW YORK. Greenleaf's National Arithmetic is used exclusively in the Senior Department of the Female Normal School, under the direction of the Board of Education of this city. LEONARD HAZELTINE, Principal.

New York, Oct. 3, 1855.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF GREENLEAF'S ALGEBRA:

PHILLIPS' ACADEMY, EXETER, N. H., February 26, 1855. I have used, for several months, in the Mathematical Department of the Academy, Greenleaf's Algebra. It has stood, remarkably well, the test of the Recitation Room, —a test much severer than a private examination. Its problems, especially those in Quadratic Equations, are very much superior to those of most text-books in Algebra, which have come under my notice. These and the Miscellaneous Questions are well selected, and admirably suited to develop the ingenuity of the student, and familiarize him with the fundamental principles of the science. The discussion of the subject of Logarithms is rendered more valuable by the introduction of Logarithmic Tables at the end of the volume. On the whole I take pleasure in commending the book to teachers in High Schools and Academies.

J. G. HOYT, Prof. of Mathematics.

NEW ENGLAND NORMAL INSTITUTE, LANCASTER, MASS., June 13, 1855. Greenleaf's Arithmetic and Algebra have been in use in the Mathematical Department of this Seminary, as the best text-books, in the judgment of our instructors, for the purpose of training the minds of teachers to their official duties in those branches. Our instructors in Mathematics have also regarded them as, on the whole, the best fitted of any of our class-books, in their department, for the general purposes of instruction in schools in which Arithmetic and Algebra are taught.

In the temporary absence of Professor HERMANN KRUSI, of the Mathematical Department. WILLIAM RUSSELL, Director.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., July, 10, 1853.

After a careful examination of Greenleaf's Algebra, we decided to introduce it into our school, and a trial of one term has fully confirmed the favorable impression we had received in regard to it. We are particularly pleased with the fitness of the examples to illustrate the principles, and fix them in the mind of the learner. find some new matter, and such a combination and arrangement of the old, as will, in our opinion, render the work a very desirable text-book for the use of schools. W. H. WELLS, Principal of Putnam School.

New Haven, January 2d, 1854.

I have used Greenleaf's Practical Treatise on Algebra in my school the past eight months, and have found it very convenient and valuable both to the teacher and It unfolds the science concisely, though with clearness. The distinguishing characteristic of the work, however, is seen in the great variety of practical examples and problems under the rules. I would, with confidence, commend the book to the attention of teachers of elementary mathematics, as one of the best that book to the attention of this country.

STILES FRENCH, Teacher of Mathematics.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, NEW BRITAIN, Ct., APRIL 25, 1855. Having carefully examined Greenleaf's National Arithmetic and Algebra, and used them in classes, I am able to speak of them in terms of high commenda-DAVID N. CAMP, Prof. of Mathematics. tion.

Springfield, Mass., June 4, 1855.

During the year past, Greenleaf's Algebra has been in use in this school, and, as a mathematical text-book, has been found very satisfactory. In copiousness and variety of problems, I do not know its superior; and they are so arranged that while the youngest pupil may comprehend and perform a large proportion, the most advanced will find those that will fully tax his mathematical powers. The subjects are clearly stated, and some of them are more completely demonstrated than in any other work I have used. I esteem the work very highly. A. PARISH, Principal of the High School.

LYNN, MASS., March 13, 1855.

During the past two years I have used Greenleaf's Algebra in my school, and I take pleasure in expressing my approval of its prominent features. The subject of Radical Quantities is made clear to the pupil; that of Quadratic Equations is skilfully treated; and the questions for exercise throughout the book are generally selected with good taste and sound judgment. The book is well adapted to the wants of our High Schools and Academies. With no other work of the kind have my classes made so good improvement.

JACOB BACHELDER, JR., Principal of Public High School.

NEW London, September 29, 1854.

I am much pleased with the recent edition of Greenleaf's Algebra. Most treatises on Algebra are sufficiently theoretical, but fail to combine the practical with the theoretical. This work happily combines the two. The arrangement is good, the rules concise, yet comprehensive, and the examples are numerous and well calculated to draw out the inventive faculties, and to impress the principles of the science on the mind of the student.

I have used for some time the "National Arithmetic" of Greenleaf's series, and have recently introduced his Algebra, and I am fully persuaded that these two works are better calculated to make thorough mathematicians than any series of mathematical works with which I am acquainted.

E. B. JENNINGS, Principal of the High School, New London, Ct.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 28, 1854.

I have substituted Greenleaf's Algebra for another work previously used in my school, and, after a trial of several months, am ready to commend it as an admirable treatise. It is remarkably concise, lucid, and practical, and sufficiently comprehensive for classes in elementary mathematics. Without disparaging other works, I give this the preference over any which I have used in my school.

N. T. BENT, Principal of Salisbury Mansion School.

From Mr. Orcutt, now Principal of the Female Seminary, North Granville, N. Y.
THETFORD ACADEMY, November 20, 1854.

I have used Greenleaf's series of Arithmetics in my school for some years past. I regard this series as better adapted to the wants of our schools than any other which I have examined.

Greenleaf's Algebra (revised stereotyped edition) I have used for more than a year, and regard the work as eminently practical, and adapted, not only to the more advanced, but to classes beginning the study of Algebra. It is better adapted to students in different stages of advancement, than any other one or two books which I have ever used; — combining, as it does, the excellence of the elementary and higher works of other authors.

HIRAM ORCUTT, Principal.

Having examined Greenleaf's Algebra, I am pleased to say, that I regard it as a valuable contribution to the resources of the student. Its aim is to impart practical as well as theoretical knowledge; thus it avoids much of the dryness common to many treatises. The systematic order, so natural and plain, in which the principles of the science are presented, and the absence of prolix and unsuccessful attempts at elucidation, give to the work an importance that cannot be overrated.

C. P. SAWYER, Principal of Strafford (N. H.) Atademy.

From J. F. Kellogg, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Providence Conference Seminary.

EAST GREENWICH, R. I., September 12, 1854.

I have examined Mr. Greenleaf's new work on Algebra, and am highly pleased with it. It is sufficiently extensive for ordinary purposes, and is characterized by a happy combination of brevity and clearness, together with an excellent set of examples, well calculated to call out the student's skill in Algebraic Analysis.

J. F. KELLOGG.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WESTFIELD, MASS., September 15, 1855.
Greenleaf's Algebra and National Arithmetic are now used as text-books in this W. H. WELLS, Principal. institution.

Quincy, Mass., October 25, 1854.

Having carefully examined Greenleaf's Algebra, and having made a thorough trial of it as a text-book in my school, I can confidently say that I regard it as one of the very best works of the kind now in use. It is peculiarly adapted to the purpose for which it is intended.

A. WELLINGTON, Principal of the High School.

NORWICH, Cr., Oct. 22, 1854.

It is with pleasure I add my testimony to that of others in favor of Greenleaf's Algebra. The very name of the author of the National Arithmetic is sufficient guaranty for its excellence. In almost every respect it may be pronounced the best Algebra yet published. The principles are clearly stated, and the examples to illustrate and impress them sufficient, and selected with the same regard to their practical bearing that mark those in the author's arithmetic. I most cheerfully recommend the work to those who are in search of a thorough work upon the science of Algebra.

JAMES LANE,

Principal of Norscich Grammar School.

Waltham, Mass., Sept. 28, 1853. I think Greenleaf's Algebra, revised edition, better adapted to the present demand in our High Schools than any other work of the kind I have examined.

L. P. FROST, Principal of High School. WESTFIELD, MASS., March 2, 1855.

Greenleaf's Algebra has been in use in the Academy under my care for several terms. We displaced Robinson's Algebra to give it room, and think the change a good one. More and more acquaintance only confirms us in this idea.

The book is simple, plain, and practical. It is not too bulky or too learned. Most pupils can complete it in one or two terms; and yet it contains Algebra enough for academical use. It is very appropriate for the class of pupils that with us are passing from arithmetic into this field. We need only add, we like it. W. C. GOLDTHWAIT, Principal of the Academy.

SMITHVILLE SEMINARY, N. SCITUATE, R. I., February 12, 1855. In compliance with your request, I now express an opinion concerning Greenleaf's Algebra. I had long felt the necessity of a better text-book on the science of Algebra. The work is before me. I am using Greenleaf's Algebra, and admire the ingenuity and correctness of its reasonings, and the tact of its operations. would not exchange it for any other work of the kind with which I am acquainted.

H. M. WALLACE, Prof. of Mathematics.

GREENFIELD, MASS., September 18, 1854.

Greenleaf's Algebra was introduced into our school the last term. So far as our practical acquaintance with the work extends, we are much pleased with it. There seems to be a completeness without superfluity, or encumbrance from observations, which may well be left to the judgment of the pupil.

LUTHER B. LINCOLN, Principal of the Public High School.

THEFFORD ACADEMY, October 14, 1853. I have drilled a large class of students, during the term, in the new edition of Greenleaf's Algebra, as an experiment, and am happy to say, with great success. I recommend no book that has not stood the ordeal of my school-room. This book teaches well, and therefore has my approbation, and I shall continue to use it in school. Greenleaf's Algebra is eminently a practical book, and deserves the favor of every friend of sound learning.

HIRAM ORCUTT, Principal of Thetford (Vt.) Academy.

DEDHAM, MASS., Jan. 14, 1854.

The introduction of Greenleafs Algebra into my school has convinced me of its great excellence. It does not aim to remove all difficulties from the student's path, but rather puts into his hands the best implements and rules for his work, and then confidently brings him in contact with all the obstacles with which he will be liable to meet in this branch of mathematics. I think it will be no easy matter to obstruct, with an algebraic difficulty, the path of one who has solved all the problems in this work. Truly, both the author and publishers of this book deserve the thanks of the friends of mathematical learning.

C. SLAFTER, Principal of Public High School.

WEST ROXBURY, Mass., September 29, 1854.

A careful examination of the revised edition of Greenleaf's Algebra has produced a very favorable impression on my mind, in regard to the merits of the work. Though not so extended and comprehensive as some more elaborate treatises on Algebra, it embraces as much matter as can well receive attention in the majority of our High Schools and Academies; and it seems to me remarkably well adapted to the purposes for which it was designed. The topics of which it treats are presented in a practical manner, and its examples are well suited to illustrate the principles they involve. Entertaining such confidence in this work as to lead me to adopt it as a text-book in my school, I cheerfully recommend it to the favorable notice of my fellow-teachers.

D. B. HAGAR, Principal of Elliot High School.

Copy of a letter to the Publishers, from Rev. ELIAS NASON, formerly Principal of the High School, Newburyport, Mass.

I have spent some time, of late, in going through, article by article, your last edition of Greenleaf's Algebra; and I find it to be what I expected, from my knowledge of the author's previous works, to find it: a masterly production, in which the elements of this beautiful science are ingeniously, clearly and naturally unfolded and explained; in which the whole system, in all its parts and bearings and dependencies, is fitly joined together, and thus most orderly and harmoniously set before the learner's mind. The definitions are concise, exact and clear, the methods of solution easy and direct, and the examples and illustrations are, for the most part, original and to the point.

I like the book in all its parts—its matter, method, style and typographic execution; and I most heartily thank the author and publisher for making this valuable contribution to our school literature. Mr. Greenleaf is an exact and thorough mathematician, and hence whoever follows him will be sure to come our right in the end. It takes some thinking, I admit, to keep along with him, but then he leaves you at the last with power to go alone, and in the right direction also.

For his mathematical labors, to use a phrase of Cicero, "he deserves well of his country." It was a great and noble undertaking to give the public an Arithmetic, which, after a fiery trial of many years, now fairly bears the title of the BEST; but it was a greater and nobler undertaking to produce an Algebra, which those who use it must pronounce superior to that book.

ELIAS NASON.

I have examined the new edition of Greenleaf's Algebra very carefully, and have tested it quite thoroughly in the sohool-room. It seems to me that the work has been vastly improved by the revision which it has undergone. The correction of the errors which marred the former edition, and the introduction of a large amount of valuable matter, have added much to its merit as a text-book.

It now contains, in comparatively small compass, a variety of principles and processes, and a fuller and better collection of examples than I have seen in any similar work. Mr. Greenleaf has certainly succeeded in his aim to give the treatise "a practical character," and I cannot doubt that it will fully sustain the high reputation as an author which he has already gained by his Arithmetics.

W. J. ROLFE, Master of Dorchester (Ms.) High School.

PROGRESSIVE EXERCISES

TN

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From a large number of notices, from the most respectable sources, are selected the following

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From J. W. BULKLEY, A.M., now Superintendent of Schools, Brooklyn, N. Y.

I have examined "Parker's Exercises in Composition," and am delighted with the work. I have often felt the want of just that kind of aid that is here afforded. The use of this book will diminish the labor of the teacher, and greatly facilitate the progress of the pupil in a study that has hitherto been attended

with many trials to the teacher, and perplexities to the learner.

If Mr. Parker has not strewed the path of the student with flowers, he has "removed many stumbling-blocks out of the way, made crooked things straight, and rough places smooth." It is certainly one of the happiest clores that I have ever seen in this department of letters,—affording to the student a beautiful introduction to the most important principles and rules of rhetoric; and I would add, that, if carefully studied, it will afford a "sureguide" to written composition. I shall use my influence to secure its introduction to all our schools.

From SAMUEL P. NEWMAN, Professor of Rhetoric in Bowdoin College.

I have examined "Progressive Exercises in English Composition," by R. G. Parker, with some care, and hesitate not to express an opinion that it is well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed. It is well fitted to call into exercise the ingenuity of the pupil, to acquaint him with the more important principles and rules of rhetoric, and to guide and aid his first attempts in the difficult work of composition.

From MR. C. K. DILLAWAY, Principal of the Latin School, BOSTON.

Their clearness and simplicity strongly recommend them to the instructors in this important branch of education.

From WALTER R. JOHNSON, A.M., Franklin Institute, PHILADELPHIA.

Having often felt the necessity of reducing to its simple elements the art of composition, and having been compelled, from the want of regular treatises, to employ graduated exercises, expressly prepared for the purpose, and similar in many respects to those contained in this treatise, I can speak with confidence of their utility, and do not hesitate to recommend them to the attention of teach-

From MR. E. A. Andrews, Professor of Mt. Vernon School, Boston.

Parker's Progressive Exercises in English Composition will, in my opinion, aid the teacher, and encourage the pupil, in this important branch of education. I feel confident that the work will be highly acceptable to those who have experienced the difficulties to be surmounted in bringing forward a class to compose with any degree of accuracy.

From the Rt. Rev. G. W. Doane, Bishop of New Jersey, President of Burlington College.

Your little book on Composition is excellent. It is the best help to that difficult exercise for the young that I have ever seen.

The design of this work is unexceptionably good. By a series of progressive exercises the scholar is conducted from the formation of easy sentences to the more difficult and complex arrangement of words and ideas. He is, step by step, initiated into the rhetorical propriety of the language, and furnished with directions and models for analyzing, classifying, and writing down his thoughts in a distinct and comprehensive manner.— London Jour. of Education.

Of the Exercises in Composition, by Parker, we can speak with unmingled praise. It is not enough to say that they are the best that we have, for we have none worth mentioning. The book is fully effective both in suggesting ideas, or pointing out the method of thinking, and also in teaching the mode of expressing ideas with propriety and elegance.— English Monthly Magazine.

We have seen no work which seems to us so useful as a guide to the teacher, and an aid to the pupil.— American Annals of Education and Instruction.

From Dr. Fox, Principal of the Boylston School, BOSTON.

This little manual, by the simplicity of its arrangement, is calculated to destroy the repugnance and to remove the obstacles which exist in the minds of young scholars to performing the task of composition. I think this work will be found a valuable auxiliary to facilitate the progress of the scholar, and lighten the labor of the teacher.

From MR. H. K. OLIVER, Principal of the Salem Classical School.

I have introduced the work into this Institution, and heartily recommend it to the notice of the profession.

From REV. DR. BURROUGHS, Portsmouth, N. H.

I was much gratified by the receipt of your book, entitled Progressive Exercises in English Composition; and, if possible, still more so by its original, judicious, and excellent plan. It is a valuable and successful attempt to give instruction in relation to one of the most difficult, though important, departments of education; and I should conceive it would afford great pleasure, as well as benefit, to the minds of the young. I sincerely hope that it will be introduced into our schools, where such a work has been long wanted.

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Designed for Common Schools and Academies. By Henry B. Mac-Lathlin, A. M., Author of Practical Elocutionist. Fifteenth Edition, revised and enlarged. 360 pages, 12mo. Price, 87½ cts.

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The extensive adoption of this book in the best schools in various parts of the country, and the great satisfaction it gives on trial, is ample evidence of its superior merit.

The work is used in the Public High Schools of Boston, Cambridge, Charlestown, Lowell, Springfield, New Bedford, and in other important schools in Massachusetts; also in State Normal School, Ct.; Maine Wesleyan Seminary, Me.; Phillips Academy, N. H.; Collegiate Institute, New Haven, Ct.; Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Treemont Institute, Noreistown, Pa.; State University, Del.; St. Timothy's Hall, near Baltimore; Union University, Tenn.; Acadia College, Nova Scotia; and other institutions of high character.

No school should be without the National Speaker. Distinguished Educationists recommend its use. Among numerous others, have been received the following

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOHN D. PHILBBICK, A.M., State Superintendent of Common Schools, and late Principal of State Normal School, Ct.

The National Speaker is an excellent school-book. The compend of the principles of elecution, which it contains, is admirable,—being, at once, clear, comprehensive, and practical. It works well in the school-room. Its selections for declamation have been made with judgment and taste; and embrace as great a variety of style and matter as is desirable in such a work.

From C. C. Chase, A. M., Principal of Public High School, Lowell, Mass.

I know of no work on the subject of Elecution which I can more highly recommend.

From Rev. Convers Francis, D. D., Professor in Harvard University, Cambridge.

The work must be deemed a valuable contribution to the cause of good elecution. The principles are stated very clearly, without redundancy and without the admixture of inappropriate matter. The selections are made with good taste, and are well suited to call into exercise the various excellences of reading and declamation.

From WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS, A. M., Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.

I take great pleasure in expressing my opinion of the superior practical worth of the elementary works on elecution prepared by Mr. Magiathlin. They supply a want that has long been felt in schools; and will be introduced with unquestionable advantage to both teachers and pupils.

From George Spencer, A. M., late Principal of Utica Academy, N. Y.

Its "principles of elocution" are such as are sanctioned by nature and the most correct usage, and are expressed in clear and simple language. It will fully meet the want I have felt of a similar work for classes in this branch of study.

From J. PEARL, A. M., Principal of College Street Female Seminary, New Haven.

I have examined with much pleasure "The National Speaker," and am pleased with the arrangement and the selection of the please. I think the elecutionary analysis better adapted to promote correct enunciation and articulation than any work of the kind with which I am acquainted.

From W. B. Wart, Principal, and H. A. H. Wart, Preceptress of Greenwood Seminary, Mass.

It seems to us exactly adapted to supply our public schools and academies with what many excellent teachers have regarded as a great desideratum. Having introduced it into the institution under our charge, and had opportunity to test its merits by actual use, we are prepared to give the work our highest commendation.

From Hon. Samuel Galloway, late State Superintendent of Pub. Instruction, Ohio.

There is no other existing work, with which I am acquainted, in which the fundamental principles of elecution are as intelligibly exhibited, and in which they are rendered so easy of comprehension.

From THOMAS SHERWIN, A. M., Principal of the English High School, Boston.

I have examined the "National Speaker," and am happy to say that I think it will prove a valuable auxiliary in teaching the important but too much neglected art of elecution.

I commend the work to the favorable regard of teachers and of the public.

From Elbridge Smith, A. M., Principal of the Central High School, Cambridge.

I have examined with great pleasure "The National Speaker." I think the selections of a superior order, and I regard the entire work as better adapted to the wants of our High Schools than any other work with which I am acquainted.

From CALEB EMERY, A. M., Principal of the High School, Charlestown.

I have examined "The National Speaker" with much satisfaction, and consider it the best work of the kind with which I am acquainted. The arrangement is excellent; and the selections for declamation and occasional reading are of a high order, and eminently appropriate.

PARSING BOOK.

Class Book of Prose and Poetry,

Consisting of selections from the best English and American authors, designed as Exercises in Parsing, for the use of Common Schools and Academies. By Truman Rickard, A.M., and Hiram Orcutt, A.M., Principal of North Granville (N. Y.) Female Seminary. Revised and enlarged edition. 144 pages, 18mo. Price 20 cents.

The very extensive sale of this little volume, and its general acceptance with teachers, have induced the compilers to make still further efforts for its improvement. The body of the book remains unchanged, while there will be found an addition of twenty-four pages of important matter. It was designed that the Tables should be used in the analysis of sentences. But very few teachers, however, have used them at all, obviously for the reason that they were not understood. It has been the leading object, therefore, in preparing this enlarged edition, to arrange the principles of Syntax and Analysis in a systematic form, and to illustrate them fully by examples, so that both teachers and scholars may use the book understandingly.

Very important assistance has been rendered by Professor Alpheus Crosby, whose ripe scholarship and profound knowledge of the principles of general

Grammar, render his suggestions of great value.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

From W. H. Wells, A.M., Author of "A Grammar of the English Language," and now Principal of the State Normal School, Westfield, Mass.

I have examined the "CLASS BOOK OF PROSE AND POETRY," compiled by Messrs. Rickard & Oroutt, and take pleasure in expressing my unqualified approval of the plan and execution of the work. The first edition of the "Selections" was introduced as a class book in this institution about a year since, and the experiment has fully confirmed the favorable opinion which I then formed respecting its merits. The present edition is greatly improved, and cannot fail to meet with general favor.

W. H. WELLS,

Instructor English Department, Phillips' Academy, Andover.

From the author of "Gradual Lessons in Grammar," "Intellectual Algebra," &c.

I have examined with interest a little volume of Selections, to be used as a text-book in schools, for exercises in the analysis of language. The extracts are from standard writers, and offer a variety of examples to illustrate all the principles of grammar. The taste and judgment of the gentlemen who have compiled the work are sufficient evidence that it is well adapted to the purposes for which it is designed.

D. B. TOWER.

Extract of a letter from B. Greenleaf, Esq., Principal of Bradford Teachers' Seminary, and Author of the "Popular Series of Arithmetics."

The extracts are made with good taste and judgment, from the most approved authors, which, in connection with the Tables for Parsing, make it very valuable as a text-book. I think such a work has long been needed in our academies and high schools. I have introduced it into my seminary, believing the work superior to any other for parsing, that I have examined.

BENJAMIN GREENLEAF.

APPROVED CLASSICAL BOOKS.

FISK'S GREEK GRAMMAR.

A GRAMMAR OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE. By Benjamin Franklin Fisk. Forty-fifth stereotype edition.

FISK'S GREEK EXERCISES.

GREEK EXERCISES; containing the substance of the Greek Syntax, illustrated by Passages from the best Greek Authors, to be written out from the words given in their simplest form. By Benjamin Franklin Fisk. "Consuetudo et exercitatio facilitatem maxime parit."— Quintil. Adapted to the author's "Greek Grammar." Sixteenth stereotype edition.

Fisk's Greek Exercises are well adapted to illustrate the rules of the Grammar, and constitute a very useful accompaniment thereto.

From Forrest and Wyckoff, Principals of Collegiate School, New York City.

The requisites in a Manual of Grammar are simplicity and lucidness of arrangement, condensation of thought, and accuracy of principle and expression. These requisites Mr. Fisk appears to have attained in a considerable degree in his Greek Grammar, of which we have expressed approbation by introducing it into our school.

From Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M., Author of the "National Arithmetic," etc.

For several years past, I have used Fisk's Greek Grammar in my seminary. I consider it a work of superior merit. It is well arranged, and the rules are clear and perspicuous. It is, in my opinion, better adapted to initiate pupils into the idiom of the Greek language, than any other treatise of the kind that I have examined. Fisk's Greek Exercises should be used in connection with the Grammar. A work of this kind has long been needed. It is a production of great merit.

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CAII JULII CÆSARIS COMMENTARII DE BELLO GALLICO AD CODICES PARISINOS RECENSITI, a N. L. Achaintre et N. E. Lemaire. Accesserunt Notulæ Anglicæ, atque Index Historicus et Geographicus. Curavit F. P. Leverett. Editio stereotypa.

From Prof. John J. Owen, Editor of a Popular-Classical Series.

I have examined with some attention Cæsar's Commentaries, edited by Leverett, and Cicero's Orations, edited by Folsom, and am happy to recommend them to classical teachers, as being, in my estimation, far superior to any other editions of those works, to which students in this country have general access. The typography is fair and accurate, and the general appearance of the books does honor to the enterprising publisher. I hope these editions will be extensively

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From CHARLES E. WEST, A. M., Principal of Rutgers Female Institute, New York.

I take pleasure in commending to teachers the recent beautiful edition of Folsom's Cicero. The attractiveness of its text, notes, synoptical and analytical tables, and typographical execution, led me to place it in the hands of a class of young ladies, who are reading it with delight.

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